

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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Baltimore, Md.
JANUARY 15, 1920

THE SOUTH'S DUTY TO THE WORLD

The supreme business need of the South this year will be to raise more foodstuffs.

Unless the South increases its grain acreage and its production of meats, an advance in the price of cotton will be almost in vain so far as general future prosperity is concerned, and especially the prosperity of the cotton growers.

Every Southern State, like every other State in the Union, has a smaller acreage in wheat this winter than a year ago. The aggregate decrease for the country is about 12,000,000 acres, or 25 per cent. In the West there are evidences of a very great decrease in the meat supply. Unless the South meets this situation by raising more corn and oats and pork and beef and poultry, this section and the country at large will have to pay exorbitant prices for foodstuffs and feedstuffs.

No greater commercial folly could be committed by the South than to be tempted to increase its cotton acreage at the expense of its foodstuff supply. Any man who advocates that policy is going directly contrary to the best interests of the cotton growers of the South and of the country and of the world.

Every possible effort will be made, directly and indirectly, by the world's cotton mill interests to induce the South to increase its cotton acreage, but any man who does that from a selfish or from a mistaken point of view of an increased supply of his own raw materials will be endangering the world's food supply.

Millions of people are on the verge of starvation, and it is estimated that millions will actually die for lack of food which we are not sending in adequate supply and which Europe has not produced.

The cost of food in this country will in all human probability steadily advance despite all the mouthings of politicians who are predicting lower prices, but whose predictions have in every case during the last two years proven false.

More corn, more oats, more hogs, more cattle, more poultry must be the motto of the South. The business man who does not seek to impress this fact upon the farmers will be, to the extent of his influence, adding to the inevitable higher cost of living for himself and his employees and all others.

The Southern cotton grower now controls the situation, to a certain extent insuring a fair margin of profit on the staple, but his profit is not near so much as it should be in proportion to the profits of cotton mills. The question, however, is infinitely broader than the welfare of the cotton mills of this country and of Europe, for people can lessen their consumption of cotton goods to far greater advantage than they can lessen the supply of foodstuffs.

If the South does not raise its own foodstuffs to a larger extent than ever before since 1861 and increase its supply for shipment to other sections, it will fall short of its duty to itself and to the world.

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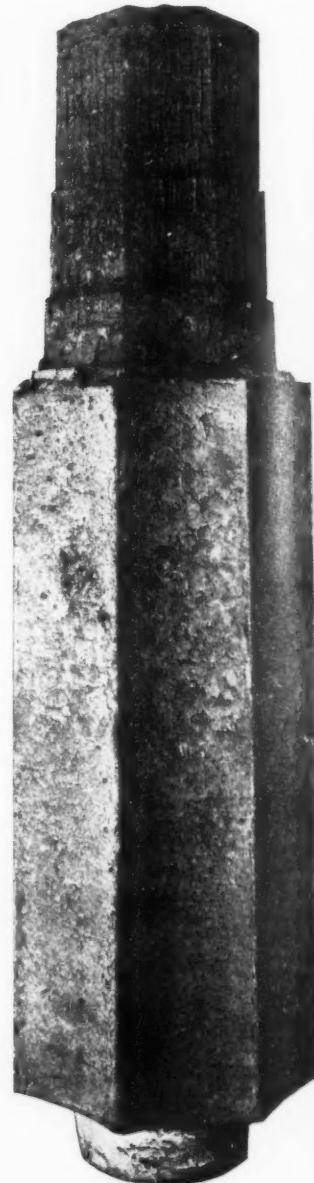
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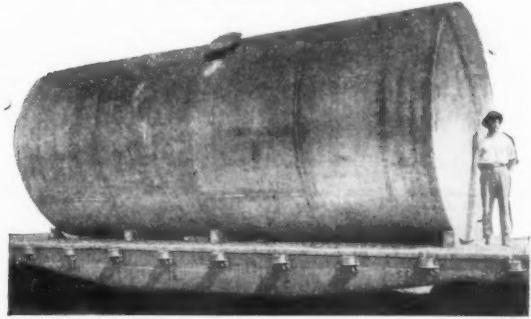


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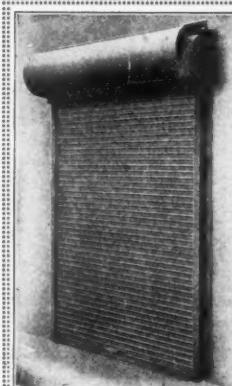
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SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS ATTRACTING NEW ENGLAND INVESTORS?

THE MANUFACTURERS RECORD has heard a rumor to the effect that New England investors are buying heavily of Southern cotton mill stocks, believing that the mill industry has before it some years of remarkable prosperity.

WHY WE PUBLISH THE PLUMB "REMEDY."

WE publish elsewhere in full the "remedy" for industrial ills as proposed by Glenn E. Plumb. The assumption that there is a constitutional disease eating out the vitals of American industry is entirely gratuitous. But such an assumption must be a prerequisite to the offering of "cures," so the radicals make the assumption. It never occurs to them that an unwillingness to do an honest day's work for an honest day's pay may be the only trouble. That is too simple a diagnosis.

The confiscatory, sugar-coated sovietism proposed by Mr. Plumb is so obvious that exposure of it seems unnecessary. But it is of the most extreme importance that industry should know just what it is its enemies propose to do to it. That is why we publish Mr. Plumb's wild plan. The best way to kill such proposals is to let the people know exactly what they are.

Even so, publication would not be worth while did the "remedy" represent simply the views of Mr. Plumb, the individual. The platform of confiscation, however, was not given to the public until it had been reviewed, edited and discussed by radical leaders in Washington; on which account it represents in fact a definite program to which these leaders will dedicate the Government if they can fool the public into cloth-ing them with the requisite authority.

LET THE SOUTH EXERT ITSELF TO THE UTMOST TO RAISE MORE FOOD PRODUCTS.

BRIEFLY but in a thoroughly broad, statesmanlike manner Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts urges that the South shall exert itself to the utmost to raise more food and feedstuffs. In an interview with a staff correspondent of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, published elsewhere in this issue, Governor Coolidge takes the position that while Massachusetts wants cotton, he believes that "we shall, in the end, get more cotton if the South raises more food products." "We want something more than one-crop men," the Governor further declares, and he continues: "Let the South be independent by a diversity of interests and there will be no trouble about securing a steady supply of cotton."

Governor Coolidge has no sympathy with the position taken by some of the cotton mill men of England and elsewhere that the South should go largely into cotton production, so that prices may be drastically reduced through the raising of a greatly increased cotton crop, for he holds that the cotton farmer is entitled to a fair price for his cotton, and that "no one has any right to ask the cotton farmer to sell his cotton at a price that does not bring him a profit." He would not have the cotton farmer and his family thrown back into the economic slavery which they endured from the time of the Civil War until recent years. The opportunities for education, decent living conditions and comfortable surroundings which prosperity brings should not be denied to the cotton grower any more than to any other man who works with his hands. But he believes that the way to economic independence lies in the greatest possible increase in all the products of the farm. "The South," the Governor says, "should by all means more largely grow its own supplies in grain, fruits, meats and its feedstuffs for livestock, and it should also raise as much as possible of the crop for which it is especially adapted, cotton."

In this position the Governor is but following out a consistent policy he has adopted for his own State of Massachusetts, where he has urged productivity in every line. It is men who bring about developments and prosperity, he points out, and only by greater diversity and more energetic, diligent activity by men can prosperity be accomplished and maintained. In his own State he is constantly urging greater agricultural development, more planting of orchards and a return to sheep raising and stock growing, in which lines all New England has greatly fallen behind the achievements of former years.

We are glad to have these views of the distinguished chief

executive of Massachusetts. It is not only of interest and value to record the opinion he holds as to the right of the Southern farmer to receive a fair price for his cotton, but it is of further value and importance that he so strongly urges on the South the duty of greatly increasing its production of food and feedstuffs. The urgent necessity before the South of exerting itself to the utmost to raise more grain and meats cannot, indeed, be overemphasized. Our cover-page editorial this week points out the reasons why it is the supreme business need of the South this year to raise more foodstuffs, for with a decrease of 12,000,000 acres in the wheat acreage of the country this fall; with a great decrease in the number of cattle of the West, and with millions of people in the old world on the verge of starvation now, a fearful responsibility rests upon the food-producing peoples of this country. We repeat, therefore, that if the South does not raise its own foodstuffs to a larger extent than ever before since 1861, and increase its supply for shipment to other sections, it will fall short of its duty to itself and to the world.

That must be the belief of any one who broadly surveys the field, and it is not only a patriotic duty, but an obligation to humanity to drive the conclusion home, to urge it with all possible force, as Governor Coolidge has so strikingly done.

THE LABOR ISSUE.

IN a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD Mr. John H. Page of Little Rock writes:

"Troubles have recently arisen between the general contractors and carpenters and between the master plumbers and journeymen plumbers in this city, with the result that no agreement could be reached, and as a sequel both crafts went on a strike, and the contractors and master plumbers declared for the open shop. The Board of Governors of the Board of Commerce met and adopted strong resolutions of approval of the stand of the contractors and master plumbers, and yesterday at the regular weekly luncheon of the Board of Commerce more than 300 of the members were present, and their approval and endorsement of the Board of Governors was unanimous and enthusiastic. During the meeting attention to the position of your publication on the labor situation was given by one of the masters, and the enclosed resolution was adopted. The situation here is one where the business interests feel that determined action must be taken to prevent obstruction and stagnation in growth and development work."

The resolution to which he refers is as follows:

"Be it Resolved, That the members of the Little Rock Board of Commerce lend its endorsement and approval to the editorial course of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in opposing the unreasonable demands of organized labor in the present great necessity for constructive work throughout the country.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD."

This voluntary tribute to the work of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD in opposing the unreasonable demands of organized labor is fully appreciated, and we are glad to know that in all parts of the country the position which this paper has taken on the labor question is heartily commended by sensible people.

We are not fighting labor. We are not opposing high wages. On the contrary, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is an enthusiastic believer in high wages and in the right of labor to organize for the protection of its members; but whenever organized labor undertakes to dictate what other laboring men shall do, it becomes a despotic, autocratic power, which in many cases has finally led to maltreating and to murder of independent labor men.

When any labor union reaches the point that it undertakes to say that other men shall not work, it is a violator of the law and should be punished rigorously.

No man has a right to say that another man shall not work,

and when to the saying of that is added any effort by bulldozing tactics, and even at times by assault and murder, the labor union guilty has reached a point where it becomes a criminal, and every member who does not vigorously fight this spirit is himself a criminal, at least passively if not actively.

Independent labor is a right which every man should have. No man should be denied the liberty which gives him the right to work untrammeled by any labor organization, and no man has a right to say that an employer shall not employ non-union labor. The union labor man may say that he will not work on the same job with free labor if he is so disposed, but the moment he steps beyond that point he violates the law and ultimately will, in one way or another, suffer the penalty, for whether in his own person he suffers it or not, he will suffer it through the general breakdown of the nation and the liberty for which this country stands.

DECREASING MEAT SUPPLY IN WEST.

NO State in the Union has an agricultural bureau which is more alert to the agricultural interests of the State and more accurate in its reports than Kansas. It is especially important, therefore, in view of the general food situation, to note that the Kansas Bureau of Agriculture gives a very pessimistic account of the outlook for meat production in that State.

The meat industry, it says, has had a very severe setback and many farmers are curtailing their operations. An investigation by the Bureau shows that to a very considerable extent stock has been sold off, and that there are now fewer cattle and hogs on the farms than was the case in March last.

Beef cattle have decreased in number by about 12 per cent. and the number of grain-fattened cattle for this winter, it is estimated, will be only about 76 per cent of the usual number. The big State centers of cattle production lost heavily in cattle last year and the operators are reported as much discouraged. The total number of beef cattle when the report was compiled in November for the entire State was 1,948,000, as compared with 2,220,000 on the first of last March, notwithstanding the fact that a large number of cattle had been shipped into the State between March and November to be grass-fattened. Not a single county of any considerable importance in the beef-making industry reports anywhere near a normal number of cattle to be grain-fattened.

The report concerning "the pork production indicates that the State's hog business is sadly demoralized." Of this report the Bureau says:

"While the Kansas hog raisers patriotically responded for the country's cause for more pork, a combination of poor corn crops, high prices for feed and unfavorable markets entailed such heavy losses that today the swine industry in Kansas is perhaps at its lowest ebb since the early eighties. The number of swine in Kansas on March 1 was less than had been reported on that date for any year since 1882, and the November report shows a decrease of 25 per cent compared with March. * * *

"The Kansas hog raisers are not very optimistic about the immediate future of the business, and the still further decrease is probably reflected in the general discouragement felt among hog breeders in taking chances with the radical fluctuations in prices that have been such a conspicuous feature of the hog market."

The entire report shows a marked curtailment of meat-raising operations.

This is but one more indication, such as the decrease in wheat acreage reported by us three weeks ago, which shows the trend of the times toward a decreased food supply. With a decrease in wheat acreage throughout the entire country; a heavy decrease in beef and hogs in Kansas, one of the great hog and cattle States of the country; with a recognized enormous decrease in poultry supply, this nation must look forward to a growing scarcity of food and to a continuation of high prices.

These are facts. The nation must find a remedy.

The President's Uncompromising Attitude on the Treaty Is Utterly Untenable.

LAST week the forces of sobriety at the capital had virtually reached a compromise agreement for the ratification of the Peace Treaty. The proposals for the compromise contemplated as mild reservations as a decent respect for the integrity of the nation permitted—concessions avowedly made in deference to the position of the President, although many of the participants in the agreement were frankly solicitous lest they had gone too far. The Senate indeed stood ready to go farther than proper in an effort to bring some order out of the chaos which is said to exist.

On Thursday night, after having previously inspired the Democratic National Committee to adopt resolutions in favor of unqualified ratification, the President sent a letter to the two great gatherings of Democrats in celebration of Jackson Day, in which he announced the amazing proposal that the whole treaty situation be held in abeyance and that ratification be made the paramount issue in the Presidential campaign.

The world has admiration for men of exceeding daring. America is itself a testimonial to high achievements of what men regarded as the impossible. But it is one thing to scale unattempted heights, and it is another to attempt weakly to prove that two and two do not make four.

Our system of government provides that one-third of the Senators shall be elected every two years. There will be 32 Senators elected next November. Of that number 17 are Democrats. Assuming that all 17 should be returned on a pro-league platform, and that most of the 15 seats now occupied by Republicans should be filled with pro-league Democrats, there would still remain in the Senate enough members pledged to vote against the league, unless with reservations, to prevent unqualified ratification.

The President cannot change the axioms of arithmetic. He cannot alter the processes of addition.

Assuming, however, that by some miracle it might be possible to transform the opposition majority into a less than one-third minority, under what counsel of common sense can the President justify his determination to postpone for eighteen months action on the treaty? He emphasizes the extraordinary peril to which the whole world is subjected by delay. He says that without the covenant "the old spies are free to resume their former abominable activities;" that "there may be as many secret treaties as ever;" that "none of the objects we professed to be fighting for has been secured, or can be made certain of, without this nation's ratification of the treaty and its entry into the covenant," and yet when there is offered to him a ratification that *does* accept the treaty proper entire and that *does* permit entrance into the covenant, with full assurances against all of the things he holds up as most to be avoided, he declares that he will accept no such ratification.

He chooses, it seems, a race with what he paints as chaos rather than any modification whatever of the rules he has written down.

"If the President wants to be consistent," says Senator Lenroot, "why does he not accept the partial ratification that the Senate desires to make and then carry the question of unconditional ratification into the campaign?"

There is no answer. The pride of parenthood has blinded the Executive's eyes. They have lost their sureness of vision. He glimpses the sorrows of the world, but will permit no alleviation of them unless in his own way.

Unanswerable, too, are the other arguments in opposition to the President's position. "We cannot go before the country on the issue raised by Article X," says Mr. Bryan. "If we do not intend to impair the right of Congress to decide the question of peace or war when the time for action arises, how can we insist upon a moral obligation to go to war which can have

no force or value except as it does impair the independence of Congress?" And Mr. Bryan went further: "The American people will never transfer to any foreign nation the right to say when our boys shall be conscripted."

That is true; but Mr. Wilson says that the Senate must vote the other way or he will stay the movements of the hemispheres for fourteen months in an effort to force such compliance with his wishes.

Mr. Wilson states a dilemma which does not exist. Notoriously it does not exist. He declares that we have no moral right to refuse now "to take part in the execution and administration of these settlements." Nobody is attempting to do anything of the sort. Only the President himself is preventing the nation from taking such a part. So, too, when the Chief Executive says that "our fidelity to our associates in the war is in question and the whole future of mankind," he seems to have a vision somewhat different from the fact, since the question of our fidelity is surely not involved in literal acceptance of proposals never heard of by the American people until General Smuts gave them form and Mr. Wilson gave them substance in Paris. And fidelity to the American Government, as given under oath, is superior, and ought to be superior, to any other obligation. If it be true that fidelity to our associates is of such a character that fidelity to our own institutions cannot concurrently be observed, then all praise be to Senators who have no doubt under which banner to stand.

It is an unfortunate thing, too, that the President should have thought it wise to declare solemnly that although the world has been made safe for democracy, democracy has not been finally vindicated. "All sorts of crimes are being committed in its name, all sorts of preposterous perversions of its doctrines and practices are being attempted." Is any more preposterous perversion of it possible, we ask with all respect, than for the President of the United States to announce that he will "not accept the action of the United States Senate as the decision of the nation," although, since the nation was, that body has been the authorized spokesmen of the nation in all treaty matters?

Is the Senate to have authority only when it copies the Executive signature, and is a majority only democratic when it agrees with the President? Again is Mr. Bryan right when he states the obvious truth that the Senate majority "by right" should dictate the Senate's course.

Men versed in the study of international agreements have avowedly been disturbed over ratification even with the reservations. Without the executive authority behind the proposal it may be doubted if it could, on its merits, have won even ten votes in the Senate. Many men are against it who, under pressure of the party whip, pretend to be for it. The enormous prestige of the President, his tremendous political ability, his attractive brilliancy, his reputation for disinterestedness might almost have forced any measure which he advocated through the Senate. Now, we repeat, almost by Divine intervention, Mr. Wilson has stated a condition which, if he clings to it, assures definitely that there will never be any ratification without even further and more radical amendment than is proposed in the mild Lodge reservations.

It is a good thing for the nation. It has been extricated from a morass. Yet who, other than the people themselves, has any right to change our form of government? It is within the established power of the Senate—it is the sworn duty of the Senate—to negative such a suggested change, but there is only one tribunal, only one authority, only one sovereign power that constitutionally or naturally can decree the substitution of a new form of government for that now existing.

Some astute lawyers have doubted if unqualified ratification of the treaty by the Senate would have given the compact legal standing. It would have been tested in the courts. The Senate is competent to Americanize the treaty; only the people are competent to de-Americanize America.

We doubt, however, if the good sense of the country, week by week recovering from the hysteria of war, will countenance this impasse. Though Mr. Wilson is convinced that the great majority of the people favor ratification without reservations, the record shows that opinion has been turning overwhelmingly the other way. The President's staunchest supporters have been drifting away from him. Mr. Taft is no longer a "sign here" advocate, nor is the League to Enforce Peace, nor Mr. Gerard, nor the New York Times, nor anybody whatever that can be discovered, with the possible exception of partisans who have been led to so many victories by Mr. Wilson that they hope, against their judgment, that he may be right now. Even President Lowell of Harvard now admits that Article X of the covenant is mischievous and commits the nation to obligations it ought not to assume.

We think, therefore, that the reaction to the President's letter will be far different from his anticipations. We shall be surprised if there is not a demand from all over the country for ratification with reservations in spite of the President. Certainly, sterling Democrats, such as Senator Shields of Tennessee, are not to be whipped into line by either a Presidential or a party ukase. But if, by any chance, the situation does lie dormant and the domestic issues of this great country have to be set aside once more in order that it may vote on a proposition to divest itself of its independence, we predict that the answer will be so overwhelmingly in favor of independence that the league advocate, even if Mr. Wilson himself will not carry a single State outside the Solid South, and that the Solid South itself will be split wide open.

It is unfortunate that the President has not had sufficient opportunity since his return to the country to acquaint himself with its thoughts and purposes. There have been great changes of opinion during the year and the yearning for vicarious sacrifice, if there ever was any, has been succeeded by a sober determination not to speed through new channels until they have first been explored.

ASSURANCES OF LIFE FOR THE DYE INDUSTRY.

THE long hesitancy of Congress to protect an industry so vital to the national defense as the dye industry, although such protection had been definitely promised by the Government when men, during the war, were urged to invest their money in plants that would notoriously be driven into bankruptcy by German aggression in time of peace unless given such protection for a period, has not been to the credit of Congress.

A licensing system, it is true, has manifold and great objections, but conservatory processes in most cases are radical, and must be because of the peculiar conditions under which they operate.

The dye industry feels that it has a fighting chance for life under the solution which it is reported to have accepted. At least it will know definitely where it stands. That is a gain. It is a gain, too, to have the Government committed by statute to an embargo on all dyestuffs such as can be produced in the United States in commercial quantities.

This is the last of the great nations to adopt extraordinary measures to combat the insidious, ruthless and remorseless activity of the German dye monopoly. A great chemical personnel cannot be built up in a day, and were Germany permitted again to establish her world dominance in dyestuffs, her preparation for a new war would thus be subsidized by

the very peoples she expected to pounce upon. Not long ago Lloyd George announced in public that at the time of the armistice new instruments of destruction, more terrible than the world had any conception of, were about to be thrown into the battle by both sides. It is no secret that these instruments were of chemical origin; nor is it any secret that the next war, if there is one, will be a chemical war. There is more involved in the protection of the dye industry in America than a mere permit to a commercial enterprise to live.

LITTLE ROCK ENDORSES OPEN-SHOP POLICY.

THE Board of Commerce of Little Rock, Ark., has come out unequivocally for the open shop. Practically every business house of importance in that city has subscribed to the open-shop policy. The committees which circulated the petition made a report stating that in the case of only a very few firms did those approached decline to affix their names to the pledge. Fourteen hundred signatures were secured.

The campaign was conducted on a platform which emphasized the necessity for freedom of action on the part of citizens of Little Rock, and urging that the time had come for the city to run its own affairs without dictation from men who got their orders from Samuel Gompers.

EUROPEAN TRADE ACTIVITY.

WHEN the Treasury Department announced that the financial necessities of Europe were greatly exaggerated, probably it was giving attention to the very pronounced activity in trade extension which is noted not only in the neutral countries of Europe but also among the recent belligerents, particularly Great Britain.

Titanic as have been the efforts of the British Empire during the war, it must not be forgotten that the Empire is a colossus, more powerful than any government which ever preceded it, and a long, long way from bankruptcy. The low cost of the British pound in American dollars does not mean that the British people have lost their genius for trade. It simply seems that there has not yet been time to bring about the readjustments made necessary by the war.

We note, for instance, that British interests of importance have concluded an agreement with certain Baltic states, including Estonia, whereby they will act as agents for the disposition in western Europe of the entire timber production of these countries for the next 15 years, and in return for undertaking and financing this enormous contract, it is reported that these agency interests will be given a monopoly of flax and other raw materials in the countries interested.

Our admiration of the trade ability of the British people is very great. In spite of tremendous difficulties at home, they are reaching out, with government aid, into new markets. They are making extraordinary efforts to hold on to their old markets. Moreover, their long experience in world trade has made them adepts in international business. There is nothing, therefore, more fallacious than the idea which some Americans seem to have, that all the other peoples of the world are completely prostrated, that our dominance of markets everywhere depends simply on our willingness to take control. So far is this from being true that we have in fact to fight for everything we expect to get hereafter. It is true that for a few years things may be comparatively easy while foreign production is being brought back to normal, but our permanent participation in overseas markets will depend on our skill, our initiative, our energy and our determination.

Wise is that manufacturer who refuses to be deluded by present conditions, and is laying his plans, not merely to secure a temporary foreign trade, but to build up a foreign business that will endure.

Billions More Spent for Motor Trucks and Automobiles Annually Than for Railroad Expansion and Rolling Stock—The Lesson Which These Facts Should Teach.

THREE is probably no better indication of the wealth of a community than is to be found in the use of the automobile, both as to pleasure and business vehicles. Nebraska and Iowa are running a close race for the honor of which shall have the largest number of cars per capita. Iowa has 365,000 and Nebraska 201,000, or in each case a car for every $6\frac{1}{2}$ persons in the State. That indicates a very wide prosperity, a prosperity which reaches into all classes and into all sections from the town and the city out into the country. It illustrates enterprise as well as prosperity, for the automobile and motor truck today are typical of enterprise to a greater extent than was the railroad. It is true that many people own cars who are not financially able to do so. But the automobile is no longer a fad or a fancy, and while some people abuse it, it is a power for civilization through increased efficiency and increased ability to work. That Nebraska and Iowa can lead the country in the number of cars per capita only indicates the abounding prosperity of their farming interests as well as of their city people.

To a very large extent the soil of Mississippi and Alabama is as fertile as the soil of Nebraska and Iowa. Indeed, much of the soil in Mississippi and in a large portion of Alabama is not surpassed in fertility in this or any other land, and yet Mississippi has only one car for every 50 inhabitants and Alabama one for every 43, while Nebraska and Iowa each have one for every $6\frac{1}{2}$.

There is no reason whatever why Mississippi and Alabama should not have developed an agricultural wealth greater than that of Iowa and Nebraska based on natural resources, but for years Nebraska and Iowa have grown enormously rich on diversified farming, which has yielded them an infinitely greater average profit per capita than the cotton growers of Mississippi and Alabama and other Southern States have received on their product. If cotton had brought a fair price during the last 50 years, a price in keeping with its intrinsic value and the cost of production, Mississippi and Alabama and other Southern States would be running a very close race with Nebraska and Iowa as to the number of cars per capita, but as it is now, it will take a longer time to catch up, though, fortunately, the higher price of cotton prevailing during the last two years has given a great stimulus to the prosperity of the South, and, therefore, to the purchase of more vehicles.

The biggest percentage of increase in the registration of cars during the past two years has been in Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, in which States the gain in 1919 over 1918 ranged from 16 per cent to 29 per cent. New York has 570,000 cars, or one for every 18 people—a large number when it is borne in mind that there are millions of unnaturalized foreigners in the East Side of New York city who probably will never be the owners of cars unless they change their ways and become more active as American citizens instead of remaining aliens, as so large a proportion of them are now.

These figures are taken from an official statement issued by

Mr. Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. His statement shows that while in 1899 there were only 3700 cars built, valued at \$4,750,000, there were built in 1919 1,586,787 cars, valued wholesale at \$1,399,282,995.

The motor-truck industry is much newer than the automobile. As late as 1904 there were only 411 motor trucks built in the country, valued at \$946,000, while in 1919 305,142 trucks were built, valued wholesale at \$408,311,000.

The total value of cars and motor trucks was, therefore, \$1,800,000,000, to which should be added the enormous value of tires and other accessories, which swell the aggregate to an almost incomprehensible sum.

This is so far beyond the investment that has been made in any year in the enlargement of railroads that when we undertake to compare the \$1,800,000,000 put into motor trucks and cars, and hundreds of millions put into tires and other parts, and count the repairs to all of this, we are staggered at the magnitude of these figures and the insignificance of the few hundred millions spent annually for the upkeep and extensions of railroads.

Years ago the MANUFACTURERS RECORD said that to rebuild the railroads of the country in order to keep up with the needs of transportation would require at least \$5,000,000,000 in addition to the usual upkeep. The figures were so staggering that it was some years before the late James J. Hill and others were willing to accept their significance, but later on Hill constantly reiterated that \$5,000,000,000 was needed for railroad expansion. These figures seemed almost incomprehensible, and yet the expenditures for automobiles and motor trucks and accessories for last year alone more than exceeded half of that gigantic sum.

Today it would probably take, at the cost of construction work now, at least \$10,000,000,000, as we have recently stated, to extend the railroad facilities of the country sufficiently to meet the demands of business. But when we contrast the exceedingly small number of cars ordered by the Government for the railroads during the last two years with the 305,000 motor trucks bought last year and the 227,000 produced the year before, we are compelled to realize that the motor truck is becoming a bigger factor in transportation than the country has yet comprehended. The freight car carries more than the motor truck, but it moves at a snail's pace as compared with the rapidity of the motor truck in ton mileage. The freight car in many cases only averages from five to ten miles a day; the motor truck beats that every hour of the day when it is being operated. We must thus face the situation that the motor truck and the automobile have saved the nation from a complete collapse of our transportation facilities, from a chaotic condition beyond anything which could be imagined. But for the automobile and the motor truck there would be a complete stagnation in industry today because of the inability to handle freight, and the country would be suffering an ap-

spurring industrial depression. Indeed, there would be, as stated, chaos in every department of industry.

The motor truck necessarily demands the building of more and better highways. Highways should be built as rapidly as construction forces can do the work.

It is well-nigh hopeless to look for any large expansion of railroad facilities for years to come. If the railroads can barely keep up their relative efficiency compared with the present, that is the best that we can look for. It would take some billions of dollars to put the railroads in a position to do with any degree of efficiency the work that is now available, without counting anything at all for the increase in the nation's traffic. Unless this increase of freight and passenger travel be met by the construction of good, solid, broad highways and the use of automobiles and motor trucks, there will be a general breakdown of transportation. The building of highways, therefore, is the safeguard of the nation's business life. Highway building becomes an economic, a patriotic, a moral and, perchance, even a religious, obligation upon every county in the country.

Without good highways country schools and country churches will deteriorate, farm products will seriously decrease in quantity and increase in cost, population will crowd to the cities more rapidly than ever, and the cost of doing business between the farm and the city will steadily increase.

Therefore, viewed from every possible standpoint, highway building, on a scale in keeping with the billions which are being put into the production of cars and motor trucks, becomes one of the supremest duties of every community.

We cannot stop to count the cost of construction as compared with former years any more than we could stop to count the cost of making a gun or building a ship when the life of civilization was at stake when the German army was almost in sight of Paris.

Our business safety, our economic progress, our educational and our moral advancement, and our supply of food-stuffs today hang upon the automobile and the motor truck and the building of highways—not narrow, poorly constructed highways, but great broad permanent highways, able to stand any density and weight of motor traffic.

If our country could last year pay over \$2,500,000,000 for new cars and trucks and tires and accessories, a sum which will annually increase for some years, surely it must build highways at a commensurate cost. As a nation we have as yet scarcely touched the highway building problem.

JUST SO.

A SUBSCRIBER to the Dresden (Tenn.) Times, in giving a reason for not renewing his subscription, among other things said:

"The Government has so governed my business that I don't know who owns it. I am inspected, suspected, examined, and re-examined, informed, required and commanded, so I don't know who I am, where I am or why I am here. All that I know is that I am supposed to be an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race, and because I will not sell all I have and go out and beg, borrow and steal money to give away I am cussed, discussed, boycotted, held up, hung up, robbed and nearly ruined, and the only reason I am clinging to life is to see what is coming next."

And so say all business men, but the Government's bureaucrats keep on piling up endless questions, most of which are a burden to every man's office without helping the Government.

SOUTH SHOULD PUT A BAN ON ALL MISCHIEF MAKERS IN LABOR.

THE right spirit for the South to show is evidenced in resolutions recently adopted at a mass-meeting of the citizens of Pascagoula, Miss. A united stand against those labor leaders whose sole mission in life appears to be stirring up strife and bringing about strikes would be to the advantage of every community and would be but an expression of the spirit of independence and resentment of aggression which always has been characteristic of the South.

Pascagoula has become a great shipbuilding port. The city has extended a hearty welcome to the various shipbuilding companies which have located there, and has incurred a bonded indebtedness of \$280,000 to provide increased school facilities and other comforts, conveniences and protection for the largely increased population. A considerable number of mechanics and laborers have been attracted by the new industry, and in the main these men are described as a splendid body of citizens. One institution, the International Shipbuilding Co., has invested many millions of dollars, employed 2500 or more men and has a payroll of \$75,000 or more a week. In spite of the fact that this company pays the highest of wages and makes provision for the comfort and well-being of its employes, according to statements embodied in the resolutions, outside agitators have persistently sought to keep these employes stirred up and dissatisfied, with the result that numerous strikes and walk-outs have occurred.

At the mass-meeting referred to the sympathy and support of the citizens of Pascagoula was pledged to the International Shipbuilding Co., and the mischief-making agitators were denounced by name and asked to leave the city. Pascagoula was declared to be unalterably opposed to Bolshevism and all Bolshevik propaganda, as a contradiction of our constitution and the ideals of our form of Government, and all those holding such views were notified not to seek an abode at Pascagoula.

PUTTING UNIVERSITY FACILITIES AT THE DISPOSAL OF INDUSTRY.

IS the relation between the colleges and the industries of the nation close enough? Are the increasingly enormous endowments now held by the universities of the country performing their full function in the industrial world?

It may seriously be doubted. It is true that during the war college professors and industrial executives were brought together, with very great benefit to both. Some of the professors learned that there was a vast difference between the theory they had been teaching and the practical work which men out in the world had to perform. The executives, on the other hand, also learned that the professors in many cases had something to offer of real value to industry.

Among the universities now soliciting funds for the enlargement of their endowment and the increase in salaries to professors is Cornell University. Instead, however, of merely asking corporations for contributions it is offering them a formal contract, whereby for a stated sum each year the resources of the university are made available to industry. These include use of the various libraries in the technical and professional colleges, consultation with members of the faculty, tests, investigations on special research work and investigation of problems of national importance, information concerning graduates or undergraduates who have been specially trained to fill certain positions, etc.

This represents a marked advance in the relations between industry and the universities. We believe that it is an idea which may well be imitated by other universities. There is no reason whatever why the splendid equipment of the colleges should not be made to perform its share of the work in world progress.

Political Cowardice Will Not Solve the Railroad Problem.

IT is seldom that any conflict of ideas reaches an Appomattox. Most often compromise is effected in preference to a complete defeat for either side. The appearances, however, are that the railroad question is not going to be decided without an appeal to that supreme tribunal—the people themselves.

We regard this as essentially unfortunate. An intricate subject of this sort, which can only be solved by experts, represents complexities of such a character that the rank and file of citizens cannot be relied on properly to appreciate the points at issue.

The differences which have developed between the President and Mr. Bryan on the peace treaty are merely incidental and of small importance in comparison with the great fundamental difference existing between Mr. Bryan and the White House. It would require considerable imagination to paint the President as a conservative but it seems to be established that on the matter of the railroads the President is basically correct and refuses to be wheedled into advocacy or endorsement of a program which he knows can lead to nothing but ruin and disaster. But Mr. Bryan, with that keen yearning for radical support which has featured his entire participation in public affairs, has rushed to the front in an effort to co-ordinate all the elements of dissatisfaction and unite them in support of a program of national confiscation masquerading under the name of "Government ownership."

Union labor leaders, working through Mr. Plumb, have for some months had a definite and fixed object in view, namely, the prevention of any railroad legislation previous to the election. They exhausted every influence at their command in an effort to prevent the President from returning the properties. With the support of Mr. Bryan they feel that they now have sufficient authority in the Senate to prevent, through a filibuster or otherwise, the enactment of the Cummins or any other bill. They think, too, that if this device fails, they can force such amendments to the bill as to assure a Presidential veto.

We are advised from Washington that the President is likely to give the roads back on March 1, whether there has been any legislation or not. We are also advised that the Bryan faction, and the whole assembly of radicals are convinced that, even if every immediate plan fails and the roads are given back, they can make the railroad question the supreme issue in the November elections.

It is unfortunate that in these circumstances the railroad executives themselves should differ as to essential features of the proposed legislation. They should have composed their differences and have presented a united front.

The heart of the Cummins bill, as we have previously pointed out, is Section 6, dealing with the financial provisions. The bill proposes strict limitations of profits in connection with what is usually called "a guarantee of dividends."

We are not facing in this country a theory. We have not yet a completed railroad system, fully equal to the traffic requirements. In the days of great railroad activity, when all sections of the nation were seeking facilities, it was public policy to encourage the investment of capital by permitting the possibility of large profits in return for the risks taken. The overthrow of this policy might be feasible had the country now all the railroads that it requires and were the existing railroads up to the high standard that is requisite, but the facts are all the other way. It is admitted that at least a billion dollars a year in new money must be got by existing roads if they are to perform their functions properly, and this vast amount will be required every year for at least a decade to come. In addition, the need for new roads in various parts of the country is very obvious.

The one fact, indeed, which is absolutely established is that the railroads must get money. We do not believe it is possible for them to get it on any large scale, if railroad earn-

ings are limited to 5, 6 or even 8 per cent. The demand for money is now so great that it is possible to invest in perfectly safe securities at a much higher rate. The opportunities for money-making in manufacturing and in general business pursuits are so great that capital will naturally turn into such channels rather than to the railroads. There is nothing more obvious, therefore, than that railroad investments must be made attractive. The guarantee of a minimum of 5 per cent and an opportunity for larger speculative profits might supply the attractiveness required, but certainly very few are going to seek railroad investment unless there is a fair degree of assurance of good profits with a possibility of speculative profits. The country must decide whether it is going to do without railroads or is willing to give investors the privilege of large earnings where they are justified. So desperate is the situation that last year the mileage of main track torn up was as great as the mileage of new track built, according to the statistics available.

In these circumstances any radical limitation of profits by the Government would be a fatal error and would simply compel Government ownership a little later on. Government ownership, in turn, would mean that the people would be compelled to supply in taxes or freight rates the money which they had refused voluntarily to lend the railroads on account of the unattractiveness of the investment.

There are three things this country simply must have. They are:

1. Uninterruptedness of transportation.
2. Adequate railroad facilities.
3. Good roads for supplementing the distribution service.

The only way that uninterruptedness of transportation can be assured is by the enactment of a "no-strike provision." It will be a miserable exhibition of political cowardice if the House of Representatives compels the Senate to drop this feature from its bill. The only way in which we are going to have adequate railroad facilities is to permit the investment in railroad issues to be attractive, and that means that there must be no arbitrary limitations of profits.

It is reported that the conferees on the railroad bill are disturbed by the recent radical address in New York of Mr. Hines. We hope that this is not so. Congress is not going to gain anything whatever by pussy-footing. If it starts to make all sorts of concessions to this interest and to that interest, it will simply increase the chances of that collapse which it is striving to prevent; and if Congress shall actually compel the Interstate Commerce Commission to disregard "earnings, efficiency, ability of management, economy, wise expenditure in development, location of a line, volume of business and every other consideration entering into and ordinarily controlling relative values of property" in an effort to bring about that dull level of mediocrity which in these days of economic hysteria seems by legislators to be so much desired, it may just as well now as later confiscate the properties and turn them over to Mr. Plumb and his associates to do with as they please. Cowardice never yet settled any problem, and the great triumphs of America have been won by a sure boldness in meeting situations face to face.

One trouble with the whole railroad fight is that manufacturers and others are not taking the interest in it that they should. They ought to know by now that the freight bills of the nation are the index of the cost of living and that industry simply collapses when the transportation facilities are unable to move freight. The efficient conduct of the railroads, therefore, is of the most vital concern to every business man in America as well as to every citizen. The manufacturers of the country ought before this, therefore, to have brought influence to bear in Washington in favor of a sensible solution, and they ought now to take their stand so solidly on the side of private ownership under reasonable legislation as to

convince the radicals promptly of the hopelessness of using this intricate problem as a stepping-stone on which to mount into office and subject the country to the high cost of hopeless experimentation.

APPRECIATED CONDEMNATION.

AMONG the influences at large in the world from which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD desires no commendation, but rather prefers condemnation, are the Devil, the Bolsheviks and the saloon element—all somewhat synonymous terms so far as their evil work is concerned. And among the organizations or institutions which has had a rather unsavory reputation among the people intelligent enough to judge it is the Baltimore Open Forum, conspicuous in times past for the Socialistic activities which have brought it into evil repute.

That Forum, unlike some of the reputable forums in this country, seems to be the mouthpiece or the platform for a Socialistic, Bolshevik spirit which denounces everything not in keeping with the views of those who speak through that organization or from that platform.

We rather appreciate the honor of having been vigorously denounced in the Baltimore Open Forum by the Rev. Mervin Green Johnston. We haven't the pleasure of Mr. Johnston's acquaintanceship, but since he bitterly denounced Attorney-General Palmer for arresting the radical Reds, which he declared to be "shameful and un-American," we rather rejoice that we have been put in such good company with Attorney-General Palmer and others in fighting radicalism, which seeks to overturn this Government.

In the course of his speech, as reported by the Baltimore Sun, this gentleman, who poses, and we presume correctly, as a minister of the Gospel, though we have never had the privilege of having heard about him in the past, made the following statements:

"Claiming for his brand of Americanism such men as Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson—especially Jefferson—the Rev. Mr. Johnston then turned to the Americanism of Congress, which, he said, had not produced a single constructive thought or act in the whole momentous year just passed. He said Judge Gary's Americanism was 420 per cent, instead of a paltry 100, and the percentage of his Americanism ranked with the percentage of his war profits. He tackled the Americanism of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and Richard H. Edmonds, its editor, and said that, though he held nothing in common with Bill Hayward, Edmonds and the MANUFACTURERS RECORD had been doing more to breed hatred than Hayward's publication or any other publication under the Stars and Stripes.

"Attorney-General Palmer's Americanism next was held up to scorn, to the great delight of the audience, and the Rev. Mr. Johnston called his act of rounding up the radicals the most shameful and un-American act perpetrated in America since the sedition act of 1798. He said he believed it to have been instigated by Judge Gary.

"No man who thinks that Americanism can talk to me," he said. "Brother Palmer—not until now did I understand what the Bible meant when it mentioned the palmer worm—said he is doing the best he can, but cannot get us all now. He has put Senators and Representatives to work on bills by which he can get us. There are now 70 sedition bills already written by these do-nothings of Congress, most abhorrent of which is the one by Senator McKellar, who comes from—I won't say he represents—Tennessee. If such a bill is passed, not only will the strangers among us be in danger, but every American. The passage of such an act would mean civil war. No man under the American flag can cram such stuff down my throat—and I repeat that I stand on the Americanism of Adams and Jefferson and the makers of the American Constitution, which is by no means dead yet."

Condemnation from such a source is the highest commendation which could be asked. We do not want commendation from the Devil, from the saloon forces or from the Bolsheviks, or from those who defend Bolshevism. We would just as lief have commendation from one as from the other.

Fortunately, there are enough sane, intelligent, patriotic

people in this country to make certain that we shall be saved from destruction by these forces which have been so vigorously at work. We need not, however, minimize the magnitude of the task before us. The Devil is putting forth what appears to be the greatest effort he has made in human history. He is working through many forms, clothing himself sometimes, perchance, in the livery of Heaven for the purpose of deceiving even the elect. No Christian ever undertakes to belittle the power of Satan for the accomplishment of evil throughout the world, but he recognizes that there is a power superior to Hell itself, provided the Christians do their full duty as a servant of the Almighty. So no patriotic American need for a moment feel that there is no great power in the forces of evil now at work in this country. The forces are gigantic in their power and in their extent, but there is a power infinitely greater; it is the power of the patriotic spirit of the American people who are determined that this Republic shall live, and that the man, whether he be an alien or a native-born, or whether for purposes of evil he has become a naturalized citizen, who definitely undertakes to destroy the American Government shall be meted out a full measure of punishment, and the alien who undertakes this work shall be sent back to the country from whence he came, regardless of any power which would hold him in America.

The alien who is not satisfied with America can go back to the country from whence he came, whether that country typify some of the decadent nations of the Old World or whether it be merely typical of that Lower World which at present is putting forth its greatest efforts to turn this earth into Hell itself.

FIFTEEN MILLION ILLITERATES.

DR. PHILANDER C. CLAXTON is the United States Commissioner of Education, and he ought to know what he is talking about when he says there are 15,000,000 people in this country who cannot read a newspaper. They represent the harvest fields in which demagogues sow their dragon teeth. But the one trouble is that whenever any attempt is made to solve this grave problem of illiteracy there are powerful elements which come up and demand huge appropriations from Congress, with the idea of centralizing the control of the entire educational system of the nation in Washington.

Generally the only excuse whatever for centralization is that it may increase immediate efficiency. We do not believe that even that excuse can be offered for the proposed centralization of the educational system. We do not want standardized opinions in this country. We do not want a great mass of young teachers going out from a central university in Washington and teaching from a mold. Difference of opinion makes horse-races, which is not to its credit, but it also makes great nations, and it makes civilization.

Education is a local problem, although national in the ramifications of its effects. Illiteracy is an economic burden from which every community must escape before it can hope to achieve any considerable prosperity. We believe that towns and States can be made to be ashamed of their toleration of illiteracy. We believe that this shame can drive them into measures for their own relief. But if they once get the impression that all they have to do is to wait and that abundant streams of revenue from Washington will eventually pour into their educational funds, then they will remain quiescent and do nothing in their own behalf.

Potentially, every one of the 15,000,000 people in this country who cannot read is a menace to the nation, whether he be a native or a foreigner. But there are some cures that are worse than the disease, and we are convinced that the concentration of educational control in Washington would be such a cure in the present case.

TO CLAIM SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP FOR AMERICA IS FALSE TO OURSELVES AND TO OUR ALLIES.

IN the summer of 1914, when Germany's mighty army of barbarians seeking to destroy civilization entered Belgium, that small but heroic nation preferred death with honor to peace with dishonor. It could have had peace and financial profit had it preferred to sell its soul, but led by its heroic king, Belgium dared to face the monster and for weeks staid the German army's progress. Superb, heroic Belgium, whose fight for honor saved the world; because had the German army marched rapidly across Belgium, Paris would have fallen before the French and English armies could have rallied to the struggle.

But Belgium has not praised itself, for Belgium knew that it simply did its duty in the sight of God and man. England had pledged its honor to the protection of Belgium, and England had never broken its pledge. When Belgium was invaded England threw its army across the channel, knowing that it risked everything in the struggle, and with tremendous energy and an unconquerable spirit raised the mightiest volunteer army the world has ever seen in order to maintain its honor and battle for civilization. But England has never posed before the world and held its hands up, rolling its eyes to heaven and saying unto the world, "See how noble and heroic am I!" Belgium might have claimed to be the leader of the moral or spiritual forces of the world because of its action, but it did not do so. England might have claimed world leadership in moral influence and spiritual leadership, but it did not do so. It was left for America to claim altruism in entering the war, though we did not enter it until, as President Wilson said in his message to Congress, Germany had made war upon us. Germany had murdered our men and women and children, it had ordered our ships from the high seas, it had committed every international crime that was possible against us. Not until then did America enter the war, and yet in his letter to the Jackson Day banquet last week President Wilson said: "The United States enjoyed the spiritual leadership of the world until the Senate of the United States failed to ratify the treaty." It is a matter of profound regret to every right-thinking American that President Wilson puts this country in the position of lifting its hands heavenward and rolling its eyes upward and saying, "Lord, we thank Thee that we are not as other nations." No one has ever been found to commend the spirit of the Pharisee, so vigorously denounced by the Christ. No one has ever thought that the Pharisee was worthy of commendation or of imitation, but President Wilson, following, or leading, as the case may be, some few American ministers and others, has sought to crown this country with a halo of perfection and of spiritual leadership to which unfortunately we can make no honest claim.

For nearly three years great, powerful America stood unmoved while French and Belgian women were outraged by the thousands, while French and Belgian infants were tortured by the barbarians of Germany, and we looked on and said, "It is none of our business." We saw murder on a larger scale than the world had ever known, we saw the worst immorality in all human history; but for nearly three years we were taught that we must be "neutral in thought" against such fearful immorality. We were taught that Europe's affairs did not in the slightest concern us. We were taught by President Wilson himself that he could not understand the spirit of any American who could believe that we should take part in the European war.

These are among the lasting impressions which were made upon the American people. Not only were we urged to keep

out of the war, but we were urged to keep "neutral in thought." We were told that we needed to make no preparation against war, and those who urged that America owed to the world and to itself a duty to save civilization were ridiculed and denounced.

So deep was the impression made upon the people of America by the teachings of President Wilson, that even after it became necessary to enter the war, because Germany had made war upon us, and not because we were altruistic enough as a nation to try to save civilization, it was impossible to raise a volunteer army sufficiently large to meet the emergency. Our people had been told that the reason for electing President Wilson was because he had kept us out of war, and President Wilson told us that Europe's affairs did not concern us. Therefore when the call came for a volunteer army the volunteers, except a limited number, were not to be found. They had heard and believed President Wilson's teachings.

Never in the world's history did a nation make a greater mistake than when we refused to hear the call of Europe for help and when we had before us the absolute certainty that if Europe was destroyed America would be destroyed.

In the face of such a situation America contented itself with selling at an enormous profit the foodstuffs and the munitions of war which the Allies bought, piling up billions on top of billions of wealth for us. We said that Germany could have the same foodstuffs and the same munitions if it had the ships with which to carry them home. We made no bones of the fact that as a nation we were perfectly willing to sell to Germany if Germany could pay for the goods and take them back. For three years we dared to profit on the murders and sufferings of Europe, for three years we stood aloof and took no part in the mighty struggle of civilization to save itself from barbarism. It mattered not to us as a nation that Belgium and France and Serbia stretched out their hands and begged for help. It mattered not that the outraged women and the mangled children called in vain for our assistance. We were told that it was none of our business and to be "neutral in thought" and in action.

Well might a French officer voice the sentiment of all civilization, when showing Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis over the battle-fields and telling him of the horrors of French and Belgian women, he turned and said: "O, Dr. Hillis, how could America leave our women in hell for so many years?" That was the cry which every civilized nation on earth might well have uttered.

When at last, however, we were forced by Germany's success to realize that unless we entered the struggle our doom was sealed, and were forced to see that Germany was making definite war upon us, sinking our ships and murdering our people, then, and not until then, we broke loose from the thralldom of false teachings which had chained the thought of America and entered the war. As a nation we should stand with head uncovered before the heroically sublime work of France and Belgium and England and Italy and Serbia, but sad to say, many American ministers and American papers and even President Wilson have placed America in the false position of standing before the world and saying in effect, "we enjoyed the spiritual leadership of the world."

How every thoughtful American who grasps the significance of these things and their influence upon our own national character and the influences which they exert as a direct slap in the face of our Allies must inwardly groan at such statements in the light of the real truth. Modesty in this case becometh a nation as much as the individual in it. History will write the truth, and history will record that though thousands of men heroically volunteered in a spirit of altruism, the nation at large was following the false leadership which taught neutrality in thought and in deed in the face of the world's greatest immorality.

WOULD BE SERIOUS MISTAKE TO PUT PAPER INDUSTRY UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL.

THE newspaper publishers who are seeking to put the control of the paper industry under Federal management are making a very serious blunder. The more the Government undertakes to regulate business, the worse for the Government and for business.

Of all industries in the country, newspapers should be less dependent upon governmental control or management than any other. This industry should never ask nor expect the Government to fix the price of the raw material which it buys. All that it has a right to ask of the Government is protection from injustice on the part of the Government itself, a fair postage rate and rapid handling of mails.

Publishers should be the last people in the world to ask the Government to dominate the paper supply, either as to quantity or as to price. This is a matter which the law of supply and demand can alone in the long run control.

The effort to make the Federal Trade Commission control the price or the supply of paper is from every standpoint an unwise move, which, if carried out, would eventually unquestionably react against the whole publication business.

It is true that the price of paper is very high and that the scarcity of paper is very great; but this applies to everything else. Lumber and iron and steel and other things are high and scarce, but suppose every time a man wanted to build anything, from a chicken coop to a warehouse, and found it impossible to secure in quantity as desired all of the raw materials and at a price satisfactory to him, he should run off to the Government and ask that the nail business and the lumber business and the carpenters and bricklayers and the plasterers should all be regulated by the Government. We should soon have chaos, and that is exactly what will happen in the paper business if the Government takes control of the paper manufacturing and selling industry.

No man can undertake to put up a dwelling—and a dwelling is an essential thing in these days, as essential to most people as newspapers and magazines—without finding that it is almost impossible to get the lumber and other materials needed and that the prices are anywhere from two or three or four and five times the prices prevailing a few years ago. He must either do without the dwelling or he must build it at these higher prices. In the same way publishers must either give up their work or else charge enough for their subscriptions and their advertising to meet the increased cost. The price of paper has not advanced to any greater extent than the price of most of the things with which people deal, nor is the scarcity greater. A few years ago Alabama iron men were begging the purchasers to take their iron at \$10 a ton, and in turn now the public is begging for the iron at \$36 to \$40 a ton. Many other things have advanced equally as much and the scarcity is equally as great.

Publishers should have the backbone and the stamina to meet this situation without whimpering and without running to the Government for help, and in this way should show a spirit of independence which would be of tremendous value to the entire country.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD, like every other paper, is suffering from high cost of paper and from the great increase in the rate of wages paid to printers and pressmen and others. All of these expenses have added a great burden to the cost of its work. Nevertheless, it does not propose to beg the Government to fix the price of paper it buys nor to decide how much paper it can use. If it cannot be published at the present cost of paper and printing for the present subscription price and advertising rates, it will do exactly what every other business interest has done, and advance its selling price to meet the cost of production. This should be the policy of all papers. They should be free from the persistent effort which

many publishers are now making to turn over the entire handling of the paper industry of the country into the hands of the Government. Especially should this not be their policy when many of the papers which are clamoring for governmental aid to control their paper supply fully recognize the disastrous effects of governmental control of railroads and of all other industries which are under Government domination.

TYPICAL OF THE TYPE.

WASHINGTON is filled with propaganda agencies of all kinds, most of which furnish easy jobs for young men cute enough to organize various kinds of leagues to which they can invite subscriptions.

In the solicitation for funds issued by one of these organizations on January 1 the "business manager" ends his appeal by declaring: "I have been in debt up to my ears since I hopped out of the cradle, but I do not want the league in debt; so we need your help to offset this deficit."

Isn't it remarkable that men who have never shown enough character to be able to manage their own personal affairs with anything resembling efficiency should be the ones who insist on going to Washington and undertaking to tell the Government exactly how it should be conducted?

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING AS A MEANS OF REDUCING HIGH COST OF LIVING.

THE railroad brotherhoods are now planning a system of co-operative buying with a view to helping to meet the high cost of living situation. To this plan, if it is wisely conducted, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD can give very hearty commendation. We do not believe that there is any such profiteering as is generally claimed between the cost of foodstuffs as sold by the farmer and the price paid by the consumer, but necessarily there is a very great difference in price because of the cost of handling and the loss incident to handling of perishable products. Nevertheless, if through co-operative buying the railroad brotherhoods or other labor organizations can purchase at wholesale prices and distribute at a minimum of expenditure to their members, not only foodstuffs, but all other goods, they will have gone a long ways towards reducing their individual cost of living. Co-operative buying has been extremely successful in England. Wisely managed it can be made equally valuable in America.

As the farmers in various parts of the country have formed organizations for the proper distribution of their products, which have enabled them to feed the different markets in proportion to the requirements and avoiding a glut here and a famine there, thus benefiting themselves without adding to the general cost of consumers, so co-operative schemes can be so handled that mass consumers can work out in many cases a system which would greatly lessen the cost of what they have to buy.

If the railroad brotherhoods will develop a system which will meet their needs, they will render a great service to their members and to the country. In this way they can accomplish far more for their own good and for the good of other men than by the threatened strikes, whereby leaders have unwise at times practically threatened the destruction of the Government if they did not get their demand.

Most of the men comprising the railroad brotherhoods are Americans, most of them are patriotic, but a large proportion of them have been badly misled by the radicalism of the day.

If in this new plan of a co-operative buying they will find a way to return to sanity and to patriotism in dealing with the public, they will go a long way toward bringing about a better feeling between the public and the members of the brotherhoods.

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ONCE MORE: AMERICA, WAKE UP!

IN a recent issue the MANUFACTURERS RECORD commented upon a statement issued by Hon. William P. Smith, Mayor of Miami, Fla., in which he laid down a definite announcement as to the protection of the right of every man in Miami to work. Mayor Smith, in a letter called forth by our editorial commendation of his position, said:

"I sincerely appreciate your very complimentary notice in a recent issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, but you have given me more credit than I deserve.

"The article which you copy was the culmination of some very serious threatened disorders among the unions. I had to take a drastic stand, in which machine guns were involved, and about 800 of my fellow ex-service men. I am an ex-service man or rather soldier in this war, and it was an inspiration to Americans to see the way the American legion stood by me. I sincerely feel that our country is safe from any serious attack on our institutions, because 4,000,000 trained, loyal soldiers can take care of any situation."

It is indeed gratifying to know that the ex-soldiers stood by the Mayor of Miami in a situation which at one time was so serious that it threatened the welfare of that community. Upon the patriotic men among the 4,000,000 called into the nation's service will largely depend the safety of this country. They have an influence for good which cannot be overestimated. They have a responsibility to protect America by their volunteer work greater than the responsibility which they owed to civilization when called into the nation's service. In that contest they saw what the forces of disorder and barbarism meant; they saw, as they could never have seen in any other way, the infinite value of the liberty under which Americans live. As they were ready to fight and die to save civilization, so these men must be ready to stand for the truth and right and for the broadest liberty as against the forces of hell which are seeking to disorganize and destroy the American Government.

It must be borne in mind that the strikes of today are not like the strikes of olden times. They are not merely a question of wages nor of hours of labor. They are very largely the outcome of the work of the Bolshevik spirit which is abroad in the land. Most of the men who are on strike, unless they are unnaturalized, ignorant foreigners, have very little idea that they are being used by the agents of hell who are posing under the banner of the red flag of Bolshevism. A large proportion of the men who have been on strike are honest Americans misled, falsely educated, made to believe that they are being oppressed and imposed upon, and that the way to win the largest success is to utterly destroy all existing success. The men who are carrying on this campaign, which is misleading many honest men, would glory in tearing down the American flag, glory in running up the red flag, and in riot and bloody revolution, and glory in the loot which, just as Lenin and Trotsky have gathered it in, they think they would have the opportunity of stealing.

The movement of the Government to deport all aliens caught red-handed in the campaign to overturn this Government is merely indicative of how widespread are the influences which are at work.

The spirit of evil crops out in many unexpected places and in expected places. No one, for instance, would have thought that men in a respectable Southern city like Miami would bring about a situation where 800 ex-service men and machine guns had to stand between civilization and anarchy. The firmness of Mayor Smith saved Miami just as the firmness of Ole Hanson saved Seattle.

Early last year the American Defense Society notified all the leading city officials in this country that there was a definite plan of Bolsheviks to try out the overthrow of different cities, and that if any one city could be completely captured, that was to be the signal for an uprising in every other city in America. The American Defense Society warned the au-

thorities of hundreds of American cities of this danger. The Bolsheviks believed that with the signal of success in one city it would be possible to bring on an uprising involving 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of their followers to enter suddenly upon a bloody revolution which, by taking the country unawares, would overturn this Government. That plan has not been abandoned in all probability. The same forces of evil are at work, and they still hope that, despite the arrest and the proposed deportation of some of the leaders, there will be enough left here some day to carry out their designs.

In the light of the situation which we are facing, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD again repeats the warning which it has for months sent out over the land: America, Wake Up!

WHY SO MUCH SOLICITUDE FOR RATTLESNAKES?

FOR months we have been pointing out that the activity of the Bolsheviks in this country constituted a menace not less real than was the gigantic attack of the Hun on civilization. It is difficult for men who have lived in the calm of America to appreciate the fact that the destruction of this Government also is the aim of the insidious conspirators who heretofore confined their activities to Europe. We cannot in matters of this kind be guided solely by our own experience. We must appeal to the experience of the older world to discover just what peril we are subjected to on this hemisphere.

If the seizure of pamphlets and papers by Department of Justice agents in this country has not convinced the most skeptical of the wide ramifications of the treasonable plot to destroy this Government, a memorandum prepared by the State Department, copious extracts from which we print elsewhere in this issue, should be decisive in showing that we have understated rather than overstated the situation.

In spite, however, of these cumulative revelations, there are men in Congress and there are newspapers which persist in attempting to deceive the people into thinking that the campaign for the protection of the country is merely a hysterical outburst on the part of alarmists, including the Attorney-General. They try to convince the people that free speech is being attacked, when the instrumentalities of justice are being directed in fact against men whose avowed purpose is the overthrow of the Government by force.

Sedition has no rights that society is bound to respect. There is no sophistry of logic that can excuse treason. Citizens who conspire against the Government are traitors. Aliens who do so are not traitors within the technical menacing of the expression, but they are not traitors simply because they are not citizens; and, not being citizens they certainly are entitled to no special consideration by the authorities.

It is alleged that to raise the defensive arm of the law against these malefactors is merely to give their cause new life and breed new converts to their creed. It is true that history shows that blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, and the persecution of men devoted to high purposes and great ideals has almost invariably resulted in the success of the causes to which such men were attached. But is there anything to indicate that these foreign and domestic conspirators are devoted to a great cause, basically true, and that, therefore, any attempt to stay their murderous hands will lead to the invigoration of their plot? We do not know that the enforcement of law against murderers incites the rest of the population to become murderers. We have not heard that the execution of assassins converted the whole population to assassination as a fine art. There is no such thing as martyrdom unless the martyr is closely associated with a cause intrinsically worth while. Growth on account of persecution does not apply to the prosecution of those who denounce all institutions, mock God and religion, and are the emissaries on earth not of the Divinity but of hell itself.

Congress cannot pussy-foot. Some of the speeches in the

Senate last week on the Sedition Bill before that body should nauseate good citizens. We understand that the House Judiciary Committee, which has been holding hearings on a sedition bill, proposes to report one with teeth in it, even imposing the death penalty in certain peculiarly heinous cases. That is the kind of bill that should be enacted. We trust that the House, when the measures go to conference, will refuse absolutely to make any concessions to namby-pamby Senators whose chief object in life seems to be re-election rather than perpetuation of our form of Government.

You cannot compromise with a rattlesnake. You cannot make concessions to men who avowedly, even when they make peace, do so with a lie on their lips and with no intention to adhere to their contract. It is useless to provide soft mattresses for these potential murderers to fall on. The school in which they have learned their propaganda knows no mercy. Force, force to the uttermost is their creed, and Terror long ago became their hand maiden. Theirs is the warfare of bombs. With even more fury than the Moslem fanatics exhibited in the days when the Saracen almost engulfed all Europe, they know but one instrument of conversion, and that is death-dealing. You cannot act mercifully with such people. All that you can do is to extirpate them from the land, drive them out, send them back to their own haunts, have done with them altogether, for so long as even one of them has a habitation in America, the threat of assassination is also in the land.

Are politicians so dull and dense that they cannot read the signs of American sentiment? The elections have shown with increasing evidence that the American people demand law and order. It was particularly significant that at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington the two speakers who boldly came out in favor of the supremacy of the law, and denounced any compromise with the horde of agitators infesting the country, were given ovations far surpassing in volume and enthusiasm the reception given any of the other orators. This indicates that the country demands and expects to get from Congress anti-sedition legislation that meets fully the requirements of the menace it is intended to correct. Better to err on the side of sternness than on the side of weakness. If the enemies of our Government are handled so tenderly that they are able to make good their boasts and overthrow the Government, free speech will not again be an issue for generations to come; for the first thing that men of the Lenin and Trotsky type do is to seize the printing presses and permit the circulation only of propaganda of their own, nor do they even allow meetings unless they know in advance what the speakers are going to say.

When the house is on fire we cannot stop to analyze the water which is being used to save the premises!

DID LLOYD GEORGE BLUNDER?

THE Augusta Chronicle says: "To be right frank about it we do not like Lloyd George's statement that Australia has a right to as many votes in the League of Nations as the United States "because Australia lost as many men in the war as the United States." The Chronicle will be considered unpatriotic and even traitorous if it finds fault with anything Lloyd George says."--Jacksonville Times-Union.

Whether traitorous or not to say so, if Lloyd George made the statement attributed to him, and which has not been denied on this side of the water, he has done his utmost to give the enemies of Great Britain in America some ammunition for their guns. And at the same time he has displayed an amazing lack of judgment and tact. We can only hope he never said it. But, at least, he has never, so far as we can learn, said that America should have as many votes in the League of Nations as the British Empire. That would have been the tactful thing, the gracious and the just thing to say. Until it is officially said by the leaders of the British Empire they may rest assured that their failure to do so will tremendously weaken the friendly relations which should exist between these two great English-speaking nations.

FAILURE TO PROVIDE FOR GOOD ROADS IS EXTRAVAGANCE, NOT ECONOMY.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a more or less optimistic statement of the financial condition of the nation, but he concludes his announcement with the statement that if Congress makes appropriations further than those now in mind it will be necessary to float another great popular loan.

We believe that this is a time for rigid economy. The reservoirs of waste have never been so filled as in the last two years. A prodigality which is positively criminal has characterized, and now characterizes, the general attitude of the country; and of all the vehicles of extravagance none has approached the Government itself. Some of this extravagance may have been justified in the urgent requirements for speed attendant on the necessity for promptly winning the war. It is true, nevertheless, that this extravagance has in some cases put into bad odor enterprises which were entitled to, and should have now, the confidence of the public. An illustration is the great plant at Muscle Shoals. It appears in the investigation which Congress is making that perhaps there was great waste in construction work during the most critical period of the war, and this fact is being used by enemies of progress as an argument against the completion of an enterprise which in itself is so obviously necessary, and so surely an advantage to the country, that interference with it at this time would be little short of a national calamity.

The extension of governmental extravagance to the people themselves is one of the chief causes of the high cost of living, because extravagance is always accompanied with laziness. We do not doubt that there is an established relationship between prodigality and inefficient labor which can be clearly traced not only in the factories of the nation, but also on the farms and in all industry.

By funding of the interest on the foreign debt to the United States almost half a billion dollars a year which ought to be coming into the treasury will not be coming in. People who cannot pay, cannot pay, and there are no processes of coercion whereby we can compel liquidation by Europe. Nor would we wish to do so if we could if the facts are as presented by the Secretary of the Treasury. Nevertheless, it is important to know that were this money available there would evidently be also available, without any further popular loans and without any increase in taxation, a huge sum which could be utilized for the carrying out of certain essential projects the postponement of which could be viewed only with great apprehension.

Economy is quite a different thing from mere abstinence from money-spending. It is not economy to use antiquated machinery. It is not economy to refrain from investments which in themselves make for economic production.

We have in mind particularly the necessity for modern highways. We understand, for instance, that Senator Townsend has written to constituents to say that he would have no doubt whatever of the prompt passage of his Federal highway bill did the finances of the nation permit, but he doubts if Congress will feel that the finances do justify the expenditure. He is, nevertheless, going to press his bill, but his position indicates that he thinks the shoals in the channel are such that passage is extremely doubtful.

The nation's traffic has become so enormous that the railroads are unable to handle it. Even with the expenditure of a billion dollars a year it will be some years before they can be made adequate. And it is established also that the motor truck performs an invaluable function quite outside the proper sphere of the railroad. There is, in fact, no investment which yields in tangible returns such dividends as good roads. Not in all respects, indeed, have we improved on the ancients. Good roads was a cardinal policy of the Persian Empire, and Cyrus the Great laid it down as an axiom that the permanence of his magnificent governmental establishment depended fundamentally on a good-roads system. The same idea actuated Roman policy, and it was only during the Dark Ages and

the succeeding period that civilization permitted itself to labor under the tremendous handicap of bad roads.

What the advocates of a Federal road-building program are asking is \$50,000,000, which shall become immediately available; \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and \$100,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years; in all \$425,000,000, which should be available until expended.

We do not know that it is possible in funding the interest of the foreign debt to us to make instantly available the sums so due. Assuming, however, the financial integrity of our chief debtors, it would seem that there should be some method whereby at least a part of the interest funds due could be discounted in such a way as to make promptly available sufficient funds to carry out this great and essential scheme of Federal good roads. And even if this is not possible, but the money must be appropriated out of the Federal treasury, it is our belief that failure to make the appropriation suggested, instead of being economy, would, in fact, be another example of the negative extravagance which has proved so disastrous both to this and other nations in cases where men of narrow vision have been able to control policies.

We are aware that the advocacy of any special appropriations of this sort is always seized upon by enthusiastic protagonists of the "Pork Barrel" to further their own schemes, but surely there is in Congress enough patriotism, enough vision, enough common sense and enough comprehension of the essential requirements of the nation to justify us in believing that it can approach this important problem without making it the excuse for throwing overboard the whole program of economy.

The automobile has brought sunlight into dark places. It has probably increased the value of real estate in the United States to an amount greater than the total expenditure on automobiles since their invention. That means a sum running into the billions. If there is any one function with which government is properly and unquestionably charged, it is the keeping open of the avenues of communication. It must enable the farmer to bring his products to market at reasonable cost and under favorable conditions. With the building of good roads the productive area that can be made immediately available for supplying the cities with food products is doubled and tripled in extent. If there is any hope whatever of a decrease in transportation cost, that hope lies in the construction of good roads.

We suggest to Senator Townsend that there is no financial condition that can justify delay on the part of Congress in making the moderate appropriations asked for.

EVENTS HAVE JUSTIFIED FULL DISCUSSION OF THE TREATY.

BRYAN, Taft and Lowell now are in agreement that reservations to the Peace Treaty must be accepted. On the two latter, advocates of the covenant have heretofore largely relied, only to find that both of them have abandoned their former untenable position. The longer and more exhausting the discussion of the issue, the more surely are former uncompromising protagonists of the league compelled to admit its many and vital weaknesses. What they now freely admit the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has claimed from the first publication of the covenant. Our position throughout is not only thus vindicated by Bryan, Taft, Lowell, many Democratic Senators and scores of men who stand high in the nation's affairs, but it is vindicated also by the pronounced swing of public sentiment back to common sense.

President Wilson seems to stand absolutely alone in his demand for the league without reservations. Right gladly, with the league as the issue, would its opponents welcome Mr. Wilson's demand for an appeal to the electorate, for the defeat of the proposal would be overwhelming in every section of the country. The people themselves have not been internationalized, and they will not be.

PROSPERITY OF NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS REFLECTED IN REPORTS FROM FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER cotton mills have had a prosperous year in 1919, as shown by the fact that dividends declared by 38 of the corporations averaged nearly 15 per cent for the year. There are deposits of \$15,000,000 in the four national banks of this city of 120,000, and the four savings banks of the city have \$33,000,000 of deposits. The prosperity is widespread and well diffused, therefore being shared by mill owner and operative alike.

Correspondence published elsewhere gives some interesting facts regarding Fall River conditions, which may with safety be assumed to be typical of conditions prevalent throughout all centers of the cotton industry in New England.

Comparisons of present print cloth prices with those of previous years as far back as 1850 show that only in the years during and immediately following the Civil War have prices been so high in seventy years as they are now. Furthermore, indications are that prices have not reached the maximum.

So long as New England mills prosper as they are doing now, and as they have done for the past two years or more, there can hardly be found occasion for complaint against the cotton growers of the South for the profit that in recent years, for the first time since the Civil War, they have been able to obtain from cotton production.

An interesting sidelight on conditions in the cotton industry of this country as compared with the situation in the Lancashire district of England is revealed in the absence of speculation in American cotton mill ownership, whereas there has been a wild gamble in English mills and mill shares, as shown in recent articles in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. The capitalization of American mills has not been greatly affected by the material increase in cost of mill machinery. The American mills have in rare cases been recapitalized to meet present conditions, but still carry a capitalization of \$10 a loom, approximately, whereas it would require \$50 to \$60 a loom to replace the mills at prices of today.

A SUGGESTION FOR OTHERS.

A FEW weeks ago Mr. Gordon Reynolds of the Reynolds Bros. Lumber Co. of Albany, Ga., subscribed to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for a ministerial friend, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Kirkpatrick of Atlanta. Indicative of the interest of the paper to ministers is a letter from Dr. Kirkpatrick to Mr. Reynolds, which the latter has sent to us, and in the course of which, while discussing personal matters, Dr. Kirkpatrick, referring to this paper, said:

"The first number of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD reached me just as I was leaving home for a two-weeks' absence in Kentucky. I took it with me and read it through while gone, and not only found it very interesting, but full of just the sort of thing I am wanting just now in order that I may preach intelligently to the people of this day."

"I found another number awaiting me upon my return Saturday night, and have already been enjoying it. It is evident that it is going to prove invaluable to me in my work and give me many a pleasant hour's reading besides. It is needless to say, then, that I thank you for a gift so valuable."

Perchance many other ministers would be interested and benefited by similar subscriptions from other laymen.

Fearless and Inspiring.

George H. Milne, Kenosha, Wis.

I have just finished reading your editorial in the current issue entitled "The Sun Still Shines." The uncompromising Americanism of your paper, its fearless and inspiring editorials, together with its wholesome and invigorating deference toward the God of our fathers not only wins my heart, but commands my sincerest admiration and respect. You are doing a most valuable as well as patriotic work in the interest of good citizenship, and I wish for you most earnestly continued clear vision, the strength to carry on this work, and much genuine happiness through the new year.

A Square Deal for the Public

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE PRESENTS DEFINITE PROGRAM FOR COMBATING RADICALISM.

The National Security League, Inc., of New York has formulated a working program for crushing the menace of radicalism throughout the United States that puts in concrete shape a number of ideas that must have occurred in recent months to many thoughtful citizens of the United States. The league has branches in all parts of the country and is active in stimulating definite work on the part of patriotic citizens in every section. It has a membership of nearly 100,000 earnest Americans. Among its officials are Elihu Root, who is honorary president, and Alton B. Parker, honorary vice-president; Charles E. Lydecker, president; Myron T. Herrick and George Wharton Pepper, vice-presidents. Alexander J. Hemphill is treasurer of the organization.

The program of the league is outlined as follows:

The Problem.

America is in the throes of industrial and social revolution. In the words of a great President, "It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory." This nation, created to guarantee to all its citizens equality of justice and opportunity, and developed through the years as a Government "of the people, by the people, for the people," is on the defensive.

In the progress of nations, majorities have usually been the guiding force, but minorities have controlled, and may again. The attempted revolution in America today is by a minority, which is largely foreign. It is such a minority which will control here unless the majority organizes for its protection.

The right of every man to freedom of thought and action—within the law; the right of every man to the possession of the fruits of his individual effort and attainment, is challenged by the pauperizing theory of communism, by the collective ownership and control of property, and by the covetousness of indolence under a cloak of altruism, which would choke all channels of competition and turn the survival of the fittest into the aggrandizement of the slacker and the unfit, stifle ambition and stunt the progress of the human race.

This is the ultimate issue of the battle in which the great American majority must fight for its life. The struggle has been approaching for a long time. It has been hastened by the war. The American people have brought it upon themselves. They have been easy-going—to the point of criminality. They have vaguely reasoned that if each child in his early school days was compelled to sing "America" and the "Star-Spangled Banner," and a little later taught a sadly twisted version of American history, it would turn him out a good citizen. It has not done so.

The Constitution of the United States means nothing to this new citizen. He finds that the forces of good government are without organization, or in the hands of professional politicians, who promptly disgust him. If he is very earnest he will struggle for a few years, then give up and disappear in the party ranks, or sit back with the feeling, "What's the use?"

America's handling of her foreign-born citizens has been even more lax than her treatment of the native product. For years she has welcomed to her shores with open arms all who saw fit to come, omitting any real test of their sympathy with the American form of government, and allowing them to become citizens when they know nothing of the language nor of the ideals of America. The bad have been accepted on an equal basis with the good, with no adequate attempt to instruct them in citizenship.

The failure, or the inaction, of the American political conscience is responsible for the present condition. This, in conjunction with bad government, has permitted the abuse of the power of money until there is a clamor for the complete overthrow of our social system. Labor always has been entitled to a just return, but has not always received it. Now certain groups propose to take what they want.

The vicious element in the unassimilated alien hordes confuses the abuses of our social system with the system itself. A small minority of radical agitators now threatens the foundations of our industrial life. This condition exists in spite of the large element of loyal American labor, which believes in the fundamental principle of individual effort and opportunity and knows

that stability of prosperity and employment cannot exist unless the laws of the country are upheld.

The Solution.

The solution of the problem is in organization, immediate and efficient, and in education.

Patriotic men can save the industrial life of America, and the entire social structure, which is based upon it, only by promptly joining together in the promotion of a vigorous program for meeting this menace. This program must have two distinct objects in view, the immediate and the ultimate; the first in combating the communistic revolution now in progress, and the second in creating a better American citizenship, which will prevent this monstrous thing from ever again raising its head, and leave America to the fulfillment of her proper destiny, in the final realization of the ideal of equality of justice and opportunity for all.

In furtherance of these objects it is necessary:

1. To create a better national solidarity, through the awakening and maintenance of a proper active interest by all citizens in the country's political affairs and problems.

2. To promote a county-wide movement to prevail upon persons of demonstrated capacity, character, efficiency and judgment, to serve their country in national and local public office.

3. To create and assert a public determination that the ideals, principles and opinions of the assimilated American citizens of the United States shall have the predominating influence in directing thought and action in public affairs.

4. To actively assist the efforts of the various departments of the Federal Government in the persistent enforcement of existing laws, and the enactment of new laws, to curb the enemies of America.

The branch work of the league is to be extended indefinitely so as to cover every part of the country, particularly the industrial centers, and to increase the membership to at least 1,000,000.

Some of the things which the league advocates, and the branches will promote, are:

1. A square deal for the public, for labor, and for employers.

2. The enforcement of laws to punish, and in the case of aliens to deport, all who seek by word or deed the overthrow of the American Government. To take the vote away from non-citizens in the States where they now have it.

3. The passage of laws to control immigration so as to permit the admission only of the right kind of raw material for American citizenship, and for American industrial maintenance and progress; and also to supplement the naturalization laws with provisions to vitalize the benefits and obligations of American citizenship.

4. The promotion of "100 per cent American" shops and factories by the encouragement of naturalization through employees' meetings to explain American ideals and expose radical fallacies.

5. The assurance that foreign language newspapers, and all other similar forms of publication, shall be foreign in language only, and that they shall at all times faithfully and actively support the Constitution, laws and authority of the United States Government, and the unity and solidarity of American citizenship; failing which their publication shall be prohibited by law.

6. Provision for national defense by Universal Military Training, as a means of promoting the health, morale and vocational training of the youth of the nation, and as an expression of duty required by fundamental law, which will bring to every citizen a realizing sense of his responsibility to the National Government.

7. The furtherance of good-citizenship teaching in the schools, by instruction in the meaning of the Constitution and the American ideals of manhood and property rights.

8. The prohibition of the use in all public and private schools of any language other than English as the basic medium of instruction.

D. E. Rhyne of Lincolnton, E. O. Anderson of Charlotte and H. C. Long of Troy, all North Carolina, have incorporated the Rhyne-Anderson Mills Co., Candor, N. C., with \$300,000 capital.

South Should Raise More Food and Feedstuffs, Gov. Calvin Coolidge Declares

BELIEVES NEW ENGLAND WOULD GET MORE COTTON IN END IF MORE FOOD PRODUCTS ARE RAISED—DIVERSIFIED FARMING STRONGLY URGED—“WE WANT SOMETHING MORE THAN ONE-CROP MEN”—STATESMANLIKE VIEW OF DISTINGUISHED MASSACHUSETTS EXECUTIVE.

By ALBERT PHENIS.

Boston, Mass., January 2.

“There is no question that the South should raise its food and its feedstuffs to the largest possible extent, and for the cotton it raises it ought to get a price sufficient to make cotton growing profitable. We want cotton in Massachusetts, but I believe we shall, in the end, get more cotton if the South raises more food products.”

This is the gist of opinions expressed by Governor Calvin Coolidge in the course of a brief interview I had with him here today. I dropped into the executive chamber primarily to pay my respects to the man whose stalwart blow for law and order in the late policemen’s strike sent a thrill of admiration and reassurance to every corner of America.

I found the Governor disposed to talk freely on a variety of topics. He expressed interest in the South and commended the Americanism of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. I referred to the trip I had made through New England some years ago for a study of the conditions which had made New England a great industrial center, the idea of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD being that the story of what New England had so splendidly accomplished without fuel or raw materials should be an inspiration to the South, with its wealth of fuel and well-nigh every variety of raw materials.

“You know what is necessary to bring about developments and prosperity, of course,” the Governor commented. It is men. Men have made New England by their hard work and their energy. I never cease preaching productivity and work. I am now urging agricultural development in Massachusetts. There is room for a great increase in farming operations here. The soil may not be so rich as that of some of your Southern States, but there is no reason why there should not be a great increase in the number of our farms, nor in the productivity of the farms in cultivation. There should be a return to sheep raising and more cattle should be raised. There is an opportunity to greatly increase our orchards, for there are no better apples grown than those of Massachusetts.

“Let the Southern farmer exert himself to the utmost to raise food and feedstuffs. The South should by all means more largely grow its own supplies in grains, fruits and meats, and its feedstuffs for livestock, and it should also raise as much as possible of the crop for which it is especially adapted, cotton.”

I called the Governor’s attention to labor conditions in the South, which made it impossible for the farmer to get sufficient farm labor to harvest a big cotton crop and at the same time raise an adequate amount of food and feedstuffs. I also cited the fact that if a large crop of cotton were to be raised the price would probably fall below the point where a profit would be possible, and thus the cotton farmer and his wife and children would be thrown back into the economic slavery which they had endured from the time of the Civil War until recent years. Thus the only hope of giving prosperity and education and decent living conditions to the cotton grower and his family lies in maintaining a fair and profitable price for raw cotton.

“No one has any right to ask the cotton farmer to sell his cotton at a price that does not bring him a profit,” Governor Coolidge replied. “The farmer is surely entitled to a profit, but he and all other men who produce owe it to themselves and the country to raise the volume of profitable productivity to the utmost limit. Productivity is now the crying need of the hour, South and North, and all over the world. But we want something more than one-crop men. Let the South be independent by a diversity of interests and there will be no trouble about securing a steady supply of cotton.”

Mineral Resources of the South.

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad.

Johnson City, Tenn., December 26.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have noticed with considerable interest the articles by Mr. Richard K. Meade which have appeared in your paper on the subject of economic and mineral resources of the South. To the table which is given in your issue of December 25 might be added the following data:

Bauxite is mined at Elizabethhton, Carter county, Tenn.

Kaolin, or White Pottery Clay, is being and has been mined for several years at Spruce Pine and other points in Mitchell and also Yancey county, North Carolina. There are now four plants in operation. The kaolin is very high grade and is being used by the various industries in the North and East.

Feldspar: This material is being mined at Spruce Pine, Pendland, Burnsville, Micaville and various other points in Mitchell and Yancey counties, North Carolina; also in lesser quantities in Avery county, North Carolina.

Glass Sand: A plant is now being constructed to mine and prepare for the glass trade the glass sand at Kermit, Va.

Manganese: During the war a considerable quantity of high-grade manganese was mined near Unicoi in Unicoi county, Tennessee. There are several undeveloped deposits of this material in Unicoi, Carter and Johnson counties, Tennessee.

Ochre, Yellow: There are some promising beds of yellow ochre in Mitchell county, North Carolina.

Phosphate Rock: Mention should be made of the phosphate rock deposits in Johnson county, Tennessee. These deposits are not now being worked, but they will undoubtedly be of much interest in the future development of this territory.

Quartz: In Mitchell and Yancey counties, North Carolina, are several interesting deposits of vein quartz, and one large deposit of quartzite.

The beds of practically pure dolomite in Mitchell and McDowell counties, North Carolina, may become of interest to the chemical industry.

Such a comprehensive survey of the conditions in the South as presented by Mr. Meade through your paper should awaken a wide interest in the development of the South. With a sound development policy and a judicious advertising campaign, the railroads and the commercial bodies of the South will, we believe, have during the next few years the greatest of all opportunities for making a big advance in the chemical and other industries.

D. C. BOY, Manager Development Service.

The North Carolina Drainage Association will hold a convention at Washington, N. C., on February 25 and 26. Important problems connected with reclamation in that State will come up for discussion.

The Plumb Program for the Revolution of Industry

[It is important that industry should understand exactly what the forces of radicalism plan to accomplish in this country. It is for this reason that publication is made in full below of what Mr. Glenn E. Plumb offers as the "remedy" for existing order. In suggesting it Mr. Plumb, it is believed, speaks not only for the four railroad brotherhoods, but also for the union labor chiefs. An editorial on the Plumb plan appears elsewhere in this issue.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

By GLENN E. PLUMB.

To correct this (the existing industrial) system there must be absolute equality between the three interests—the public, capital, labor. In order to permit equality there must be equal authority.

To accomplish this end, I submit to the American people the true foundation for the reconstruction of our industrial system. This requires that the grant of society, existing either in a privilege, monopoly or grant, shall be deemed the investment which society makes in that industry benefited by the grant; that the capital required to support the industry shall also be deemed an investment. Labor, the creative power of individuals employed, shall be deemed an investment.

Society shall receive profits on its investment in the shape of better, cheaper and more service.

Capital shall receive its share in guaranteed protection of investment, and that current rate of return which in the markets of the world procures the acceptance at par of the securities which represent invested capital.

Labor shall receive as its return upon its investment of human effort that rate of wages which in the free markets of the world procures the service of that class of labor, and, in addition to wages, shall receive its share of all of the savings which labor can effect in the processes of production.

In those industries which should properly be owned by the community, and where the capital employed has an absolute guaranty of integrity and return, all of the savings reflected in the greater productive power of increased efficiency should be evenly divided between the public, who consumes the products or service of that industry, and labor, which creates such products or service. In such industries employing private capital to render public service, based on a grant, the public, or consumers, should still enjoy one-half of the savings of such efficiencies. Capital and labor jointly should receive the benefit of the other half, to be distributed between capital and labor in the proportion of their respective investments; that is, capital should receive that proportion of such savings which the interest on capital bears to the wages paid to labor. The public's half in such savings scientifically computed and certified should be reflected in a reduction of price to the consumers of the service rendered.

In industries of the second class, that is, those industries engaged in production, but not based on the enjoyment of a public grant, privilege or monopoly, there are two forms of investment—that of capital and that of labor. In such industries both classes of investors should share in the direction and control of the industry equally, and in the distribution of the profits in the proportion which their respective investments bear to each other.

If this system were universally applied to production, every producer would receive, as a producer, in increased earning power one-half of all efficiencies created in the processes of production of the industry in which he or his capital is employed, and, as a consumer, he would receive in the increased purchasing power of his earnings one-half of all efficiencies created by all other producers in all other industries.

By this method of distributing the wealth created by industry each individual would be assured of receiving in return for his services an equivalent amount in value of the services of all other producers whose commodities he consumes. By no other method of distribution can a producer be protected in his right to exchange his service to society for an exact equivalent in service rendered by all the other members of society.

Such a system protects every individual in both of his social interests; that is, his interest as a producer and his interest as a consumer. It extinguishes all class distinctions. It brings into being the promise of the founders of our country that under our Government there shall be equal opportunity for all with special privilege for none. It protects to the fullest extent every interest which the owner of capital possesses under the Constitution. It also fulfills the prime purpose of government, in that it protects to every citizen the full enjoyment of the gains of his own indus-

try. It requires no amendment of the fundamental law. It merely requires adoption.

I submit, therefore, to the consideration of the American people as the means by which the end herein described may be successfully achieved, the following political program:

First, as to railroads and all means of transportation of persons, commodities and intelligence, the adoption of a plan for the public ownership and democracy in the control of the operation of the railroads and all such transportation facilities in accordance with the principles of the Plumb plan, with such modifications of details as may be needed to effectuate the general principles above outlined.

Second, as to all industries based upon grants, privileges, exploitation of natural resources and enjoyment of monopolies, the adoption of the necessary legislative policy through local enactments either to acquire public ownership of such utilities with the extension of the principles of the Plumb plan to their control and operation, or the adoption of a tripartite representation of the public, private capital employed, and labor, in direction and control of such industries, with equal authority, and a division of the savings of efficiency between the public, on the one hand, and labor and capital on the other hand; labor and capital sharing on an equality in proportion to the value of their investments.

Third, as to all industries engaged in production not based on grants of privileges or monopolies, the adoption of legislation, either local or national, requiring all corporations organized for the conduct of such industries to recognize the right of labor as the investors of present human creative effort to participate with capital, the investors of past creative effort, in the control and management of the industry, and to share in the profits of such industries on terms of equality with capital.

Fourth, individualistic industries—farms and productive enterprises owned and operated by the same individuals—shall by the adoption of the three foregoing paragraphs be freed from all encroachments of privilege under which they are now suffering, and thereby restored to economic and industrial freedom; that the administration of all such industries shall be left entirely to the individuals owning and operating them, relying upon the restored freedom of the law of supply and demand to protect the interests of the public, the interests of labor and capital in such industries being joined in the same individuals.

The interests of agricultural laborers and tenant farmers will be promoted inevitably by community acceptance of the principles of a fair division of rewards for service which are outlined for industries of large capitalization.

Shortage of Cars at Non-Union Mines.

Complaints have been received by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that following the return of the union miners to work it has been almost impossible for mines employing non-union labor to obtain cars with which to move their output.

The matter was called to the attention of C. W. Kendall, chief of the Car Service Section of the Railroad Administration.

"There have been no favorites," said Mr. Kendall. "Naturally when the union mines were shut down by the strike the open mines got all the cars they wanted, as soon as they wanted them. With most of the mines closed there were coal cars to spare. When all the mines got to work again, those which ran during the strike got their share of cars, which was not so large as during the strike.

"We don't know a union mine from a non-union mine, as far as the administration is concerned."

"It is true that we had trouble about cars for a group of West Virginia mines a few days ago, but that was a car shortage due to traffic conditions which were local and temporary, and it was remedied in a few days."

World Revolution the Object of Soviet Russia: the State Department Makes Public the Proof

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, D. C., January 12.

The Russian Division of the State department has prepared from original sources a brief summary of what appear to be some of the fundamental Bolshevik principles, methods and aims. The statements are based almost entirely on translations from Bolshevik newspapers in the files of the department. These newspapers are the official organs of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets, of local Soviet committees, or of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks).

The Bolsheviks' own statements are supplemented by the reports of American representatives in or near Russia.

The theoretical "dictatorship of the proletariat," **acknowledged to be the rule of a minority**, with a definite policy of preliminary destruction, is found in fact to have degenerated into a close monopoly of power by a very small group, who use the most opportunistic and tyrannical methods, including "mass terror."

While existing on the accumulated wealth of the country, the Bolshevik regime has brought about a complete economic collapse, with consequent famine and epidemic. The claim of the Bolsheviks that economic isolation is wholly responsible for the economic chaos in Soviet Russia cannot be sustained. The Bolshevik program has not worked and Bolshevism has to its credit no constructive accomplishment.

One of the main aims of the Bolshevik leaders from the very beginning has been to make their movement a **world-wide social revolution**. They insistently declare that success in Russia depends on the development of corresponding social revolutions in all other countries. Bolshevik policies and tactics are subordinated to the idea of the international proletarian revolution. Apparent compromises with "bourgeois" governments or countries have proved temporary and tactical.

Typical extracts from the Department's memorandum follow.

BOLSHEVIST PROGRAM OF WORLD REVOLUTION.

It is of the essence of the Bolshevik movement that it is international and not national in character. The revolution in Russia is but the first incident in the Bolshevik program. This thought occurs in almost every proclamation or discourse of Lenin and his associates. In his formal program-theses, when the negotiations for peace were in progress (*Izvestia*, March 8, 1918), Lenin says:

"There is no doubt that the Socialist Revolution in Europe must come and will come. All our hopes for the definitive triumph of Socialism are based on this conviction and on this scientific pre- vision. Our propagandist activities in general, and the organization of fraternization in particular, must be strengthened and developed."

The Bolshevik propagandist, Bukharin, writes in Chapter XIX of his pamphlet "The Program of the Communists" (Moscow July 19, 1918) :

"The program of the Communist party is not alone a program of liberating the proletariat of one country; it is the program of liberating the proletariat of the world."

That the Bolsheviks are playing an international game and aim directly at the subversion of all governments is disclosed by the avowed tactics of their foreign policy. In his "Peace Program," published at Petrograd February, 1918, Trotsky says:

"If in awaiting the imminent proletarian flood in Europe, Russia should be forced to conclude peace with the present-day governments of the Central Powers, it would be a provisional, temporary and transitory peace, with the revision of which the European Revolution will have to concern itself in the first instance. Our whole policy is built upon the expectation of this revolution."

A similar attitude with respect to the Allies is disclosed even more strikingly in extracts from a speech made by Zinoviev, president of the Petrograd Soviet, speaking February 2, 1919, on the subject of the Princes Island proposal:

"We are willing to sign an unfavorable peace with the Allies. * * * It would only mean that we should put no trust whatever in the bit of paper we should sign. We should use the breathing space so obtained in order to gather our strength in order that

the mere continued existence of our Government would keep up the world-wide propaganda which Soviet Russia has been carrying on for more than a year."

In an address before an extraordinary session of the Moscow Soviet April 3, 1919, Lenin said:

"Spring brings us again to difficulties, but I believe this will be our last difficult six months. The Entente and the Anglo-French capitalists will not be able to maintain their pressure longer. On the other hand, the conquests of the Red Army in the Ukraine and on the Don have strengthened our internal position. No matter how great our difficulties, we have great hopes for victory, not only in Russia, but throughout the entire world. * * *

"We are sure of our victory over the international Imperialists, and this for two reasons: First, because they have taken to fighting among themselves, and, second, because the Soviet movement is growing rapidly throughout the world. The situation of the Soviet Republic is improving every hour. The Imperialists are digging their own graves, and there are plenty of people in their own countries who will bury them and pack the ground solid over their coffins.

"The proletarian revolution in Hungary is proof of the spread of the Soviet movement. The Hungarian bourgeoisie has itself admitted that there is only one power in the world which can lead nations when the crisis comes, and that is the Soviet power. Russia has given an example that the workmen of the whole world have understood.

"I have hope that we shall live through all our trials and that to the Russian and Hungarian Soviet Republics will be added an international republic of Soviets. (*Izvestia*, April 5, 1919.)"

The Communist International, established by the Bolsheviks in Moscow in March, 1919, issues appeals "To the toilers of the whole world." Such a proclamation was sent out by wireless and reprinted in all the Bolshevik newspapers, in connection with May 1 of this year, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

"The communist revolution grows. The Soviet republics in Russia, Hungary and Bavaria report what has been accomplished daily. Germany is shaking with civil war. A revolution is taking place in Turkey. In Austria and Czechoslovakia the workmen are gathering under the glorious flag of socialism. In France enormous demonstrations have started; in Italy the struggle boils and the workmen call for a dictatorship of the proletariat. In England strikes have taken on the character of an epidemic. In America the working class comes out on the streets; in Japan the workmen are agitated; in the neutral countries like Holland and Switzerland hundreds and thousands of workmen recently took part in a political strike. The workmen of all countries have understood that the decisive moment has come. 'Soviets'—by this you will conquer.

"The workmen know that only a dictatorship of the proletariat can save humanity from that bloody horror into which the bourgeoisie in all countries has plunged it. The workmen know that the proletarian dictatorship will lead to a triumph of socialism. There is no middle course. Either the bloody dictatorship of executioners-generals, who will kill hundreds of thousands of workmen and peasants in the name of the interests of a band of bankers, or the dictatorship of the working class, that is of the overwhelming majority of toilers which will disarm the bourgeoisie, create its own Red Army and free the whole world of Down with the autocracy of Tsars and kings.

This world-wide and international character of Bolshevism is well stated by the American representative at Archangel in a report of July 30, 1919, forwarding and commenting on Bolshevik newspaper:

"This sort of propaganda against the Peace Conference shows the imperialistic character of the present Moscow government, which, while constantly pleading for non-interference in its own internal affairs, never lets the people inhabiting its territory for a moment forget that the corner stone of its own foreign policy is to stir up strife and revolution in other countries."

1. COMPROMISES TACTICAL.

When the Bolsheviks say they want peace and give assurances that they wish simply to be let alone in order to work out their experiment in Russia, such offers to compromise are, it has been shown, purely tactical. After the expulsion of the Bolshevik Ambassador Joffe from Berlin, Chicherin boasted of the millions of roubles taken to Berlin for propaganda purposes (official note to German foreign office in Izvestia, December 26, 1918). Another illustration of the "scrap of paper" attitude of the Bolsheviks toward treaties is contained in a signed article (Izvestia, January 1, 1919) on "Revolutionary Methods," in which Joffe himself says:

"Having accepted this forcibly imposed treaty (Brest-Litovsk), revolutionary Russia, of course, had to accept its second article, which forbade 'any agitation against the state and military institutions of Germany.' But both the Russian Government as a whole and its accredited representative in Berlin never concealed the fact that they were not observing this article and did not intend to do so."

And this agitation continued even after the Bolsheviks had signed with Germany, August 27, 1918, the so-called supplementary treaties of Brest-Litovsk, which were not signed like the original treaty under seeming duress, but were actively sought for and gladly entered upon by the Bolsheviks.

WORLD REVOLUTION.

(Bolshevist Program, from Chapter XIX of Pamphlet entitled "Program of Communists," by N. Bukharin, July 24, 1918.)

The program of the Communist Party is the program not only liberating the proletariat of one country; it is the program of liberating the proletariat of the world, for such is the program of the "International Revolution." At the same time, it is the program of liberating all smaller, oppressed countries and peoples. Those robbers, the "Great Powers" (England, Germany, Japan and America) have stolen an immense quantity of lands and peoples. They divided the world between themselves. It is not surprising that in these stolen countries the workmen and toilers are suffering under double pressure, under the pressure of their own bourgeoisie as well as under the pressure of the conquerors. The Tsar's Russia also stole many countries and peoples; that is why our "empire" is so enormous. Therefore among many of our so-called "aliens" and also among some of the non-Russian proletariat there was no faith in the Great-Russians. * * * For the definite victory of the workmen's revolution a complete mutual confidence between the different parts of the proletariat is all-important. It must be pointed out and proved that the proletariat of the oppressing nation was a faithful ally of the proletariat of other nations. In Russia the dominant nation was the Great-Russian, who conquered the Finns, Tartars, Little-Russians, Armenians, Georgians, Poles and many other peoples. It is natural that even among the proletariat of these peoples there exists a wrong conception concerning every Russian. They have been accustomed to see how the Tsar forcibly used Russians, and because of that have believed all Russians, even the members of the proletariat, to be of the kind.

Therefore, in order to create a brotherly union between the different divisions of the proletariat, the communist program announces the right of working classes of every nation to complete separation. That is to say, the Russian workman who has the power, says to workmen of other peoples living in Russia: "Comrades, if you do not care to become members of our Soviet Republic, if you desire to form your own Soviet Republic, do so. We give you the full right to do so. We do not wish to hold you by force a single minute."

Only by such tactics it is possible to win the confidence of the whole proletariat. We have only to imagine what would happen in case the Great-Russian Soviets should keep in subjection the working classes of other nations, and the latter should protect themselves with arms. It is evident that this would mean the entire failure of the proletarian movement, the complete collapse of the revolution. It is impossible to act in this way, for, we repeat, a brotherly union of proletarians is the one guarantee of victory.

We do not speak of the right of self-determination of nations (i. e., of their bourgeoisie and their workmen), but only of the right of the working classes. Therefore, the so-called "will of the nation" is not sacred for us. Should we wish to learn the will of the nation, we would be forced to call a Constituent Assembly of the nation. For us, the will of the proletariat and of the semi-

proletarian masses is sacred. * * * During the dictatorship of the proletariat, not the will of the Constituent Assembly, but the will of the Soviets of the working people decides the question. And if at the same time in two different parts of Russia two assemblies should be called, a Constituent Assembly and a Congress of Soviets, and the former should stand against the will of the latter proclaim a "separation," we will defend the latter with all means, using armed force if necessary.

That is the manner in which the proletarian party decides the question of different peoples of the same country. But then comes up the broader question of its international program. The way is clear here. It is the way of the world-wide support of the international revolution, of revolutionary propaganda, of strikes and rebellion in imperialistic countries, of uprisings in the colonies of these countries.

In the imperialistic countries (and such are all of them, except Russia, where the workmen have smashed the rule of capital) that section of the Social-Democrats which stands for the defense of the country is one of the most serious obstacles. It is even now setting forth the idea of defending the country (robbers' country), telling different lies to the wide working classes. It pursues our friends, the German, Austrian and English Bolsheviks, who are the only ones who contemptuously reject the idea of defending the bourgeois countries. It wails over the decomposition of the (robber) army. The situation of the Soviet Republic is quite an exceptional one. It is the only State organization of the proletariat in the whole world, among the robber organizations of the bourgeoisie. Therefore it alone has the right to be defended. Moreover, it must be regarded as the fighting weapon of the universal proletariat against the universal bourgeoisie. The fighting slogan of this struggle is quite clear now. It is the International Soviet Republic.

The overthrowing of imperialistic governments by armed uprisings and the organization of an International Soviet Republic is the way of the international dictatorship of the working class.

The most forceful way to maintain the international revolution is by the organization of the armed forces of revolution. All workmen of all countries, who are not blinded by traitor Socialists, by their Socialist Revolutionists and their Mensheviks (and these are found in each country) see in the workmen's revolution in Russia and in the Soviet authority their own cause. Why? Because they see that the Soviet authority is the authority of the workmen themselves. It would be quite different if the bourgeoisie, assisted by the Mensheviks and the Socialist-Revolutionaries, should overthrow the Soviets, should call the Constituent Assembly and through it should recreate the bourgeois authority, for example, as it existed before the October revolution. Then the working class would lose its country, for it would lose its power. Then inevitably the banks would be returned to bankers, the factories to manufacturers, the land to the landowners. The land of "profits" would then revive. And the workmen would have no interest to protect such a country. On the other hand, the workmen of Western Europe would be unable to find in bourgeois Russia a light-house, which lights them in their hard struggle. The development of the international revolution would be checked.

On the other hand, the strengthening of the Soviet authority, the organization of armed forces of the workmen and poorest peasants, the organization of resistance to international robbers who are going against Soviet Russia as enemies, because they are members of different classes, such as landowners and capitalists, like a band of "hangmen of the workmen's revolution," and finally the organization of the Red Army would strengthen the revolutionary movement in European countries. The better we are organized, the stronger the armed detachments of workmen and peasants, the more powerful the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia, the more quickly will the international revolution come.

This revolution will inevitably come, despite the efforts of German, Austrian, French and English Mensheviks. The working masses in Russia have cut all relations with the compromisers. The workmen of all Europe will do, and in fact are already doing, the same. The slogan of overthrowing robber governments and of the dictatorship of workmen is winning more and more sympathy. Sooner or later we will have the International Republic of Soviets.

This International Soviet Republic will liberate from oppression hundreds of millions of inhabitants of colonies. The "civilized" robber powers tortured the population of colonial countries by a regime of terror. European civilization was maintained by

exploitation and by stealing small peoples in distant countries. The latter will be liberated only by the dictatorship of the proletariat. Just as the Russian Soviet authority has actually proved that it is not willing to continue the colonial policy (for instance, Persia) so the European workmen, after overthrowing the rule of the bankers, will give complete freedom to the exploited and oppressed classes. Therefore, the program of our party, which is the program of international revolution, is at the same time the program of complete liberation of the weak and oppressed. The great class—the working class—sets itself great tasks. It also is solving these tasks in a bloody, torturing and heroic fight.

ARTICLE BY TROTSKY.

(Petrograd Pravda, April 23, 1919.)

The decisive weeks in the history of mankind have arrived. The wave of enthusiasm over the establishment of a Soviet Republic in Hungary had hardly passed when the proletariat of Bavaria got possession of power and extended the hand of brotherly union to the Russian and Hungarian Republics. The workmen of Germany and Austria are hurrying in hundreds of thousands to Budapest, where they enter the ranks of the Red Army. The movement of the German proletariat, temporarily interrupted, again bursts forth with ever-increasing strength. Coal miners, metal workers and textile workers are sending brotherly greetings to the victorious Hungarian Republic and demand of the German Soviets a complete change of front, that is, a break with imperialists—their own, the English, French and American—and the forming of a close union with Russia and Hungary. There is no doubt that this movement will be given a still more powerful swing by the victory of the proletariat in Bavaria, the Soviet government of which has broken all ties with the oppressors of Berlin and Weimar, with Ebert and Scheidemann, the servants of German imperialists, the murderers of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg.

In Warsaw, which the allied imperialists tried to make the center for the attack on Soviet Russia, the Polish proletariat rises in its full stature and through the Warsaw Soviet of Workmen's Deputies sends greetings to the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

The French minister of foreign affairs, Pichon, the sworn enemy of the Russian revolution, reports in Parliament on the sad state of affairs: "Odessa is being evacuated" (this was before the occupation of Odessa by Soviet troops); "the Bolsheviks are penetrating the Crimean Peninsula, the situation in the north is not favorable." Things are not going well. The Greek soldiers landed on the shores of Crimea, according to the reports of allied diplomats and newspaper men, were mounted on Crimean donkeys, but the donkeys were not able to arrive in time at the Perekop Isthmus. Things are not going well. Evidently even donkeys have begun to shake off the imperialistic harness.

Foreign consuls do not wish to leave the Ukraine and urge their governments to recognize the Ukrainian Republic. Wilson sent to Budapest not troops of occupation, to overthrow the Soviet Republic, but the honey-tongued General Smuts to negotiate with the Hungarian Council of People's Commissaries.

Wilson has definitely changed front and evidently has forced France to give up all hope of an armed crusade against Soviet Russia. War with Soviet Russia, which was demanded by the senseless French general, Foch, would take 10 years in the opinion of the American statesmen.

Less than six months have passed since the decisive victory of the Allies over the central empire; six months ago it seemed that the power of the Anglo-French and American imperialism was without limits.

At that time all the Russian counter-revolutionists had no doubt that the days of the Soviet Republic were numbered; but events now move steadfastly along the Soviet road. The working masses of the whole world are joining the flag of the Soviet authority, and the world robbers of imperialism are being betrayed even by the Crimean donkeys. At the present moment one awaits from day to day the victory of the Soviet Republic in Austria and in Germany. It is not impossible that the proletariat of Italy, Poland or France will violate the logical order and outstrip the working class of other countries. These spring months become the decisive months in the history of Europe. At the same time this spring will decide definitely the fate of the bourgeois and rich peasant, anti-Soviet Russia. * * *

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL ON MAY 1 APPEALS TO THE TOILERS OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

(Severnaya Kommuna, April 25, 1919.)

Proletarians of all countries unite! Long live May 1! Long live communism!

Comrades!

Exactly 30 years ago, in 1889, at the International Socialist Congress, when the Second International was held, the workmen of all countries decided to celebrate May 1 as the day of the mobilization of proletarian forces, the day of struggle, the day of international brotherhood, of the eight-hour working day, of the abolition of standing armies (against war). These were the slogans of the first May 1 holiday 30 years ago.

In 1890 the European bourgeoisie trembled as the 1st of May approached. In Vienna, Paris, and a whole series of other European countries the bourgeoisie organized whole regiments, expecting the immediate uprisings of workmen. Since that time the celebration of May 1 has been a symbol of proletarian solidarity.

But in the official Social-Democracy there developed from that time larger and larger groups that were hostile to the cause of the proletariat. When the imperialistic war started the socialist-traitors, both German and French, proposed to the working class to abandon the celebration of May 1 in 1915, and the May 1 celebration of the proletariat in 1915 was perverted to a May 1 celebration of the bourgeoisie.

Four years have passed since that time, during which the bourgeoisie has pitilessly shattered by fire and sword the flower of the working class and has ruined all countries. Now the war started by the bourgeoisie is coming to a close. Thirty millions killed and crippled, dozens of countries ruined, millions of starving people, millions of new war debts—these are the results of the imperialistic war.

The Second International died. It wrote its own death sentence on August 4, 1914, when the German and French socialist-patriots voted for war credits, that is, to support the imperialistic war.

The workmen of all countries, exhausted by the war and betrayed by their own leaders, are eagerly looking for an international bond to join them together. The robber-imperialists of Paris are trying to create their Black International, the so-called League of Nations. The conscious workmen of the whole world understand clearly that the so-called League of Nations is in fact a league to suppress the proletarian revolution. The socialist-traitors in Berne also tried to create their Yellow International.

It was impossible to bring back to life the corpse of the Second International. The revolutionary workmen of all countries refused to take part in this despicable comedy staged in Berne.

In 1919 was formed the Red International. Our Third International of Communists is an international association of the proletarians of all countries who set for themselves the aim of overthrowing the bourgeois governments and establishing the international republic.

Our Third Communist International has undertaken to organize the international celebration of May 1.

Workmen, workwomen, soldiers, sailors, peasants, all toilers! The Communist International calls on you to take part in the great May 1 proletarian holiday.

If the bourgeois slaveowners will remain in power they will force on us a war, a new servitude, new taxes amounting to billions, hunger and complete slavery. Over all Europe ruins are smoking and millions of proletarian children are dying of hunger. There is no grain anywhere, for during four years instead of cultivating the fields people killed each other by order of a group of slaveowners. The cities are being depopulated. In some countries almost the entire mature male population has been killed. Europe has been covered with blood.

The communist revolution grows. The Soviet republics in Russia, Hungary and Bavaria report what has been accomplished daily. Germany is shaking with civil war. A revolution is taking place in Turkey. In Austria and Czecho-Slovakia the workmen are gathering under the glorious flag of socialism. In France enormous demonstrations have started; in Italy the struggle boils and the workmen call for a dictatorship of the proletariat. In England strikes have taken on the character of an epidemic. In America the working class comes out on the streets; in Japan the workmen are agitated; in the neutral countries like Holland and Switzerland hundreds and thousands of workmen recently took part in a political strike. The workmen of all countries have understood that the decisive moment has come. "Soviets"—by this you will conquer.

The workmen know that only a dictatorship of the proletariat can save humanity from that bloody horror into which the bourgeoisie in all countries has plunged it. The workmen know that the proletarian dictatorship will lead to a triumph of socialism. There is no middle course. Either the bloody dictatorship of ex-

cutioners-generals, who will kill hundreds of thousands of workmen and peasants in the name of the interests of a band of bankers, or the dictatorship of the working class, that is, of the overwhelming majority of toilers which will disarm the bourgeoisie, create its own Red Army and free the whole world of slavery. Down with the autocracy of Tsars and kings.

This last cry was raised in Russia in 1917 and its echo was heard over the whole of Europe. Crowns fell from the heads of Nicholas Romanov, William Hohenzollern, Karl of Austria and other executioners of larger and smaller calibre.

Down with the autocracy of capital! This cry is now raised when they rise a second time—when they get ready for the last fight.

The eight-hour labor day—that was the slogan of May 1 holiday in the past. Soviet republics have already carried out this demand.

Against bourgeois militarism this old May 1 demand remains in force even today. In the name of this demand we shall create our own Red Army, a class army, the People's Army, the army of labor, the army of the poor, the army of socialism.

The Red Army already exists in Russia, Hungary, Bavaria and Austria. The Red Army soon will exist over all the world. The Red Army will triumph.

Long live civil war, the only just war, in which the oppressed class fights its oppressors.

Down with the French imperialists.

Down with the bourgeoisie of the Entente.

Down with the robbers who wish to send their troops to Russia in order to re-establish the authority of landlords, enthroned the monarch and restore the bourgeoisie.

May 1, 1919, should become the day of attack, the day of the proletarian revolution in all Europe.

Let the workmen of all countries refuse to give up the rifles which the bourgeoisie forced them to take in 1914. The arming of workmen and the disarming of the bourgeoisie—these are the slogans of the moment.

The conflicts which have taken place to date in various countries were simply the preliminary skirmishes between labor and capital. The decisive struggle is approaching.

Amidst storms, blood and tears, hunger and endless suffering a new world is being born, a bright world of communism, of the common brotherhood of the toilers.

In 1919 was born the great Communist International.

In 1920 will be born the great International Soviet Republic.

Long live May 1!

(Signed) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

G. ZINOVIEV, President.

The documents establish beyond question that armed revolution in America and elsewhere is the set purpose of the Lenin and Trotsky government, and that if they are permitted to make peace they will do so with no other purpose than to facilitate their conspiracy to overthrow the existing governments of America and all other countries.

Wherein Labor Unions Might Do Infinite Good.

Groover-Stewart Drug Co.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 26.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I have been a reader of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for a great many years. My firm is a subscriber, and it is put on my desk every week. I believe in the good work the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is doing. I know Mr. Edmonds personally, and consider him one of the greatest men in the country, and one of the greatest editorial writers.

Capital and labor must get closer together. Capital must pay labor a portion of the dividends earned and labor must give better service. I believe in the merit system. I believe in unions, but not unionism as it is run today. I believe the unions have one of the greatest opportunities for service that this country affords if they will put in the merit system and see that every union man is graded according to his ability and paid on his merits. They will be doing the greatest service to themselves and the country that they could possibly do when they do this. They will merit all that capital can do for labor unions. When they do it, they will get the support of the best people in this country in their undertakings.

F. C. GROOVER.

A Pledge to America.

The City National Bank.

Paducah, Ky., December 26.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I herewith enclose you my check for \$6.50 for one year's subscription to your good paper, and will ask that you mail same to Dr. E. E. Violette, care Muehlbach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Violette is minister of the Central Christian Church, Kansas City, Mo., and is one of America's great preachers, also lecturer, author and world traveler, being the owner and manager of the E. E. Violette Travel Bureau. I am enclosing you his pledge to America, which I am sure you will appreciate, as it is in keeping with your splendid writings on American citizenship. I must confess that your editorials are among the best that come to my desk, and I congratulate you on the splendid work you are doing.

J. C. UTTERBACH, President.

The pledge of Dr. Violette which Mr. Utterbach encloses is as follows:

MY PLEDGE TO AMERICA.

E. E. VIOLETTE.

I thank God for America and for the high privilege of American citizenship.

1. To the America of Mayflower dreams: of Bunker Hill heroism; of Valley Forge fortitude; the America of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt—my life is and shall be a dedicated thing!
2. America may draw a sight draft on my talents, culture, social position—my all—for any emergency whatsoever.
3. I am willing to die whenever my death will prolong the life of my country.
4. No man who is a regular, honest-to-goodness American shall ever feel his color, cast, creed, position, disposition, vocation or avocation in my presence.
5. Whoever is striving for Americanism shall find in me a friend night and day.
6. The wavering patriot, beset by red radicalism in the midst of the unrest of our high strained civilization, shall have my help and my trust that he may stand steadfast and true to the traditions of our common country.
7. An American call, be it of dire need or mighty aspiration, shall find an answer in my soul and in my purse.
8. I will never despise even the very least of America's children. What a heritage is theirs if we but keep the faith of our Fathers!
9. I may like other lands, but I love only America.
10. I may speak other tongues, but my patriotism can be uttered only in the language of Washington's "Farewell Address" and Lincoln's "Gettysburg Speech."
11. I may travel in other countries, but America is my home.
12. No promise or guarantee of gain, emolument, position or prestige shall ever cause me to turn aside from the even path of red-blooded, rectangular Americanism.
13. The foe of Americanism is my personal enemy, and there is not room for both of us in America. He must move—or I will move him.
14. I hold that any man in America who is a member of any earthly organization, order, union, brotherhood or fraternity whose laws are more to him than the laws of our country is an undesirable citizen.
15. Whoever exploits the rich resources of America for personal gain to the extent that others suffer; whoever quits his job all heedless to the pangs of hunger and the raw blasts that cut to the bone among innocent millions—each alike to me is a traitor, a quitter, a yellow brute. My brain and brawn and skill shall be devoted to the extermination of his breed.
16. The executive or legislator who dallies with duty while the very destiny of America is at stake is an object for my contempt and I will stump State and nation for his relegation and annihilation.
17. I am for a 100 per cent American for every office from constable to Congressman, from policeman to President.
18. I will never vote for any man whose Americanism I have the slightest reason to doubt.
19. I may some day go to hell, but I'll never be mean enough to take my country with me.
20. And I shall always be too big to make America a hell for others, no matter if I cannot always have my way.

Compromise Ratification of the Peace Treaty Is Eagerly Sought by Democratic Senators

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, D. C., January 12.

The peace treaty is nearer ratification today than it ever was, as a result of the President's uncompromising attitude. In his famous letter to the Jackson Day dinner he advocated an appeal to the country for unreserved ratification. Democrats knew what was coming because the national committee, earlier in the day, had been instructed and had adopted resolutions accordingly, but nevertheless it was a cold-water bath for 9 of the 10 Democrats present.

They cheered the President, they interrupted Mr. Bryan with cries that he should support the Administration, but in their private whisperings with one another they let it be known that the Bryan break-away hurt most because he was right. In private they denounced the advisers of the President, and sentiment was almost unanimous that on the treaty as a campaign issue the party would meet the most disastrous defeat it had ever known.

Determined, if possible, to avoid such a catastrophe, Democratic Senators quickly began conferences looking toward a compromise. They issued statements to the effect that the President had been misunderstood, that he would accept reasonable reservations, and that he in no respect occupied the immovable position his letter seemed to indicate. At midnight, Sunday, 20 Democratic Senators met at the residence of Senator Owen in the hope of finding some way out. This followed the receipt of telegrams from Mr. Bryan, and also a demand from Senator Lodge to know just how many Democratic votes could be depended on for the McKellar-Kendrick reservations, which have been offered as a compromise.

It is understood that this midnight conference reached definite results, which will not be revealed until they have been formally delivered to the Republican leaders.

Democrats are particularly anxious to have it appear that there is no bolt from the Wilson leadership, but the one thing they are determined to do is to prevent the treaty getting into the next campaign. That, of course, is the object of Mr. Bryan also, not that he cares so much about the treaty, but because he is particularly anxious to have the way clear for Government ownership as the paramount issue of the campaign.

It early became evident that the President was in magnificent isolation in occupying the uncompromising position on the treaty that he seemed to take. The New York Times, previously one of the staunchest supporters of the treaty, plainly showed its inability to follow the President's argument.

Mr. Taft, whom many have looked to as a leader in the whole treaty situation, promptly came out with the following statement:

"Mr. Bryan's statement of the duty of the Democratic Senators in respect to the treaty will appeal to the country as full of common sense. No one can say that Mr. Bryan is not as sincere an advocate of international peace as President Wilson. Mr. Wilson's letter has not helped those who are seeking to respond to the persistent demand of the country that the differences in the reservations be reconciled and compromised."

"Neither Mr. Lodge nor Mr. Wilson in his stiff and unyielding attitude has the support of his party or the people. Both welcome making the question between them the issue in the next election, both exalt politics above the benefit of solving the present exigency for the country and the world, with a reasonable compromise. The Republicans and Democrats in the Senate who do not choose to gratify them both by securing for them a favorite political issue in the November election at the expense of the world peace, and the country's prosperity and reconstruction should now unite to ratify the League with reservations. Then if Mr. Wilson refuses to do a plain duty in tendering the results to the other nations for their acceptance, the blame will fall where it will belong. We do not think he will assume it."

Then President Lowell of Harvard, who some months ago

joined in public debate with Senator Lodge, favoring ratification, permitted publication of a letter to Senator Walsh, as follows:

Harvard University, President's Office,
Cambridge, Mass., December 31, 1919.
Hon. David I. Walsh.

Dear Senator Walsh—As one of the stumbling-blocks in the way of a compromise on the treaty appears to be Article 10, I take the liberty of writing to you about it; the more so as I was the person who introduced into the program of the League to Enforce Peace its third article, declaring that the "signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted to arbitration." I say this to show you that from the beginning I was in favor, and always have been in favor, of the use of a forcible sanction to maintain peace under the league. For this purpose it seems to me that the real strength of the covenant to prevent war rests upon Article 16 and not Article 10. The latter seems to me to proceed from the wrong end. Instead of seeking to prevent war directly, it strives to do so indirectly, by making predatory war unprofitable; but the difficulty in this lies in the fact that it would be virtually impossible to snatch the prey from the jaws of a victorious belligerent. Nor would a great nation like Germany, for example, be deterred from going to war by any agreement among the members of the league to prevent her annexing territory in case of victory, because she knows very well that if defeated she would have no chance to seize territory, and if victorious she would not be prevented from doing so.

Moreover, as the treaty of peace leaves Europe there are cases where Article 10 would lead to mischievous results. For example, a tract of country in the Tyrol, inhabited exclusively by German-speaking people, has been given to Italy. If German-Austria should have a grievance against Italy—let us say about the treatment of shipping—should bring it before the council of the league and have a unanimous decision in her favor with which Italy refused to comply, she would have a right to go to war with Italy. If, in this war she were victorious and then should propose to take back this German-speaking region, we should be obliged by Article 10 of the covenant to go to war with her to prevent it. Neither we nor any other nation would do so, nor ought we to do so. It seems to me, therefore, that Article 10 is not well adapted to promote peace, and does involve obligations which it is not wise to accept. I say this because many of the Democrats I know feel that the whole force at the back of the league lies in Article 10, and Senator Hitchcock has said this to me. I think, however, they are mistaken. The real strength in preventing war lies in Article 16: and the agreement to boycott as it stands, if not as strong as we should have liked, seems to me not inadequate, for such a boycott would be completely effective with a small nation, and with a great power it would immediately lead to war. For these reasons it seems to me that it would be a mistake for the Democrats to stand too firmly against a reservation on Article 10.

Very truly yours,

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL.

The statement of President Lowell that Article X "does involve obligations which it is not wise to accept" is taken to indicate that many of those who rushed precipitously into unqualified support of the covenant have given it further study, as a result of which they have come to see that reservations are absolutely requisite.

Just how the Democrats are going to reconcile the President's statement that "if the Senate wishes to say what the undoubtedly meaning of the League is, I shall have no objection," and that "we must take it without changes that alter its meaning," with any sort of reservations is not clear, but they think they can do so.

But as the days pass, it becomes increasingly evident that with further discussion the wisdom of even more radical reservations than the Lodge group proposed is gaining support. To illustrate, the agricultural interests have begun to be restive over the

labor addenda. The following resolutions were inserted in the Congressional Record last Friday:

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America,
Georgia Division, Atlanta, Ga.

Senator C. S. Thomas, Washington, D. C.

A resolution by Martin F. Amorous, president the Cobb County
Farmers' Union, Marietta, Ga.

"Whereas the treaty of peace with Germany contains a proposal to create an international labor congress, which when ratified by the United States Senate limits labor to '8 hours a day, 48 hours a week, and 24 hours' rest each week,' and also taxes landowners with old-age pensions, disability pensions, and unemployment wages; and

"Whereas the enforcement of these conditions will be ruinous to the farming industry of the country; Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Georgia Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, in convention assembled in Atlanta, Ga., this 26th day of November, 1919, does hereby request the President of the United States and the United States Senate to exempt all farmers and agricultural workers from the international labor congress control; be it further

"Resolved, That the president and secretary of this convention mail to the President of the United States and each member of the United States Senate a certified copy of these resolutions."

The above resolution is a correct copy of the original resolution, which was read to the convention, discussed, and unanimously adopted.

J. H. MILLS, President.
ANDREW J. FLEMING,
Secretary and Treasurer.

It is because of this general fear of the treaty, which is beginning to show itself in quarters heretofore very friendly to the covenant, that Senators favoring the pact feel that they must get some sort of ratification now or the whole treaty will be lost.

Now are observers entirely satisfied with such assurances as have been given that the League will not be used to fasten on the United States a large part of the international war debt. Sir George Paish did not meet with much encouragement in Washington, nor was he an official envoy, but there is not a capital in Europe where the talk does not run to an American underwriting of the war debt, and reports reaching Washington are said to indicate that in European minds there is a conviction that somehow or other the League can be utilized to bring such a consummation about. Nobody seems to know just what the League's powers are. They appear to be so all-embracing that there is hardly a subject over which it might not assume jurisdiction. It is true that the United States might have some sort of veto power over a proposal to shift the international debt to the United States, but apparently the American delegate in the Supreme Council would get his instructions from the President only, who, if he wished, could bind the country to all sorts of agreements and obligations which the Congress would be in honor bound to make good.

It is asked, for instance, how Congress could avoid payment if the American delegate in the Supreme Council did vote for American assumption of part of the war debt. If the President's treaty-making power is vast, still more vast will be his authority under the covenant, for only through him will the country be able to speak. There is more method than madness in Mr. Bryan's suggestion that the American delegates ought to be elected.

Another effect of the President's uncompromising attitude on the treaty is a growth in the feeling that some constitutional change will have to be made to take from the Chief Executive his arbitrary control over treaties. It has been suggested that his power to pigeon-hole a treaty after its acceptance by the Senate should be taken away and authority given, say, to the whole Congress to make a treaty law, irrespective of the President, if three-fourths of the members of both Houses voted in favor thereof.

The general opinion at the capitol and elsewhere is that the Jackson Day dinner has brought the whole treaty question to a head, that some sort of ratification will be brought about, and that the President, after analyzing the reaction of the country to his letter, will accept such ratification as coming within the definitions as laid down by him. But it will be a ratification, nevertheless, into which the breath of Americanism has been permanently breathed.

A Fight to the Finish for Freedom for All—Rich and Poor, Educated and Uneducated.

Jackson Board of Trade.

Jackson, Miss., December 18.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Enclosed find our voucher check for \$6.50 for one year's subscription for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, to be mailed to the Jackson Board of Trade, Jackson, Miss.

Allow us down in these parts to say that we heartily endorse the powerful fight which you are making for the stability and established order of our social and civic institutions.

The poisonous doctrine now being spread throughout the world and unfortunately gaining a foothold here, which lays down the pernicious principle that neither religion nor government need be respected where the brutal and animal desires of a great uncontrolled proletariat are to be gratified, the insane chimera that with the ironing out of all class distinctions by a process of red revolution and incendiary might, a democratic equality will have been established among men—is, in its last analysis, but the desire on the part of the no-accounts and vagabonds of the world, whether illiterates or intellectuals, to have a living handed to them without work, even if it involves robbery, murder and their train of kindred crimes.

True it is, unfortunately, that great masses of men in all lands are easily misled by this hellish propaganda who, if left undisturbed, would live out normal and industrious lives.

And right there, in their falling its easy prey, civilization is paying the price in a day of sudden reckoning for its folly and shortcomings in the past in not having more wisely adjusted the great inequalities between those at the top and those at the bottom of society, by apportioning a fairer share of the bounties of nature and the results of labor to those who toil.

Then, too, so far as this country is concerned in the almost tragic outlook for its national well-being, it must be admitted that much of the fault for present-day unrest lies at the door of insatiate capital for its shortsighted and selfish policy in the past in having this country flooded with cheap foreign labor in order that its greedy coffers might be filled to overflowing.

But that is neither here nor there in the serious time now facing us, when all men who stand for patriotism and the reign of law should sound the trumpet call to duty and band themselves together as a solid phalanx against the hordes of unrest and disorder.

The hour has struck, it seems to me, when both capital and labor should be made to understand that there are no differences between them which may not be settled by a resort to common sense and common honesty—and with justice to both alike.

Moreover, they should be made to see that their disputes and conflicts must not hereafter imperil the public peace and welfare of more than 100,000,000 people.

And, as for those misguided or evil ones who persist in fomenting discord and disorder for the mere love of turmoil, either deportation or the prison bars, and that without delay.

Keep up the good fight and you will render a great and patriotic service to your day and generation.

JAMES B. LUSK, Secretary.

For Protection of American Dye Industry.

Birmingham, Ala., January 7—[Special.]—Alabama Senators and Representatives have been asked by the Chamber of Commerce to lend their support to the bill now pending before Congress to protect American dye industries.

The value of protection to the Birmingham district lies in the fact that raw material for the dye plants and also for high explosives is benzol, produced from by-product coke ovens. By-product coke ovens are growing to be such a factor in the industrial life of Birmingham that anything which would give them a better market for their crude product, benzol, is of great importance to the district.

\$1,500,000 Development for Fine Homes in Baltimore Suburb.

Sixty houses, with a valuation of from \$20,000 to \$30,000 each, will be erected in the University Parkway section of Baltimore by the University Homes Corporation, Geo. R. Morris, president. The total expenditure will be close to \$1,500,000.

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Great Prosperity of New England Cotton Industry Reflected in Reports From the Mills of Fall River

DIVIDENDS FOR 1919 AVERAGE NEARLY 15 PER CENT—MANY MILL STOCKS HELD AT LARGE PREMIUM—PROSPERITY OF WORKERS SHOWN BY THE \$33,000,000 OF DEPOSITS IN FALL RIVER SAVINGS BANKS.

By ALBERT PHENIS.

Fall River, Mass., December 31.

In this leading textile center there has been great prosperity for the year just closing, and what has occurred here reflects conditions in all the cotton manufacturing centers of New England. The prosperity is widespread, affecting both the employers and the employed. The four savings banks in this city of 120,000 or so have deposits of about \$33,000,000 today, compared with \$29,418,402 in October of 1918. The four national banks have deposits of over \$15,500,000 on the last call for statements, and 38 of the cotton corporations here, operating some 120 cotton mills, have declared dividends for the fourth quarter of 1919 amounting in the aggregate to \$1,739,838.50, which at the same rate would foot up nearly \$6,000,000 for the full year.*

It will be some days later before a report is compiled covering the actual, complete profits for the year 1919. The cotton mill year does not now cover the calendar year, but the requirements of the income-tax law will doubtless operate to bring about a change by which the mill year and tax year will synchronize.

The published list of corporations declaring dividends does not include the great Borden plants—the Fall River Iron Works and the American Printing Co.—and also some others. As compiled at this time the list is as follows:

DIVIDENDS DECLARED BY FALL RIVER COTTON MILLS FOR FOURTH QUARTER, 1919.

Names of Corporations.	Rate	Capital, percentage.	Amount.
American Linen Co.	\$80,000	3	\$24,000.00
Ancona Company, Preferred	100,000	1½	1,500.00
Ancona Company, Common	200,000		
Arkwright Mills	450,000	8	36,000.00
Barnard Mfg. Co.	500,000	6	30,000.00
Bourne Mills	1,000,000	6	60,000.00
Border City Mfg. Co.	1,200,000	5	60,000.00
Chace Mills	1,200,000	5	60,000.00
Charlton Mills	800,000	6	48,000.00
Cornell Mills	400,000	5	20,000.00
Couenant Mills	*300,000	3½	7,551.00
Davis Mills	1,875,000	5½	93,750.00
Davol Mills	500,000	5	25,000.00
Flint Mills	1,160,000	6	69,600.00
Granite Mills	1,250,000	5	62,500.00
Hargraves Mills	800,000	3	24,000.00
King Philip Mills	1,500,000	5	75,000.00
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	1,625,000	5	81,250.00
Luther Mfg. Co.	625,000	6	31,500.00
Laurel Lake Mills	600,000	5	30,000.00
Mechanics Mfg. Co.	1,500,000	5	75,000.00
Narragansett Mills	750,000	5	37,500.00
Osborn Mills	400,000	6	24,000.00
Parker Mills	750,000	6	45,000.00
Pilgrim Mills, Preferred	350,000	3½	12,250.00
Pilgrim Mills, Common	700,000	6½	45,500.00
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	1,200,000	5	60,000.00
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	1,000,000	5	50,000.00
Seacomet Mills	1,800,000	10	180,000.00
Shawmut Mills, Preferred	125,000	1¾	2,187.50
Shawmut Mills, Common	175,000	2	3,500.00
Shove Mills	825,000	5	41,250.00
Stafford Mills	1,000,000	6	60,000.00
Stevens Mfg. Co.	1,200,000	3	36,000.00
Tecumseh Mills	750,000	5	37,500.00
Troy Cotton and Woolen Manuf'y.	300,000	3	9,000.00
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	1,200,000	5	60,000.00
Wampamoog Mills	750,000	5	37,500.00
Weetamoe Mills	500,000	6	30,000.00
Totals	\$33,460,000		\$1,739,838.50

An average of 5.238+% on the above capital, including Ancona Com. *Conanicut Mills, amount of capital outstanding, \$251,700.

According to the latest quotations, the stocks of the Fall River mills are generally commanding a good premium. It has been reported that one of the mills has recently changed hands, a Southern mill man having become the owner. Inquiry fails to verify the report, it being declared, on the contrary, that not only has no change in ownership occurred here in recent months, but that a public offer of \$250 a share for stock in a mill whose shares have lately sold for less than \$200 failed to bring out any thing approaching a majority of the holdings.

*Editorial Note.—Figures since published by G. M. Hoffards & Company, bankers, Fall River, give the total 1919 dividends of 38 corporations as \$1,553,835, an average rate per mill of 14.48¢ per cent.

From a Boston stock broker I have obtained recent quotations on shares of Fall River mills appearing in table following:

Name of Corporations.	Spindles.	Looms.	Capital.	Par value of stock.	Latest bid.	Quotations asked.
American Linen Co.	94,528	2,489	\$800,000	\$100	\$145	\$160
Ancona Co.	40,080	1,047	300,000	100
Arkwright Mills	68,432	1,451	450,000	100	250	...
Barnard Mfg. Co.	80,304	1,768	500,000	100	175	...
Border City Mfg. Co.	121,928	2,800	1,200,000	100	200	...
Bourne Mills	91,258	2,700	1,000,000	100	170	200
Chace Mills	116,688	2,562	1,200,000	100	210	...
Charlton Mills	52,992	1,264	800,000	100	215	...
Couenant Mills	20,412	479	300,000	100	125	...
Cornell Mills	45,040	1,112	400,000	100	240	...
Davis Mills	130,368	2,578	1,575,000	100	220	...
Davol Mills	44,672	1,250	500,000	100	180	200
Flint Mills	107,000	2,460	1,160,000	100	250	...
Granite Mills	122,048	3,067	1,250,000	100	180	200
Hargraves Mills	115,874	2,886	800,000	100	125	150
King Philip Mills	134,112	3,089	1,500,000	100	250	...
Laurel Lake Mills	60,467	1,628	600,000	100	150	...
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	104,680	2,100	1,625,000	100	260	...
Luther Mfg. Co.	52,048	1,157	525,000	100	175	...
Mechanics Mills	60,496	1,534	500,000	100	160	175
Merchants Mfg. Co.	131,496	3,351	1,500,000	100	220	...
Narragansett Mills	54,192	1,386	400,000	100	225	...
Osborn Mills	68,420	1,904	450,000	100	150	...
Parker Mills	111,684	2,588	800,000	100	125	150
Pilgrim Mills	53,568	1,178	350,000*	100	95	105
Poocasset Mfg. Co.	123,010	2,856	1,200,000	100	150	165
Rich'd Borden Mfg. Co.	102,288	2,605	1,000,000	100	220	250
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	153,200	3,573	1,800,000	100	390	...
Seacomet Mills	68,368	1,692	600,000	100	155	...
Shove Mills	77,728	2,102	825,000	100	170	180
Stafford Mills	114,584	2,729	1,000,000	100	165	175
Stevens Mfg. Co.	16,764†	443	1,200,000	100	140	...
Tecumseh Mills	79,952	1,698	750,000	100	250	...
Troy Cotton and Woolen Mfg. Co.	52,544	1,170	300,000	500	750	...
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	110,816	2,837	1,200,000	100	275	...
Wampamoog Mills	84,760	1,990	750,000	100	160	...

*Preferred. †Common. ‡Equivalent to 63,000 P. C. spindles.

Statistics as to spindles and looms are subject to revision, having been compiled about the outbreak of the war. It is said, however, that few changes have occurred since 1914.

The Fall River cotton-mill corporations listed above are capitalized at something over \$33,000,000. They have 4,000,000-odd spindles. This is a capitalization of considerably less than \$10 a spindle. It would cost today, if deliveries could be made—which, of course, they cannot—a minimum of \$50 a spindle, probably \$60, so that instead of \$33,000,000 it would cost \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000 to replace the present Fall River Mills.

Even on the basis of this heavy recapitalization of \$240,000,000 dividends could have been paid this year by the Fall River mills, according to the figures shown.

Prices of cotton goods are higher than ever before since the Civil War. The following is clipped from a Fall River newspaper of today:

"Expectations of still higher prices in dry goods primary markets are not chimerical, as prices are going up steadily even at this normally quiet period of the year. As for cotton goods and cotton yarns, advances have become a daily habit. Staple ginghams have sold as high as 26 cents a yard, and they have been priced at 23½ cents in one quarter, for the charging of "at value" orders. This is 1 cent a yard advance, but the new price is four times normal values.

"Print cloths that were priced by the Government at 83 cents a pound are selling for \$1.17 a pound and higher, while sheetings that were priced around 70 cents a pound are now bringing \$1 a pound. The prices secured on fine cotton yarns and fine cloths made from them put silk prices in the sheeting class, in the estimation of converters who have handled the goods for years.

"Cot. Mid. Up. spot, N. Y. 39.25.
"Print cloths 28-in., 64x64s, 14½.
"Print cloths 28-in., 64x60s, 14¾.
"Print cloths 27-in., 64x60s, 11.
"Gray goods, 38-in., 64x64s, 21½.
"Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s, 25½.
"Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s, 31½.
"Standard prints, 21."

Prices of print cloths from 1850 to 1914 are given as follows:

Year.	Cents.	
	Highest.	Lowest.
1850	5%	5
1860	5½	4%
1861	9	4½
1862	14½	7
1863	19	10½
1864	38½	16½
1865	27½	10
1866	27½	11½
1867	12	6½
1868	9½	6½
1869	9½	7½
1870	8½	6½
1880	5 87/100	3½
1890	3 9/16	3
1900	3½	2½
1910	4½	3½
1914	3½	2 7/16

For print cloths 27-inch, 64x60s, today's quotations as above are 14 cents a yard. The lowest quotations for the same print cloths in 1914 are given at 2.4375 cents per yard with cotton at 7.25 cents a pound, and the highest for 1914, 3.375 cents per yard at a time when cotton sold at 14.50.

There is small opportunity for lower prices through increased production, for any material expansion of the cotton industry is improbable for some time. Even were there a surplus of cotton-mill labor to draw on, which there is not, machinery men lack facilities for filling new orders of any size. The best that some of the operators here could get when orders for additional spindles were recently placed was a promise of delivery some time in 1921.

All industry is certainly under a great strain, with ever-mounting wages, and decreasing efficiency and productivity complained of everywhere. How is there to be any appreciable decline in prices in the high cost of living? And if so, where will it begin?

Here obtrudes the whole miserable mess into which we have all been drawn by the uneconomic workings of laws imposed upon us by blundering theorists in legislative and executive places. There is hardly a man in business today whose productive capacity isn't badly hampered by the workings of the tax on excess profits. Nor is there any room for doubt that in large degree the high cost of living is made additionally and needlessly high through the operations of this grievously burdensome excess profits tax law.

In the first place, every industry and business of size throughout the land is compelled to employ numerous experts and accountants to figure out the irreducible minimum which the revenue collector must be paid. In the aggregate the salaries paid these high-priced experts represent a real drain on the productivity of the country's business.

In the next place, initiative, enterprise and expansion are tremendously hampered by the fact that for every \$4 that is earned on a big scale \$3 is taken by the tax collector, to be spent as directed by politicians whose capacity for spending wisely has never yet been convincingly shown. What is more natural than that a manufacturer or a merchandiser should say: "On my probable volume of business this season I will make a profit of, say, \$200,000. Of this I shall have to pay an excess profits tax of \$150,000. With the public in a spending mood, willing and seemingly anxious to buy high-priced goods, why shouldn't I mark up my prices 100 per cent or more so that I will make \$400,000 or more and have for my net profit \$100,000 instead of \$50,000?"

It wouldn't be so hard to put up with the excess profits tax provision if there were no other way to meet the enormous expenditure that was incurred in saving the world from German domination and damnation. But it is very evident that there are other and vastly better ways. It has been figured by financial experts that a tax on sales—a low tax, even as low as 1 or 2 per cent—would easily, cheaply and without injustice or undue hardship provide a sum equally as large as the entire amount the United States Treasury now receives through the imposition of taxes on excess profits; and this would rescue the consuming public from the hand that is at its throat.

\$1,750,000 Warehouse for Louisville, Ky.

A warehouse between 12 and 15 stories in height and costing \$1,500,000 or \$1,750,000 will be erected at Louisville, Ky., by the Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Co. The architects are Graham, Anderson, Probst & White of Chicago. Contract for construction will be awarded in the near future.

A Tax on Gross Sales in Place of Present Iniquitous Excess Profits Tax Strongly Advocated.

Speaking before the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, recently held in St. Louis, Morris F. Frey, assistant treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York and tax consultant of that company, indicated the fiscal possibilities of a Federal tax on gross sales as a substitute for the present excess profits tax, which he said threatened the industries of the country with irreparable injury.

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Frey, "one of the strongest arguments in favor of a sales tax lies in the desire and need of relieving the country of one of the most unjust, unsound and dangerous taxes which has ever been imposed upon our industries, namely, the excess profits tax. The excess profits tax, though probably justifiable as a means of raising revenue for the prosecution of the war, is both unscientific in principle and economically unsound. Although this tax is in the form of a direct tax on profits, it is, in effect, a most unsatisfactory commodity tax. A manufacturer, merchant, or other business concern subject to the tax, in most instances estimates in advance the amount which he is compelled to add to the selling price of the commodity in order to pass the same on to the ultimate consumer, so as to protect himself against the heavy imposition. Because of the uncertainty of the determination of the tax, owing to the intricacies and complexities of the law, a business concern is apt to overestimate, rather than underestimate, its liability. In doing this, it often becomes an unintentional profiteer in safeguarding itself from an undue usurpation of its earnings. Thus, prices are increased to the consumer by amounts more than sufficient to cover the tax. If we abolish the excess profits tax, we undoubtedly will have eliminated a potent factor in the existing high cost of living."

"From the foregoing it would seem that, as a matter of principle, consumption taxes are recognized as proper sources of Federal revenue and existing taxes must be superseded by an equally productive system which does not so seriously threaten the prosperity and even the existence of our industries. In other words, what is needed most at the present time is a tax law which may be productive enough to raise a large amount of revenue and elastic enough to meet changing conditions, and at the same time not an impediment to increased production, and simple and economical in administration. It is generally admitted that a gross sales tax at a low rate will produce a large amount of revenue depending upon the scope of its application, it having been estimated that a tax on general sales of 1 per cent will produce three and a half billions, and a similar tax on retail sales, one and a quarter billions."

Summing up the possibilities of the gross sales tax, Mr. Frey said that it had the following advantages:

"1. Either a cumulative tax or a tax limited to retail sales will be productive and flexible and probably offers the only available substitute for the excess profits tax;

"2. The tax would be equitably distributed over a large mass of people and would be so light that it would not impose an undue burden;

"3. As a substitute for the excess profits tax, it would impose a definite, certain, consumption tax, easily ascertainable, in place of an indefinite, undeterminable tax which is now passed on to the consumer on a good deal higher basis than the actual imposition;

"4. The tax is so low that in practice, any attempt to abuse or defraud the consumer should be taken care of by competition.

"Universality of incidence is marked advantage of a gross sales tax. A consumption tax of this character will reach the great mass of farmers and wage-earners into whose hands the greater portion of the natural income goes. These classes apparently are sharing fully in whatever prosperity the war has brought, but cannot be reached effectively through income taxes. Thus, a large number of people will contribute to the expense of the Government a large amount in the aggregate in sums depending upon the amount of their expenditures. The man who lives carefully and conservatively would pay less than one with the same income who lives recklessly and extravagantly. Meanwhile we may note, for example, in passing, that a 1 per cent tax on retail sales would probably cost a man with an income of \$2000, who spends all of it, less than \$20, and this amount would be so distributed

and paid throughout the year in his purchases that he would not realize he was paying a tax."

Mr. Frey proposed that the gross sales tax be placed cumulatively upon all commercial turnovers from the original purchaser to the final sale by the retailer to the consumer. Replying to the objection that this would be pyramiding, he said that it had been estimated that a cumulative tax on gross sales would add less than one-half of 1 per cent to the cost of a pound of beef selling at retail at about 40 cents.

"Let us consider for a moment," he said, "the real effect of a sales tax. A manufacturer of toys, whose gross receipts from sales are \$100,000 per year, would pay a tax of \$1000. This amount would be passed on to the consumer in a way that would be the easiest and most practicable by adding to the cost of the

commodity sold or manufactured—not necessarily by adding a fixed amount to each sale. For instance, on some products, the manufacturer may be able to stand the amount of tax because of the large margin of profit, whereas on others his margin may be very small and an increase in price to take care of the additional tax could be made. His purpose would be to recoup the amount of the tax by adding to the price of the articles to which the increase could be applied to the best advantage. Competition could be relied upon to prevent abuse and profiteering, and the imposition of unreasonable charges on the consumer under the guise of consumption taxes. Further than that, the public will be awake to the amount which the merchant or manufacturer is required to pay to the Government, which is not the case under the present excess profits tax law."

Cotton Must Go to Higher Levels Yet Under Law of Supply and Demand

By J. SKOTTOWE WANNAMAKER, President of American Cotton Association

St. Matthews, S. C., January 5.

The Government estimate of the cotton crop shows the largest proportion of unginned cotton of any year since 1908, the percentage of ginning up to December 1, 1919, as shown by the Census Department being as follows:

	Percentage ginned.	Percentage unginning.
1918.....	80.4	19.6
1917.....	86.4	13.6
1916.....	91.1	8.1
1915.....	87.7	12.3
1914.....	82.2	17.8
1913.....	86.5	13.5
1912.....	87.9	12.1
1911.....	82.4	16.6
1910.....	87.7	12.3
1909.....	88.1	11.9
1908.....	84.1	15.9

In order to obtain a correct estimate of cotton from the growing crop a recanvass of the entire belt has been made by our association, and as a result of this recanvass it is the united judgment of our entire board that the estimate as shown by the Government is far too high, and for this reason we have requested that the Census Department issue a statement showing the cotton ginned from the 1919 crop. In line with this request we have just been informed as follows:

"In view of the extraordinary interest attaching to the present cotton situation the agents have been instructed to obtain from the ginners the quantity of cotton from the crop of 1918 ginned since August 1, and also the number of bales of this cotton, if any, which was included in the reports of cotton ginned from the crop of 1919. In addition, they have been instructed to ascertain the number of bales of 'repacks,' if any, which were counted in the returns of cotton ginned from the crop of 1919. The agents will obtain this information at the January 1 canvass of the gineries, inserting the date on the individual card reports obtained from and signed by the ginners. These returns will be mailed to the bureau about January 8, and definite information should be available before the close of January.

"In this connection I desire to enclose a table from our bulletin showing the percentage of the cotton crop ginned to December 1 for each crop since 1905 to 1918, inclusive. With the exception of the crops of 1906 and 1907, all of them show a ginning percentage in excess of 80, that for 1916 running as high as 91.1 per cent. Of course, we are not able to compute the percentage for the 1919 crop until after the close of the season."

Much of the cotton remaining unpicked in the West will never be gathered. All of it is of a very low grade. There is no question but that from the present growing crop will be produced the smallest amount of good cotton in proportion to the size of the crop ever gathered in the past 25 years. The fact that the crop has been largely overestimated by the Government is a certainty. This crop opened prematurely and was more nearly gathered and ginned than even the crop of 1916, when 91.1 per cent had been ginned.

We have just completed a most careful research in both the American and European manufacturing centers on supply and

demand. From the very best authorities of Europe we find that neither the matter of exchange nor the size of the present crop gives them serious concern. The main question at issue is from whence will come the cotton to supply the pressing demands? From one of the best authorities of Europe we received the information that the world's requirements of cotton from America from the growing crop will be more than 15,000,000 bales. The matter of exchange and finances does not receive the serious consideration that it does in America. The invariable reply to our questions concerning cotton was: "Our experience tells us that we are facing a world shortage in cotton. The demand for manufactured goods at enormous profits exceeds anything in our experience. We can arrange the finances and exchange if America can furnish the cotton."

The fact that a great many speculators sold an enormous amount of cotton, long staple, at around 40 cents per pound, basis middling, and a tremendous amount of short staple at far lower prices, and the further fact that an enormous amount of cotton was sold on the New York Exchange and the fact that none of these sales have been delivered, deliveries having been changed from time to time and contracts switched from month to month, has resulted from our attempting to treat the effect and not the cause. Once the cotton interests of the world awake to the situation and the true condition as it exists, they will realize that they have been attempting to treat typhoid with toothache drops.

Labor conditions in the South are extremely acute, prices not only being the highest ever paid, but there being a great shortage. The boll-weevil has spread over a far larger territory than it has ever covered in the past; fertilizers are high; other crops can be cultivated with machinery with far less labor and with a larger return. Hence, even with favorable seasons, we are facing the absolute certainty of another short crop. The South during the coming year will plant more largely of feed and food crops than in the last decade.

October cotton has been for some time selling below the cost of production. A producer endowed with the remotest degree of common sense will realize that he can buy cotton he is supposed to produce for October delivery far cheaper than he can produce it. He can plant his lands in feed and food crops and profit more, and he is acting on this judgment.

It would appear that the speculators and gamblers have lost their nerve. Most certainly they have lost their judgment, and the indications are that they will lose their pocketbooks. Unless the days of miracles have not yet passed, this is a certainty. Contracts must be filled; they have sold something they did not have, something they cannot get, something that does not even exist, and for once the law of supply and demand will finally be permitted to operate. True, it has been dynamited for so long, these many years, but this time the dynamiter will be caught in the explosion. The handwriting has appeared upon the wall.

Cotton is the cheapest commodity in the world today. True, it looks high to the man who sold it when he did not own it and

did not know the cost of producing it. It will look dirt cheap to the manufacturer at far higher prices a few months from hence. The price of cotton cannot be touched with the high cost of living. It is the only raw commodity today selling at a price that would justify action that would result in a fair price based upon the law of supply and demand, based upon the price of the manufactured product, and this price would be a price far, far above the highest price it has brought during the present year. The manufacturer is losing an opportunity to reap a golden harvest by not buying this cotton while he can secure it. The bear speculator is losing an opportunity to save his life by failing to deliver the goods before they have passed into the manufactured product. The producer, being fully posted, is determined to hold his product, not as a matter of profiteering, but for a fair price based upon supply and demand.

It is said that "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." If such be the case, it will not pay to wait. The producer will not sell at these prices. He realizes that he has a product that will be exhausted before Father Time rolls around the period to the harvesting of another crop.

Texas Cotton Growers and Ranchmen Largely Dependent Upon Mexicans as Laborers.

Austin, Tex., January 10—[Special.]—It is shown by an agricultural survey which has just been made of cotton plantations in Texas that three-fourths of these farms are dependent wholly upon Mexican labor for their operation. Negro cotton-field laborers are becoming scarcer each year, and the only way this decrease can be made up is by employing Mexicans, it is stated. There are many agricultural counties where not a negro farm hand is to be found. The field work is done wholly by Mexicans. In South Texas the Rural Land Owners' Association, whose membership is made up of farmers and ranchmen owning in the aggregate more than 10,000,000 acres of land, is very much disturbed over the prospect of their supply of Mexican laborers being cut off or seriously restricted. At a recent meeting of this association the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas information comes to us from the Department of Labor at Washington that the suspension of the restrictions against the admission of Mexican laborers into the United States terminated January 1, 1920, and that hereafter the head tax and mental and physical qualifications, as well as the anti-contractual provisions of the law will be enforced; and

"Whereas through Southwest Texas, as well as the State at large, there is now a grave shortage of labor for farming purposes, not only in putting the land into cultivation, but also for cultivating and harvesting the crops thereon, and this shortage of labor will result in short crops for the coming season; and

"Whereas the only source from which adequate labor can be secured for our section is from Mexico, and a large proportion of available labor there is illiterate and the restrictions indicated would practically prohibit all importation of labor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association endeavor by every legitimate means to secure a further suspension of said immigration laws, or to have the same so amended as to enable the agricultural interests of Texas, and especially of this section, to procure a sufficient supply of laborers to prevent the abandonment of farms, and to assist in the development of uncultivated lands; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be urged to assist in this necessity."

Our New Possession.

"St. Thomas and the Virgin Islands, U. S. A." is the name of a pamphlet issued as a souvenir by the St. Thomas Bureau of Information at St. Thomas. It contains more than 50 illustrations, showing all points of interest, accompanied by ample descriptions. St. Thomas lies between 18 and 19 degrees north latitude, and is, therefore, in a most agreeable part of the tropics. It is immediately to the eastward of Porto Rico and is, therefore, easy of access. It promises to become a favorite winter resort, and may be a resort for all the year 'round because the temperature is seldom, it is said, above 91 degrees, while the lowest in winter is occasionally 67 degrees—the average is 84. The cover of the booklet is done handsomely in colors and the contents are all that could be desired by intending travelers.

Dallas Finds Open Shop and Square Deal Policy Improves Labor Situation.

Dallas, Tex., January 9—[Special.]—That the organization of the Dallas Open Shop (Square Deal) Association already has proved one of the most pronounced advantages with which Dallas starts the new year is the declaration of T. E. Jackson, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association, which fostered the formation of the association. Mr. Jackson says that before its organization \$8,000,000 worth of building construction was tied up by labor troubles.

"Dallas' growth and prosperity depend to a large extent on mutual sympathy and understanding between employers and employees and the public," he said. "Recognizing this, our directorate named an industrial relations committee. It made a careful investigation of our local situation and outlined a definite program. The report was of such importance that the matter was referred to a meeting of the entire membership. With more than 500 present, on November 17 it was almost unanimously voted to form the Dallas Open Shop (Square Deal) Association. This organization, created and backed by the Chamber of Commerce, is stabilizing industry and commerce in Dallas and is protecting personal liberty and property rights by insisting on equal opportunity and a square deal for all, irrespective of affiliation or non-affiliation with any organization.

"Offices at the Chamber of Commerce are maintained by the Open Shop Association. Its membership is approximately 3000, and it is growing steadily. Six hundred applicants have been placed in work through its employment bureau. Before the organization was formed, \$8,000,000 worth of building construction was tied up by labor troubles. Construction and industry are now humming, and greater efficiency is being reported by employers."

Contractors in Dallas assert that the labor situation is improving daily under open-shop rule. William S. Munn of the Munn Construction Co., in commenting on the open shop, said:

"Many men are coming to Dallas from cities all over the country after hearing of the open shop here. We had 42 carpenters come to us in a body from another city, and we also have had many excellent mechanics apply to us. All the men are fine workmen, and a number have stated that they are proud to work under the open shop."

Cotton Warehouse to Double Capacity.

Galveston, Tex., January 10—[Special.]—The Gosho Company, Inc., has purchased two blocks of ground adjoining its present cotton compress and warehouse and will build a large addition to its plant upon the site. It is stated by J. F. Ludwig, local representative of the company, that its cotton-storage sheds here now have a capacity of 20,000 bales of cotton and that this is to be increased to 40,000 bales. In speaking of the plans of the company Mr. Gosho said:

"Galveston not only has facilities for moving cotton, but is one of the greatest concentration centers of the world, and for these reasons the company decided to enlarge its local plant."

"The Gosho Company, Inc., began work on its compress and storehouse during the early part of last year. By September 1 the plant was in operation, and from September to January 1 an average of 800 to 900 bales of cotton were compressed to high density, according to Mr. Ludwig. In the neighborhood of 80,000 bales were compressed during the four months.

"The present capacity of the plant is too small, and it is our purpose to enlarge to meet demands. When work will begin on the construction of the warehouses I cannot say definitely. However, there will be a meeting called in Fort Worth by the company in the near future, at which the question will be decided. The sheds will no doubt be in use during the coming cotton season."

\$1,000,000 Import and Export Corporation Formed at Mobile, Ala.

An import and export corporation and trading company with a capital of \$1,000,000 is under way at Mobile, Ala. The company is to be known as the Southern Trading Corporation, and its primary purpose is to serve the foreign trade interests of Southern manufacturers. T. G. McGonigal is president and M. Waring Harrison secretary, both of Mobile.

Labor Demanded the Adamson Act, Declares Senator Underwood

NO-STRIKE PROVISION OF THE CUMMINS BILL HELD ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL LIFE.

[The following is part of a speech delivered by Senator Oscar W. Underwood before the Chamber of Commerce and the general public, Birmingham, Ala., January 2. Recently labor leaders have tried to make it appear that the Adamson Act was not passed by coercion on their part, but that the pressure behind it came from other and higher quarters. Senator Underwood states that it was labor that demanded the legislation. Not all of the views of Senator Underwood are necessarily endorsed by this newspaper, but his firm demand that any and every organization, labor or not, that lifts its mailed fist against the American people must be brought to an abrupt halt will bring the instant commendation of every loyal citizen.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

I am probably more responsible for the labor clause in the Cummins bill than any man in the Congress of the United States, because I first proposed it in the Senate. When the Adamson bill came before the Congress of the United States in 1916 it came there to avoid a great railroad strike. The labor and the representatives of the railroads—I won't say labor and capital, because capital had little to say about it; it was the management of the railroads and the labor—could not agree.

The President of the United States was appealed to and he could not bring them together, and, finally, labor itself asked the Congress of the United States to solve the problem by Federal statute. Now, some people deny that. One of the leaders of the brotherhoods in my office a week or two ago denied that proposition. "Ah," he said, "but they had not done so officially;" that they had not officially asked the Congress of the United States to solve this problem by a statute; that there was nothing on their books to authorize such action. I said, "Mr. Wells, you came into this office and asked me to vote for the Adamson bill, and a committee from the Birmingham district representing railroad labor came to Senator Bankhead's office, met Senator Bankhead and myself and asked us to support the Adamson bill. We did not ask you for your credentials as to whether you had passed a resolution in your organization to favor the Adamson bill, but you told us that you were the representatives of the four brotherhoods, and you asked us to vote for it. Were we not justified in presuming that your organization was for it?" If they had not stood for it, and if the President of the United States had not asked for it, the Adamson bill never would have become a law. What did they ask for? They asked for the Government of the United States to fix the rate of wages and the hours of work. It came from labor, and it was going their way.

When men make a precedent they cannot deny it. They must stand by their own handiwork; and if there are any railroad men in this hall tonight—I know there are—you know that every word I have just uttered is true. You were right in asking for it when a strike became inevitable. The peace and happiness of the nation were threatened. There was nothing that could save it but the Government, and the time had come when the Government should function, and it did function. But I knew then that the Adamson law did not solve the problem; I knew then that if the final decision of governmental authority was right as a temporary expedient, it was right that the Government should fix the rates of wages whenever and as often as the disagreements between management and employees became irreconcilable. I knew that we members of Congress knew nothing about the real equation involved. How did we know, with the many duties that we have to perform, whether the particular rate of so much per day paid to the man who sits in the engine cab was just or fair or not? The solution of that question requires an expert board, careful deliberation and consideration, and I proposed, when the Adamson bill came to the Senate—this is why I say I am primarily responsible for this proposition—when the Adamson bill came to the Senate I proposed in the Committee on Interstate Commerce that the Interstate Commerce Commission in the future should fix the rate of wage and hours of work of the labor engaged by the great railroad transportation companies of America, and it was favorably reported to the Senate by the committee; and then, although Congress passed the Adamson bill, it got cold feet. It got scared, and when it came to the water jump it would not go over and rejected my amendment, and I only got 14 votes for it at that time.

Now, that is where this whole thing started, and that idea has

grown and grown until it has been passed by the Senate by a vote of 47 to 25, and unless the conferees or the House of Representatives rejects it it will become the law, and if it becomes the law it will be obeyed. * * * Now, is it right? Is it the right thing to do? That is the problem.

All the common sense in the world is not in capital or the public. Labor is possessed of just as much common sense as other people. When this Cummins bill first came before the Senate all four brotherhoods came before the committee and protested, and Mr. Gompers came with them. I have known Mr. Gompers a good many years. I have talked to him about many matters. Mr. Gompers always goes with his crowd. That is very natural. Twenty-five years ago, when I first knew Mr. Gompers, he was pretty radical. I had many occasions to talk to Mr. Gompers during war times, and he was quite conservative. Men get more conservative as they grow older. Now, Mr. Gompers came before the Interstate Commerce Committee and I cross-examined him on this bill. He said that he was opposed to the penalty clause, because it took away a personal right from these men. I differ with him because I do not think there is a personal right involved. The right to hit another man in the head is not a personal right. The right to quit is guaranteed by the bill. But I said, "Mr. Gompers, if we leave out the penalty clause of this bill, are you in favor of a Government board fixing the wages?" He said no, he was not, because you could not strike against a Government decision. He was right. You cannot. Then I said, "Mr. Gompers, can you tell me some other way by which we can avoid a universal railroad strike in this country, and all the disaster that will follow in its wake, other than the method we have written in this bill?" He said no, that there was no other way. He did not believe this would, but he had nothing else to suggest. In other words, he proclaimed the doctrine that in this great Republic the force of capital or the force of labor must prevail and the battlefield must be over the homes of America. That was in August. Last week the press dispatches said that the position of Mr. Gompers and the representatives of the four brotherhoods, in issuing their statement about this legislation, was that they were opposed to the penal features of the bills, but were prepared to accept the remedial part of the legislation, and asked that the legislation be extended to Pullman-car conductors, who had been unfortunately left out. What are the remedial features of the legislation? So far as the Senate bill is concerned, it is that if there is a dispute as to wages or working conditions each side may select a certain number of arbitrators—five, I believe—and they shall try to agree.

If they agree, then that settles the difference. If they can't agree, then the question shall go to the board of transportation, a Government board appointed by the President, and the board of transportation shall finally determine what is a just wage or what are just working conditions. Those are the remedial features of the bill. Instead of the board of transportation that is created by this bill, in 1916 I proposed the Interstate Commerce Commission, in principle the same. Now, I was not in Washington, but you may refer to the daily papers of this city two or three days ago—I forget the date it came out—and you will see the statement came out from Washington just as I have repeated it. That is a very great change from the testimony that was presented before the committee. If that statement correctly presents the attitude of the labor leaders, is not that a change that has reflected the sentiment of the great mass of railroad workers of America, who want only what is just and what is right? I think it is. Now, let me tell you: If you have a board, if this legislation goes through and you are not satisfied with your wages or

working conditions, you, as an individual, if you are engaged in railroad employment, can carry the question to the board of transportation. Or if you belong to the labor union, your union can demand arbitration, and if arbitration is not worked out satisfactorily, your union can carry it to the board of transportation and have it determined in a peaceful, orderly way and dispose of the question, and you will not lose your job. You will not lose your daily wage, your family will not have to suffer, and the great American people will not be starved to death while you are doing it. Now, that is what we are offering you. Those are the remedial features of the bill. Well, if you have those remedial features, what care you whether there is a provision in there that no man shall conspire to interfere with interstate commerce? While you sit in the cab of the engine, do you want some fellow to conspire to interfere with interstate commerce in a way that may throw your engine in the ditch? I think not. I think it is very good protection to you, although, as I said before as to the real merits of this case, it is not material whether you keep the penal features in or not, because whenever you say that a Government board shall fix the wages of the great railroads of this country the strike is gone. You cannot strike against the Government. Even if there were no penal features, the American public would not sustain you in a strike. You could not live up to it. So it is not material about these penal features, except, as I say to you—the man who sits in the cab of the engine—they are more likely to protect you than hurt you.

Now, my friends, let me just ask you to look one step further on this question, and I will not detain you very much longer. Since the war began the cost of running the railroads of America, as shown by the report of Mr. Hines, checked up by the Interstate Commerce Commission and its experts, has been \$1,835,000,000 more than it was before the war started. Railroad capital has not paid that. It could not. Why, \$1,835,000,000 is more than the railroads ever paid out in interest on their bonds and dividends on their stock in any one year in their existence. Some people say that this increased cost of wages and material ought to come out of the railroads. Of course, the man who says that is an anarchist. He wants to destroy property. It could not come out of the railroads. One billion eight hundred million dollars is nearly two billions of dollars. There are but about eighteen billions of dollars engaged in the railroad business. Divide two billions into it, and it would take nine years for you to eat up all the capital that is invested in railroads, if it came out of capital. At the end of nine years you would not have anything left.

But, more than that, you can't take it out of railroad capital, because railroad capital has got to exist. If the L. & N. Railroad went broke the capital would remain, and the Government would make you sell it to somebody else that would run the railroad. So you can't absorb railroad capital. Where does it come from? It came out of the public. Freight rates were increased 50 per cent and passenger rates were increased 25 per cent, and the public pays the bill. And who got it? One billion seven hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars of that increase went to labor, as shown by Mr. Hines' report, and since that report came out another hundred millions was absorbed in the adjustment of some minor matters. So that, in fact, the railroad labor has absorbed the entire \$1,835,000,000 of increase in the cost of transportation. The next greatest item of cost to a railroad is coal. Before the war came on the railroads were buying coal at an average of \$2.10 a ton. Today they are paying \$4 a ton, and one time it went up to \$4.20 on an average. Before the war the railroads were buying steel rails at \$30 a ton. At one time during the war they got up as high as \$57, and today they are selling for \$47 a ton. Now, labor has absorbed all of the increase that the public is paying, and yet there is a further increase in the cost of coal, rails, oil, lumber and everything else it takes to run a railroad. The railroads are very much worse off than they were before there was any increase in freight and passenger rates.

Now, labor is asking another billion dollars. From whom? Capital? No. Capital can't pay it. Nobody for a minute contends that capital can pay it. They are asking it from the public, the farmer who ships his cotton to market, the pig-iron man who ships his ton of pig-iron to Boston, the grocer who is shipping his food to your house. Is that all it is costing you? In the debate in the Senate on this bill I heard it asserted that when you increase freight rates \$1 that by the time that increase got to the consumer it amounted to \$5. I think that was an exaggerated statement, and I don't stand for it; but that was asserted. But it certainly does increase the cost of commodities more than the in-

crease in freight rates, because when the producer sells the raw material and ships it over the rails, the man who buys it, the manufacturer, adds the freight and the cost of the raw material together, and then multiplies his profit into it, whether it is 10 per cent or 25 per cent. When it gets to the jobber, he adds the cost of the goods and the freight together and multiplies his profit into it, and when it gets to the wholesaler he does the same thing, and the retailer does the same thing, and that profit runs all the way from 10 to 100 per cent. So I think you are safe to say that for every dollar of increased freight rates you put on the American people, whether you do it for labor or capital or anything else, you put a charge of \$2 on the pockets of the American people when they come to consume it. When you put a dollar of freight on the food of the American people, you charge the American consumer \$2 out of his pocket at least. As I say, some people asserted it was five times as much, but I think that is an exaggerated statement. Well now, if it is twice as much, then the charge that has been put on the American public for the increased cost of labor on the railroads is not \$1,835,000,000, but it is \$3,670,000,000, and if you put another billion dollars on that for labor that they are demanding now, that is \$2,000,000,000 more that the ultimate consumer of the American public has got to pay for, and that would be \$5,000,000,000 since the war began as the price of increased labor on the railroads that the American consumer has to pay for. How are you going to get down the cost of living? Talk about this being in the interest of labor! There are all kinds of labor.

I am not fighting union labor. Union labor has done great things for its class. It ought to battle upward; ought to be allowed to battle upward, but it ought not to be allowed to destroy the public. That is where the line is drawn. Take the clerk in the store. Is not he labor? When he has to feed his family out of his meager salary, is not he interested in this charge that you are putting on him? Is not the man in the mill, the factory or the ditch digger in the street labor? Has not he got a right to be represented in the determination of this increased cost that you are putting on the food that goes into the mouths of his children? How can he be heard? He is not organized to function in this fight between labor and capital. There is but one way he can be represented, and that is by a Government board. The Government represents that man, and it is the duty of the Government to do justice by him. That is what I have stood for as your representative in Washington. Now, I do not mean to say that the labor on the railroads were not entitled to an increase. I think the increases that were allowed during the war to the conductor and the engineer on the railroads was very reasonable. Their increase amounted to about 35 per cent. It was not at all excessive. There was the highest skilled labor on the railroads. It was not at all excessive when you consider the increased cost of living. But there are some other classes of labor that received increases from 100 to 150 per cent, for which there was no reason, to that extent, and the increase in wages of that class of labor prevented the conductor and engineer from getting a more adequate increase. And why? Because it was not done by a board that carefully analyzed and worked out the situation. I am in favor, if you are going to have any further increases in this matter, of having a board, a Government board, a Government board of experts, a just board to sit in and analyze this situation and visualize it from every standpoint, and then do justice by the men.

I am not in favor of cheap wages. It is a mighty good thing for any community and any public to pay labor as good a wage as it is possible without destroying business, because the wages of labor are always spent in the community to build it up and encourage business. But there is a line that you have got to draw. When you go with wages beyond a certain limit, business ceases to function. When you go beyond the limit, your producer or manufacturer that cannot go into a competitive market and sell his goods at a profit then ceases to work.

Now, those are all the problems that you have got to solve in this great equation, with the life of the public involved. And as your representative in the United States Senate, do you want me to stand for the problem of solving that question on the battlefield of a great strike, where force and anger and discord sit at the judgment-seat, or do you want me to stand for the problem that a high court of governmental justice, a board appointed by the President of the United States, representing the best interests of all the people of the United States, shall sit in judgment and decide the equation for you justly? That is what I have done. That is what I stand for.

Now, let me say to my constituency: For nearly a quarter

of a century I have represented you in the halls of the Congress of the United States in one branch or another. I do not attribute to myself any undue courage. I try to follow your wishes when I can. I do not attribute to myself any undue virtue; but I want you to understand that when I function for you and write your laws on the statute-books it must be in the interest of the entire people of Alabama, and abstract justice and right must stand behind your demands. Now, labor is entitled to one great demand, and that is social justice, and there is no man in the American Congress who is more desirous of giving them absolute social justice than I am; and by "social justice" I mean that the high ideals of American life, American liberty for American labor, shall be maintained; that the sanctity of your home and your fireside, the education of your children, and the future development of your class, and the opportunity to rise to any high ideal in this great American republic shall be yours. But when you lift your mailed fist against the life, the happiness or the prosperity of the great body of the American people to accomplish your own desire, whether it be selfish or unselfish, then, so far as I am concerned as a Government officer, I will say, "Here you must stop."

Emphatic in His Patriotism and in His Use of English.

Bonifay, Fla., December 31.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Enclosed herewith you will please find my check for \$6.50, right off the reel, not to take back whether I agree with you or not. I endorse your brand of Americanism first, last and forever, if we have to fight like hell for it.

Talk about deporting people; what's the matter with Alexander Blackie? "Dead Beat States." I don't know what the States may look like to some highbrows and old titled fossils, who have lived as parasites on somebody's bounty, always under the kind of leadership that we have had now for a couple of administrations, but I do know this: It will be a good many years before the "deadbeat" States regard England or any other European country worthy of the life's blood of very many of her sons. I think, under existing conditions, criticisms of the United States comes with very poor grace from this bunch that Germany had hammered hell out of before we ever got on the ground. The world knows that the United States of America did the job to a queen's taste, when once she got in action, and now there is a considerable murmuring of discontent at home, at the prospect of having our sons guard the loot that these pillagers have pilfered from the world. They see a prospect of having to underwrite their combustions, guarantee their own titles, finance their own adventures, etc. They are sufficiently rested from the last scrap to show their ill temper.

This un-American League of Nations, in my judgment, has for its base and foundation the enslavement of all the free people of earth, the elimination of State sovereignty, the absolute de-thronement of freedom of the press, freedom of speech and free assemblage. The works of that machine that has opposed American principles is so plain that you can see it with your nose.

In conclusion, I beg to say, America for American principles; to Hades with the League of Nations; to hell with the military spirit, and the large standing armies! Raw recruits have done the work in the past, have never been licked and I'm a strong believer in the idea that if we go about our own business, leave the chips off of our shoulders, treat every man and nation fairly and squarely, that the necessity for a large standing army will never be.

T. McLAUCHLIN.

Estimated Savings Afforded by Warrior River Service.

Birmingham, Ala., January 9—[Special.]—According to estimates of tonnage for the Warrior River, made by Major Chas. F. Wood, engineer in charge of the Port of Birmingham project, there is available sufficient tonnage to effect a saving to this community of \$780,000 yearly. In other words, 20 per cent lower freight rates on the Warrior River would amount to that huge sum saved over the amount now being paid to railroads on all rail haul.

These lower rates should be reflected in such staple commodities as sugar and rice from Louisiana, coffee from the ports of Mobile and New Orleans, dry goods and the like from the East coming by water coastwise to Mobile and up the Warrior, packing-house products down the Mississippi and up the Warrior.

Mexico as a Rallying Point for World Radicals Who Expect to Reach United States Through That Country.

Monterey, Mexico, January 7—[Special.]—The Carranza Government is said to be waking up to the fact that radicals and other undesirables from the four corners of the earth are being dumped into this country by the hundreds. The fact has been known for some time by intelligence agents of the United States Government, who are scattered through Mexico, that every steamer from ports of Spain and Japan brings to this country several hundred men of various nationalities who hope to make Mexico their haven or to surreptitiously enter the United States for the purpose of fomenting trouble. With direct lines of steamships plying between Spanish ports and Vera Cruz and between Japan and the ports of the west coast of Mexico an opportunity is offered for the riff-raff of aliens to enter this country with almost absolute freedom. Until very recently practically no restrictions against the entry of immigrants were applied. The doors were wide open to all comers, and this is practically true today, with the exception that when open knowledge is obtained by the Government authorities that certain passengers are Bolsheviks or anarchists they are barred from landing. Recently the Government applied the article of the Constitution which provides for the deportation of pernicious foreigners to a number of Spaniards, who, it is alleged, had come to this country for the purpose of fomenting labor troubles.

Many Germans are arriving in Mexico on the Spanish ships. Some of them are here on business missions and others are the advance contingents of what may become large agricultural colonies. Several of these German colonization schemes are now being promoted. One of the largest of them has its headquarters in San Antonio, Tex., from which office the people of Germany are being thoroughly circularized with the alluring opportunities that are offered them in Mexico. This syndicate was granted a concession by the Mexican Government for 2,000,000 acres of land, situated in the State of Coahuila, upon which the German colony is now being located. The colony is also expected to serve as an oasis for many Germans who plan to leave the United States because of the adoption of prohibition.

Pensacola Shipyard Extensions Costing \$650,000.

By May 1 the Bruce Dry-Dock Co., Pensacola, expects to complete its \$450,000 additional dry-dock, the first section having been launched several weeks ago. This 5000-ton dock will be 300 feet long with 94-foot beam, 78 feet 2 inches between wings, each of the four pontoons (linked together to comprise entire dock) to have a depth of 12 feet. The dock's normal capacity is 5000 tons, but it is capable of lifting a maximum of 6000 tons. It augments the company's present equipment of five 1200-ton sections, enabling the Bruce plant to handle a vessel 475 feet long with displacement deadweight of 6000 tons or over and carrying capacity deadweight of 12,000 tons and 7500 registered tons.

The new dock was designed by James L. Crandall, consulting engineer, East Boston, Mass., and Paul H. Macneil of Washington is at the shipyard representing Crandall interests during construction. The Aberthaw Construction Co. of Boston has the construction contract and is handling it through its Southern branch at Atlanta, with N. McLean Sage as manager. Plans have been approved for accompanying improvements to cost \$200,000, divided as follows: \$47,500 for repair plant, machine works, boiler shops, offices, etc.; \$55,600 for tools, machinery, equipment, etc.; \$20,000 for piers, wharves, bulkheads, etc.; \$15,400 for dredging, filling and grading; \$2500 for railway tracks; \$50,000 for working capital.

Big Creosoting Plant for Port Wentworth.

Northern capitalists will build a large creosoting plant at Port Wentworth near Savannah, and it is understood that \$1,000,000 will be invested for this enterprise. A 30-acre site has been secured, and plant details are being considered, with a view to early additional announcements. That this plant will be established has been announced by William Minot of Boston, president of the Port Wentworth Terminal Corporation.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Encouraging Outlook in Iron and Steel Trade Reported from Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 12—[Special.]—Following Judge Gary's statement of December 30, referred to in last report, reiterating the Steel Corporation's policy of adhering to the March 21 or "stabilized" prices for steel products, comes the unfilled tonnage report of the Steel Corporation, made public last Saturday, and showing that the corporation practiced what it preached, in that it sold during December more than 2,000,000 tons of its steel products, not a pound being sold at above the regular or Industrial Board price level. The unfilled tonnage at the end of December is given as 8,265,366 tons, representing an increase during December of 1,137,036 tons, while shipments in December may be estimated at about 950,000 tons, thus indicating total bookings during the month of, say, 2,100,000 tons.

The Steel Corporation has not been alone, by any means, in its adherence to the stabilized prices for steel, despite the widespread reports of so many sales being made by various producers at premium or advanced prices. Many independents have refrained from advancing their prices, but a difference in most cases is that while the Steel Corporation has sold to regular customers as freely as it could at the regular prices, some of the independents nominally adhering to the prices have been selling little, if anything. Thus there is one large independent that has not advanced its prices, but it has been out of the market, confining its attention to the filling of orders originally booked for 1919, but which were pushed over into 1920 by the iron and steel strike and other manufacturing difficulties. This overflow business will probably all be worked out before April 1. As to the independents that have advanced prices, their sales have been almost wholly for first quarter. Even the Steel Corporation has some remaining capacity for second quarter against which to sell in certain lines. Its total unfilled obligations December 31, referred to above, are equal to six or six and one-half months of production at full capacity, but some of the obligations are for very extended delivery, particularly in the case of construction jobs.

There never was a time of industrial activity like that of the present when the steel mills had so small obligations on books relative to their capacity, and thus the market situation is well in hand. There will be no repetition of the conditions of 1906, when all the mills were laboring under a load of unfilled obligations that was extremely confusing, delivery promises on specifications as filed against contracts being in many cases six months off. Many consumers at that time were completely at sea as to when they would get material they had ordered and specified. Some of the mills were not only badly oversold, but also had their affairs very much confused. Promises to make delivery three months or four months ahead often were not kept, and on the other hand, there were numerous cases of a sales office assuring a customer it could not make delivery of a certain lot of material except at a certain time far in the future and the mill then shipping the material in the next week or two.

Steel for Railroads.

There are definite reasons, as indicated above, why the mills have relatively so little tonnage on books. In the case of the Steel Corporation, sales had to be guarded or the corporation would have been deluged with business and could not render good service to regular customers. In the case of independents adhering to March 21 prices, there was the desire to keep order books open to take advantage of general advances should such be made, while in the case of mills that have advanced prices, there was the fact that buyers would not pay advances for deliveries far in the future.

There is still another reason contributing to the leanness of steel mill order-books at this time, and that is the prospective railroad demand. The railroad companies, not being in possession of their lines, have not been in position to place orders, nor could they even formulate definite plans for extensions and improvements, since it is not yet known how the lines will be grouped together into systems when Congress has decreed the conditions under which railroading is to be conducted in future. For about three years the railroad companies have had their hands tied in the matter of placing orders involving steel, and when, after this long

wait, they become in position again to buy, the steel mills that have catered to railroad demand in the past must keep themselves in position to receive the orders. This is a definite policy on the part of the steel mills, and when railroad orders are offered they will be accepted. The mills will not leave their old customers in a lurch. Remarks are sometimes made that when the railroads want to buy they will find the steel mill capacity pre-empted and will be unable to place orders. Such remarks are merely the product of poorly equipped imaginations, and not the result of inquiry into facts, but the remarks are not surprising, as it has become an American habit to talk about railroads without first securing facts upon which to base the remarks.

Irrespective of ownership or groupings of lines into systems, the need for rails can be known. Rolling stock may be pooled or transferred, but rails stay where put, and thus in the case of rails the needs are definitely known. Reservations have been made at various times totalling about 1,000,000 tons of rails, and recently some of these reservations have been converted into actual orders, in advance of the return of the lines to their owners, the Railroad Administration giving its consent to the purchases by individual lines because the rails were needed for early spring laying.

Production Increasing.

Production of pig-iron and steel has been increasing at a rate not justifying the gloomy forebodings expressed recently in some trade circles, where the usual optimism of the industry seemed to be lacking. While early in December there were predictions that, on account of the acute scarcity of coke, the pig-iron production of the month would fall below the November rate, the Iron Age monthly blast furnace report now shows that December production was at a rate of 6½ per cent greater than the November rate, indicating that the tendency toward increased production, due to the iron and steel strike being left behind, was not altogether overcome by the coke shortage. The increased make was shown equally by the steel works blast furnaces and by the merchant furnaces. The rate of production January 1, moreover, was 6 per cent greater than the average rate of December. On that date, however, there was still a pronounced shortage of coke. A few furnaces were banked, while many others were running at reduced rates, husbanding their meager supplies of coke. Several idle furnaces were ready to go into blast, except for the missing item of coke. Supplies of coke have been steadily increasing, however, and in two or three weeks more may be entirely adequate. The coke shortage is due to insufficient placement of empties for loading coke in the Connellsville region and for loading coal at mines supplying by-product ovens, and car supplies are increasing as congestion is being relieved and cars that went far afield during the mining suspension are coming back to their regular routes.

Another evidence of steel production tending to exceed expectations recently entertained is found in the scrap buying movement in the valleys in the past week. Scrap dealers had supposed that in the buying movement just before the holidays the Pittsburgh and valley mills had supplied themselves almost fully for the first quarter, but valley mills have been in the market again making large purchases, evidently against heavier operations during the present quarter than they had counted upon. Labor and coal shortage had been figured upon to exercise a continued restraining influence perhaps up to March 1 or April 1. The buying sent the market up \$1 to \$2 a ton, heavy melting steel scrap being now quoted at \$26 to \$27 delivered Pittsburgh or valley districts.

Reports from Youngstown referring to mills that recently were greatly crippled from labor shortage are that labor conditions have returned almost to normal. The complaint is now shifted, and refers to there not being enough cars for shipping steel products, and this at any rate shows that more steel is being made.

An incident that should be mentioned to make history complete is that on Thursday, January 8, the "National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers" met in Pittsburgh and officially called off the strike inaugurated September 22. The strike, as a strike, had practically disappeared several weeks before. The committee had been claiming it was conducting commissaries, but if these were patronized, it was probably chiefly by men whom the employers were unwilling to take back, on account of nationality, ignorance of the language or disposition to make trouble rather than to work. No particular change in the situation as to labor supply is to be expected from the "calling off" of the strike.

Carranza a Consistent Enemy of the United States

INEXPLICABLE HATRED AND ANTAGONISM AGAINST THE ONE THAT MADE HIS CONTINUED REIGN A POSSIBILITY—LONG LIST OF OUTRAGES AGAINST AMERICAN LIVES AND PROPERTY.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, December 15.

It is only necessary to go strictly by the official and proved record of Venustiano Carranza from the time he became the head of the revolutionary movement that placed him in the Presidential chair of Mexico down to this very moment to show conclusively that he is a consistent enemy of the United States. It is stated by men who are in position to speak authoritatively on the subject that the State Department at Washington is in possession of the fullest information bearing on the scores of instances when Carranza deliberately heaped insults and other affronts upon the Government of that country. He inaugurated an anti-American policy in the very beginning of his career as an independent revolutionary leader. As far back as May 26, 1913, when he was operating at the head of a revolutionary force in the State of Coahuila, he demanded of the American owners of the Lampacitas coal mines the payment to him by them of 100,000 pesos. In making this demand he authorized his brother, Jesus Carranza, to act for him in collecting the money. The owners were notified that unless 100,000 pesos were paid over within 24 hours their property would be destroyed. The Americans had no such amount of money at hand, and, true to his threat, Carranza had valuable mines dynamited and seized 30,000 tons of coke belonging to the Americans. He afterwards turned the property over to Germans, and it was rehabilitated and has been operated since then to their benefit.

There is practical unanimity of belief on the part of American and other foreign business interests of Mexico that the first great misstep of the United States Government in its dealings with Mexican affairs was made when it refused to recognize Victoriano Huerta as President. It is the expressed opinion that had the United States joined with Great Britain, France and Spain in the recognition of Huerta, tranquillity in Mexico would have been speedily restored. When Carranza became President he quickly found that his power could be brought to an end unless official recognition was granted by President Wilson. He brought every possible diplomatic pressure to bear to bring this about. It was then that he made the first set of a list of promises to the United States Government, which he broke one after the other. To obtain United States recognition Carranza made three promises.

The first of these promises was that an election could be held on October 8, 1915, that the people of Mexico might be given an opportunity to express their preference at the polls for candidates for President.

Instead of complying with this promise, Carranza held the position of dictator for two years, and then having arranged his program so that an election could be held to suit his plans, a pretense was made of the people voting. To carry out his design of being continued in office the elections were held under the direction of Carranza soldiers. Even then there were five States in which no polls were open. It was afterwards openly admitted upon the floor of the Mexican Senate by a member of the Carranza Cabinet that the votes cast in the States of Tlaxcala, Puebla, Morelos, Oaxaca, Chiapas and large parts of Sonora, Durango and Coahuila were thrown out by the Carranza election officers because these votes were not unanimous for Carranza. Only 2 per cent of the voting population of Mexico cast their ballots at the election.

The second promise made by Carranza to the United States Government to obtain recognition was that the constitution of 1857 would be restored at once.

How well this promise was kept is shown by the knowledge that instead of putting the constitution of 1857 into effect, a new document was drawn and promulgated without ever being ratified by the people. This new constitution exemplifies greatly the whims and prejudices of Carranza. It is retroactive and confiscatory in its provisions, and directed specially at foreign property interests and personal rights in Mexico.

The third promise that was in due solemnity made by Carranza to the United States Government as a condition upon which recognition would be given him was that Mexico would protect the lives and properties of foreigners in this country in accordance with international law.

It would require a volume of space to give in detail all of the violations that Carranza has made of this promise. Summing up the records that are in the hands of the State Department at Washington upon the subject, it is shown that more than 300 Americans have been killed in Mexico since the promise was made by Carranza that he would protect the lives of foreigners. Besides these 300 Americans whose lives were sacrificed, more than 2000 inoffensive Chinese have met death at the hands of Mexicans during this period. American property to the value of \$500,000,000 gold has been destroyed. Little pretense has been made in any part of Mexico by the Carranza Government to protect the lives and property of Americans, it is asserted.

It was the putting into effect of the new constitution and the violation of the promise that Carranza had made to the United States Government that caused Angeles and Villa to break with that leader. So far as public knowledge goes, the United States Government made no formal protest against the breaking of the promises that Carranza made as a contingency to obtain recognition. This is at least true, it is stated, as to his failure to restore the constitution of 1857 and to hold an election. Through the retroactive and confiscatory provisions of the constitution, valuable American oil holdings in Mexico are threatened with being lost to their owners. Throughout this petroleum controversy the Carranza Government has maintained an overbearing attitude not only toward these interests, but toward the United States Government, as is shown by the official decrees and correspondence on the subject.

In the matter of evidencing any interests in the killing of Americans, Chinese and other foreigners, the Carranza Government has shown an attitude of indifference toward the United States when protests were made against such outrages. American troops entered Mexico following the Columbus raid in pursuit of Villa with the consent of Carranza. No sooner had this punitive expedition got well under way, however, when Carranza had a recurrence of his old antagonism toward the United States and withdrew the co-operation of his military forces and demanded the withdrawal of the American troops. Carranza ignored the demand of the United States Government for the punishment of the men concerned in the San Isabel massacre, at which 18 Americans were taken off a train and killed. He again showed his ingratitude to this Government by protesting against the crossing into Juarez of American troops for the purpose of enabling Mexican Federals to defeat the attack made by Villa and his force of revolutionists.

In the face of the fact that the landing of American troops at Vera Cruz and the non-recognition of Huerta caused the latter to flee from Mexico and brought about the elevation of Carranza to the Presidency, this man has all through his official career showed an intense hatred for the United States and all of its intended good relations with his own country. Time after time he has given evidence of his ingratitude and bad faith toward the United States.

It is charged that he has fostered radicalism and socialism in Mexico for the purpose of making it difficult for foreign-owned industries to continue in operation, with the possible result also that these seeds of discontent might spread to the laboring class of the United States and bring about laboring disturbances there. It is alleged that his administration has been characterized by a continuous series of mismanagement, especially directed toward American and other foreign interests.

Concessions that were pronounced by the best legal authorities to be inviolable have been cancelled by direction of Carranza and the properties confiscated to the Government. One of the notable instances of this kind is that of the Richardson Construction Co., which owned 800,000 acres of land in the Fuerte River Valley. It was assessed by the Carranza Government to pay an increase of 300 per cent in its taxes, notwithstanding the fact that under the terms of its contract with the Government it was plainly stipulated the amount of taxes it should pay each year. Through inability to meet this exorbitant demand the big property was taken over by the Government.

The Carranza Government took over the Mexico City Traction

Co.'s electric lines and its allied hydro-electric plant in 1917. This property is owned by a Canadian-American syndicate. The Government operated it for more than one year without paying its owners one cent of compensation or interest. During that period the Government is alleged to have obtained from the operation of the property profits to the amount of \$6,000,000, in addition to \$1,500,000 that came to it from the operation of the hydro-electric plant. Protest on the part of the owners against these proceedings has been unavailing.

The National Railways of Mexico, in which American interests own 40 per cent of the stock, have been operated by the Government during practically all the Carranza administration. At the present time this system is earning for the Government approximately \$5,500,000 a year net. This is done notwithstanding the fact that several of the divisions are out of commission. The Government is enabled to get this large amount of earnings out of the property because it has increased the freight rates three to five times as much as they formerly were, and pays out comparatively nothing for maintenance.

The Government took over the Wells-Fargo & Co. express, and has made enormous profits out of this business. That the Government, however, has not gotten all the revenues of the railroads and express company is shown by the fact that Francisco Pescador, former director-general of the National Railways, was arrested not long ago charged with the misappropriation of 400,000 pesos, and D. M. Morse, general manager of the express company, was arrested, charged with the misappropriation of 800,000 pesos.

Full details are in possession of the Department of State at Washington of the manner in which the Commission Monetario, or monetary commission of Mexico, is operated. Preceding the organization of this commission, the Carranza Government sequestered \$18,000,000 from the London and Mexico Bank and the Banco Nacional. Both of these institutions are foreign-owned. The big sum of money was boldly taken. Trucks were sent around to the doors of the banks and the bags of coin loaded into them and carried off to the National Treasury. The Commission Monetario is composed of leading Mexican financiers, including the Minister of Finance, and was formed ostensibly for the purpose of receiving funds taken out of banks and to settle accounts with them. One of the functions of this committee has been the exporting of silver out of Mexico. The law prohibits private parties from exporting silver pesos from the country. The Commission Monetario, however, has found this business extremely profitable on account of the high price of silver. It has exported to China more than 100,000,000 pesos, for which it received double that sum, the profit therefore being approximately 100,000,000 pesos, or \$50,000,000 American money. These, it is alleged, are only a few of the many instances throwing light on Mexican conditions which might be cited, of all of which the United States authorities have full cognizance.

The case of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, whose continued imprisonment, in spite of the demand of the United States for his release, is the latest act of defiance and insult toward this Government by Carranza. It is in keeping with his well-established policy in dealing with affairs in which Americans are involved. In the Tampico oil region many murders and robberies have occurred, with Americans as the victims. When protests against these outrages were made to Carranza, he either made a promise of future military protection or ignored entirely the complaints that came to him. His denunciation of the Monroe Doctrine; his well known, if not open, sympathy for Germany during the war, were designed, it is asserted, as direct slaps at the United States. It is alleged that in every possible way he has hampered American investment interests in Mexico. Practically every page of his official record contains evidence of this fact. It is inconceivable on the part of the many business men and other leading citizens of Mexico that Carranza should be possessed of such a hatred and antagonism toward Americans and their Government, in view of the fact that it was only through the support and aid given him by that nation he was placed in the Presidency and has been permitted to occupy that office.

Greer Steel Co. Incorporated.

The Greer Steel Co., Morgantown, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capitalization of \$500,000. Its incorporators are H. C. Greer, Everhart Bierer, E. C. Williams and associates. Plant details have not been announced.

How to Increase American Trade With Mexico.

San Antonio, Tex., January 10—[Special.]—G. A. Wiegland, an American citizen who has been engaged extensively in business in the City of Mexico for nearly 20 years, is on a trade visit to San Antonio. In discussing conditions in Mexico he said:

"Among the industries being encouraged is the mining of silver. One of Carranza's decrees brought a stringent protest from his own people, but he had the interest of Mexico at heart when it was passed. It was to hold 50 per cent of the ore in Mexico and allow only half to be exported. He is trying to put the country on a coinage basis again, and recently put in circulation \$500,000 in dollars and halves. The new coins have less silver than the old, due to the fluctuation of the market.

"Railroad transportation is receiving much of his attention, and improvements of all phases are being made. New roads are under construction. It has been reported that through sleeping-car trains will be run from the City of Mexico to the United States soon. For the convenience of the passengers, so that they will run no hazard from track bombardment or attack from bandits, the passenger trains from the South are held up in San Luis Potosi from 8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

"There is nothing wrong with the American business man in Mexico. His greatest fault is that he goes into the land of manna and tries to do everything today. This is not the Mexican custom. He should first make friends with his prospective customers, and not try to be in a big hurry about it. After a friendship is established, good business relations are sure to follow.

"Then the American firms should extend credit to the wholesale merchants that they supply. Their system of business is much like that of the United States. There are not so many wholesale houses, but there are many smaller firms, and they all demand extended time in which to make a settlement. This makes it necessary for the wholesaler to have terms. There is approximately \$60,000,000 in circulation in Mexico now, and it seems that this would be an indication of the stability of the firms doing business there.

"Shipping and transportation, packing and billing of shipments to Mexico should be studied. Prompt deliveries should be made. Adjustments of complaints should be made promptly, and all courtesies should be extended. As an example, a shipment of textile mill accessories has been received from both England and France within six weeks after the order was received in the European house. The dealers did not give the purchaser a clear bill until after the machinery was installed and tried out. Perhaps the American houses would not have done that."

Mr. Wiegland pointed out that the first step toward acquiring the Mexican trade was the use of salesmen who could speak Spanish, and were familiar with the Mexican people, their customs and traditions.

Guayule Rubber Industry in Mexico Gives Promise of Renewed Activity.

Monterey, Mex., January 2—[Special.]—If adequate railroad transportation facilities are available, the shipments of crude guayule rubber from Mexico to the United States will show a big increase during the next few months, according to reports received here from the district around Torreon, where the guayule rubber industry is chiefly centered. It is stated that a number of rubber-manufacturing plants that have been closed during the last several years are preparing to resume operations. These include the several factories of the Madero family and those of the Continental Rubber Co.

The protracted idleness of the rubber-manufacturing plants has enabled the reproduction of the wild guayule shrub upon millions of acres of land from which the original growth had been obtained. This gives the factories a much larger available supply of the raw product than they would have otherwise had, it is stated. During the year 1910, which was that in which Francisco I. Madero, Jr., started his revolution that precipitated the country into a period of almost uninterrupted disorder that is still being felt, the value of crude guayule rubber exported from the Torreon consular district was approximately \$60,000,000 gold. This product was mixed with Parra, or tree rubber, and was extensively used in the manufacture of automobile tires.

NEARLY 100,000,000 BARRELS OF OIL FROM TEXAS FIELDS IN 1919.

Deeper Drilling to Be a Feature of This Year's Developments.

Austin, Tex., January 12—[Special.]—The total oil production of Texas for the year 1919 lacked only a little more than 3,000,000 barrels of being 100,000,000 barrels, which came from 3723 wells. Everything is set for exceeding this record by many million barrels during the year 1920. It is estimated that the cost of drilling operations in the State last year was approximately \$150,000,000, to say nothing of the money that was expended for constructing pipe lines, pumping plants, and for the purchase of leases. All told, there were 4870 wells drilled, of which 1147 were dry holes. The cost of these "dusters" was approximately \$34,400,000.

According to the most reliable records available there are being drilled at this time approximately 3200 wells, of which about 1500 are located in wildcat territory. Oil prospecting is being carried on more or less extensively in practically every county in Texas, from the New Mexico line to the Sabine, from the Red River to the Rio Grande. The most significant feature of present development operations is that the idea of deeper drilling has taken a general hold upon the oil men. While last year many holes were abandoned at depths ranging from 1500 to 2500 feet, nearly all of the wildcat wells now being drilled will go to 4000 to 4500 feet, if necessary. In the lower Rio Grande Valley arrangements have been made to put down a test well to a depth of 7500 feet in the hope that the same oil strata that give the enormous production in the fields around Tampico, Mexico, may be tapped. It has been proved that two or three, or even more strata of oil may overlie each other. In some parts of the central west Texas area as many as three of these strata have been encountered in the same well.

With present-day equipment it is possible to drill wells to a depth of 4500 feet with almost as much ease as it was to drill to a depth of 1500 feet 15 years ago. In fact, it is now known that the reason for the long delay in exploring central west Texas for oil was due to the fact that the reports of geologists were that the deeper sands could not be found at less than 3000 to 3500 feet. It is stated that as far back as 25 years ago Sir Weetman Pearson, now Lord Cowdray, the English contractor and oil magnate, who at that time had just begun the development of the oil fields in the State of Tabasco, Mexico, sent geologists to central west Texas to investigate the possibilities of oil in that region. The report of this geological survey by Lord Cowdray's engineers was extremely favorable in so far as declaring the existence of petroleum in the area in which the Ranger, Desdemona, De Leon and other fields of central west Texas was concerned, but it advised against attempting any development operations there because of the impracticability of drilling wells to a depth of 3000 to 3500 feet. The report of these geologists was turned over to the University of Texas and became a part of a bulletin issued by that institution, and which during the last two or three years has been in great demand.

The production by fields in Texas for the year 1919, including both light and heavy crude petroleum, was as follows: Burkhardt, including the Northwest pool and other outside localities in Wichita and Wilbarger counties, 29,342,466 barrels; Ranger and other fields of Eastland county, 23,680,000; Desdemona, 9,636,180; Caddo and other fields of Stephens county, 10,428,500; Moran, Strawn and other fields in that section, 3,576,000; Coleman county, 42,380; Brown county, 214,351; Petrolia, 216,670; Corsicana, 22,940; Thrall, 7426; Spindle Top, 473,450; Sour Lake, 2,729,000; Batson, 295,400; Saratoga, 580,000; Humble, 3,550,000; Goose Creek, 6,981,000; Orange, 43,800; Matagorda county, 35,550; Damon Mound, 427,400; Hull, 1,163,000; West Columbia, 9,475,800; Dayton, 8000; Blue Ridge, 31,000; San Antonio, 178,000; Starr county, 15,000.

All of the fields of Central West Texas began the new year with an increased production over that of the previous month. The proved area of the different fields continues to be gradually widened, and while the life of some of the wells, particularly in the Desdemona field, has been disappointingly short, the gradual increase in production is brought about by the continuous drilling of new wells. The advance in the price of heavy crude petroleum

is causing an unusual amount of attention to be directed to the Gulf coast fields. With the prospect of this grade of oil selling soon for \$2 to \$2.25 a barrel, as compared with \$1 a barrel only a few months ago, the indications of bringing in as many wells as possible are very bright. The fact that the yield of the Gulf coast wells is considerably larger than that of the light crude well of central west Texas adds to the attractiveness of the Gulf coast fields. It is already assured that wildcatting is to be carried on all along the coast on a very extensive scale. It is asserted that there are many salt domes yet to be explored.

Another big feature of the industry during the last year was the great increase in the number of oil refineries in Texas. Besides those that have already been built, plans are being made for many new enterprises of this kind. It is significant, however, that a movement for the merging of the smaller refineries into large concerns is gaining headway. The construction of casing-head gasoline plants made notable progress during the year.

Success of Revolutionary Forces in Gulf Coast Region Fraught With Significance to Foreign Oil Interests in Mexico.

Monterey, Mexico, January 10—[Special.]—The greatest significance is attached by foreign oil interests of Mexico to the report which comes from Tampico that revolutionary forces, under command of General Manuel Palaez, have captured Port Lobos, one of the three oil-exporting ports of the Gulf coast region of Mexico. It means an important extension of the territory under control of Palaez and of the protection which he has afforded American and British petroleum operators. Port Lobos is a creation of foreign oil interests. It is situated between Tampico and Tuxpan, being at a point about 40 miles north of Tuxpan. Oil shipments through that port have increased steadily during the last several months until they now amount to about 2,000,000 barrels a month, it is stated. Enormous amounts of private capital have been expended there in the construction of terminal facilities, storage tanks and other improvements.

It is in the territory immediately adjacent to Port Lobos where much of the banditry, directed chiefly against paymasters of oil companies, has taken place. It is now expected that Palaez will quickly restore tranquillity and give protection to the people and property of the area that has been brought under his jurisdiction. The success of this revolutionary expansion movement is regarded as solving, in a measure at least, the problem that was confronting some of the larger oil companies as to how they were going to fill their foreign contracts for petroleum, oppressed as they were with the confiscatory and prohibitory tactics which are employed against them by the Carranza government.

Port Lobos was garrisoned by Carranza troops, and according to information received here, they made a strong resistance against the attack of General Palaez's troops. In the end, however, the garrison was overcome and practically annihilated.

This renewal of Palaez of his campaign for complete control of the oil fields of the Gulf coast region corroborates the report which was recently circulated that he had his plans well advanced for such a coup. It was stated that representatives of Palaez, headed by his brother, went to New York several weeks ago for the purpose of obtaining financial assistance for enlarging his revolutionary program. That this aid was obtained is now regarded as self-evident.

From the standpoint of affecting foreign investments in Mexico, no event of greater importance has happened in Mexico for a long time than the taking over by Palaez of Port Lobos and adjacent oil-producing territory. With the advantage that he has thus gained, it is expected his revolutionary forces will rapidly extend their operations northward along the Gulf coast with the view of bringing all of the oil fields and perhaps Tampico itself under their control.

According to advices received here, General Palaez is adding constantly to his army. He is able to do this by reason of the fact that he pays his soldiers much higher wages than those received by the Carranza troops. All of his men are said to be splendidly equipped with rifles and side arms, and he has recently added an artillery branch that is pronounced modern and effective in every respect.

IMPROVEMENTS AT RANGER, TEX., NOW OF PERMANENT CHARACTER.

Increased Transportation Facilities a Further Stimulus to Oil Development.

Ranger, Tex., January 10—[Special.]—Contractors are making rapid progress here laying brick pavement on five miles of the principal streets of Ranger. The main business part of the city is now practically 60 per cent paved, and the grades are being established on the streets adjacent to the business district. The expenditures that are being made for paving in Ranger at this time amount to more than \$500,000.

Twenty brick business houses are in various stages of construction, and architects have as many more on the boards. The six-story brick office building that is being erected by the Guaranty State Bank is nearing completion. The marble building of the First National Bank will be ready for occupancy within 30 days. The Gholson Hotel, that is to have 800 rooms and to be the largest hotel west of Fort Worth until El Paso is reached, is being pushed rapidly and will be ready to open during the coming summer. A score of other brick and concrete buildings that are just being completed or are in process of construction change the skyline of Ranger and the general aspect of the city to such an extent that it would be hardly recognizable by a visitor after six months' absence.

It is the confident belief of the people of Ranger that their city will show a population of 45,000 in the census that is now being taken. The crowds that used to clutter up the streets in the vicinity of the one big hotel here are no longer so evident, but that is because the city has spread out and there are now dozens of centers where there used to be but one.

Establishment of permanent industries is the reason for the continued growth of Ranger. The lease brokers have been succeeded by manufacturers and dealers who are taking advantage of the great resources that have come to this part of Texas as a result of the development of the petroleum resources, and of the great population that has come to the oil fields to make of Ranger a center of the whole oil field instead of the center for a single pool, as was the case when the city started to grow a few months ago.

The one factor that has given more impetus to the forward movement of Ranger during the past six months than any other is the construction of the Wichita Falls, Ranger and Fort Worth Railroad, which is being built through Archer, Young, Eastland, Stephens, Comanche and Erath counties. Ranger is the headquarters of Hamon & Kell, who are building this line, and will be the headquarters of the road when it shall be completed next summer, adding 150 miles of railway to the oil territory's facilities, in the middle of which sits Ranger. The new railroad is now building track in Ranger, and the contract of the track-laying people calls for completion of 32 miles of road, 20 miles south and 12 north, by the 20th of February. This first 32 miles of line will connect Ranger with the Hog Creek oil field at Jakehamon and with the middle of the best pool in Stephens county at Frankell. It will be the first railroad to enter Stephens county and will result in the addition of all the richest trade territory of the West Texas oil fields to the Ranger situation.

Ranger and the new towns named, as well as Breckenridge and several other centers in the oil fields, are already feeling the impulse of new vigor that comes from suitable transportation facilities that will succeed the teams and trucks of the present. The new towns on the Wichita Falls, Ranger & Fort Worth Railroad will become important centers, and at least three of them are expected by Ranger people to achieve populations of 10,000 during the coming summer. These are Jakehamon, Frankell and a town yet to be named that is between Frankell and Breckenridge in Stephens county.

All over Stephens county there are ambitious projects for business development predicated upon the new railroad facilities. Several concerns are arranging to establish refineries. There are six large machine shops under process of organization for the new roads in Stephens and Comanche counties. The gas that is more prolific in the West Texas fields than elsewhere in the State will be utilized to an extent that is expected to add to the industries of this city and the other new towns on the new railroad. Casing-head gasoline plants to the number of at least 20 are

being arranged for along the new railroad line. This is a very profitable industry in the oil fields that have the large amount of gas found in West Texas, but it requires railroad facilities for its development.

Abounding Prosperity in Dallas-Fort Worth District Due to Oil Development and Splendid Crops at Good Prices.

Dallas, Tex., January 9—[Special.]—High prices for cotton and other farm products and the oil development in Texas are causing abounding prosperity in the Dallas and Fort Worth district. A building boom which has not before been equaled in this section is in full swing in the two cities.

Notwithstanding the high cost of building materials, many millions of dollars of new construction work is planned and actually under way. Building permits issued during the year 1919 broke all records, exceeding the high mark of 1913, but contractors and builders assert that building values in 1920 will total even higher figures.

Building permits issued in Fort Worth in 1919 totaled \$18,637,654, and the Dallas permits reached \$14,295,520. There was unprecedented activity in sales and leases of downtown property. A feature of the activity in both Fort Worth and Dallas was the investment by oil men of their winnings in business property in the cities.

While the oil fields have been responsible for a big part of the prosperity and building, bankers and other business men insist that the fact that North and West Texas are primarily an agricultural section and that the farm products are bringing high prices is primarily responsible for the boom. As long as cotton remains at a good price the prosperity of this section will continue, leading bankers state.

Among the large construction projects under way in Dallas is the 24-story office building of the Magnolia Petroleum Co. The structure will cost more than \$2,000,000. The Dallas County State Bank is erecting a 12-story office building at a cost of \$1,000,000. Work was started several months ago on a new building for the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank. Proctor & Gamble Company have started on the construction of buildings for a factory, and probably will expend \$2,000,000. A new 11-story building costing \$350,000 is being erected by the Perkins Dry Goods Co. A 12-story annex will be built soon by the Jefferson Hotel, costing \$500,000. The Hulsey-Lynch interests are ready to start work on a new theater which will cost \$350,000. A number of automobile concerns are erecting building ranging around \$100,000 in cost.

Construction work actually under way and planned is merely to meet demands. The housing problem in Dallas and Fort Worth has been acute for some time, the influx of new residents being greater than could be handled. One of the methods proving successful in Dallas was to form a corporation called the Dallas Housing Co., which is building homes and selling at a small profit to home seekers. Fort Worth is making good headway in meeting the demand for residences, as shown by the figures of the building inspector. He estimates that \$18,754 was expended each day for apartments and homes during 1919.

"Permits for 20 industrial buildings were granted in 1919," the building inspector of Dallas said. "Their total value was \$3,723,940, or an average of \$186,197 each. Machinery and ground will entail a corresponding outlay and furnish employment for at least 1000 artisans and laborers for whom housing facilities must be provided."

Western Texas, the trade territory of Fort Worth, has led all other parts of the State in productivity this year. Added to the agricultural products is the oil production. The wonderful building boom in that city can be accounted for by an extract from the December report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, issued Thursday, January 8:

"The fact remains that that part of the Eleventh District which has for many years been suffering the hardships of drought and crop failures has this year taken on the novel role of leadership in productivity, resulting in a wave of prosperity that has carried itself to and beyond the boundaries of the Eleventh District."

The report cites that in one western county alone a \$9,000,000 cotton crop, a \$1,000,000 wheat crop, and more feedstuff than its

farmers have been able to gather, have yielded an average crop income of more than \$500 per capita, transforming many tenant farmers into farm owners and demonstrating generally what this section is capable of doing under favorable weather and market conditions.

Two new banks will open in Fort Worth in January, while a third—the Farmers and Merchants—is erecting a 24-story building.

Wholesale houses in Fort Worth are enlarging to meet bigger trade. Swift & Co. are making additions to their plant costing \$600,000. The Chevrolet Motor Co. is working on a \$300,000 extension to its plant.

Along with the high price of agricultural products have come higher prices for oil. A price of \$3 a barrel is predicted by operators by the end of the month. Increase in production and price means increased prosperity for Fort Worth as well as for Dallas, and to a lesser extent for other cities in the district.

Deep Test Wells to Be Drilled Along Rio Grande Near Gulf Coast—Oil Company Also Plans Agricultural Development.

Brownsville, Tex., January 9—[Special.]—In order to make a thorough test of the theory held by geologists that the same oil strata that is found in the region around Tampico, Mexico, exists along this part of the Gulf coast, and that it may be tapped by deep drilling, the Rio Grande Gulf Corporation has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000. The principal offices of the company are at Houston. The officers and stockholders are for the most part men of wealth and recognized business ability. Neils Esperson, a millionaire oil operator of Houston, is president; William Epstein of San Antonio, first vice-president; Edwin S. Brodix of Brownsville, second vice-president; Walter H. McComb, Jr., of San Antonio, third vice-president, and Mrs. Neils Esperson of Houston, secretary and treasurer.

The company plans also to engage in agriculture on a large scale. It has purchased 34,000 acres of land down the river from Brownsville, buying about 18,000 acres from Charles Champion of Point Isabel and the remainder from the heirs of the Gavuto estate and from A. Oribe, Sr., the holdings of the latter vendors making up the balance of about 16,000 acres. Deeds covering the transfer have been filed with the county clerk, the transfer being made to Edwin S. Brodix as trustee.

The land purchased by the company has a frontage of about seven miles on the Gulf of Mexico and about 25 miles along the meanderings of the Rio Grande. Approximately 15,000 acres of the land is declared to be available for agricultural purposes, while the remainder will be used for oil development and probably for other purposes.

According to a statement by Mr. Esperson, special machinery recently invented and improved and special rotary rig capable of reaching a depth of 7000 feet has been purchased in Los Angeles, and is now on its way to Brownsville. A great amount of the casing has already reached Brownsville. The top casing with which it is intended to start the drilling is 20 inches in diameter.

Mr. Esperson made the trip to California purposely to get the machinery he desired for use at Brownsville, the equipment not being available in Texas. Included in the new and improved machinery being imported specifically for this work are twin drilling engines and spring hooks of the latest device.

The company, according to Mr. Brodix, proposes putting down at least three wells, to start simultaneously. The first hole, which will be the test well, will not stop until it has gone down at least 7000 feet, in the hope that at least by this depth the Tampico flow will have been struck. The other two wells will be drilled as deep as necessary, or as far as the company desires to go.

While the company's principal purpose is that of oil and correlated development in the district which they have acquired, no small feature of the undertaking will be the agricultural development and the citrus fruit industry. It is claimed that the section down the river from Brownsville, because of its proximity to the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, is from 5 to 10 degrees warmer in the lower Rio Grande Valley's coldest winter weather than sections of the valley west of Brownsville, making it unusually adaptable to the citrus fruit industry. Plans are already underway for the setting out of several hundred acres of land to grapefruit and other citrus fruits.

Mississippi Prospecting for Oil.

Jackson, Miss., January 9—[Special.]—Oil prospecting is under way in six Mississippi localities, according to Dr. E. N. Lowe, State geologist, who is optimistic over the outlook. Machinery is already on the ground at Magnolia, while the Gulf coast zone is planning immediate operations. Companies have been organized at Charleston and Columbus for prospecting purposes, and a similar movement is under way in Washington county. Companies organized for drilling in the Jackson vicinity have not yet completed all arrangements, but intend to begin operations soon.

No Licensing for Dyes.

Washington, D. C., January 12—[Special.]—As a result of the uncompromising refusal of Republican leaders in the Senate to accept a licensing system for dyes, it is understood that the American industry has agreed to accept an entirely new solution of the problem.

The measure which is said to have been agreed on provides for an absolute embargo on any dyes which are produced in commercial quantities in the United States. The Tariff Board will then be commissioned to draw up a list of such dyes as are not obtainable in this country, from which list consumers will be permitted to purchase abroad such quantities of the foreign dyes as are required in their immediate business, but in no case shall the volume of dyes so purchased exceed the normal requirements of the purchasing establishment for longer than six months.

A heavy tariff duty will also be imposed on all such dyes imported, but no agreement has been reached yet as to the exact amount of the tariff.

It is provided, moreover, that whenever any American manufacturer is able to prove that he can supply any one of the dyes on the Tariff Board's list, that particular dye shall be stricken from the importable list, and the embargo shall lie against it also.

It is understood that the Democrats have agreed to vote for the new measure, including the high tariff, on the ground of a national exigency and the absolute necessity of encouraging the dye industry as an essential factor in national preparedness.

Vast Coal and Lignite Deposits in Texas.

Austin, Tex., December 27—[Special.]—Texas has magnificent deposits of coal, according to information furnished by the Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology of the University of Texas. It is estimated that the total area of workable coal fields in the State is 8200 square miles, divided into three principal deposits, one in North-Central Texas and the other two on the Rio Grande.

The northern field underlies some 13 counties; but only in the county of Erath has there been any real development, that county producing about 50 per cent of the output of the State, and the remaining 50 per cent coming from the Rio Grande fields.

It is not for lack of railroad facilities, as 10 railroads are available to the owners of the mines if they would develop their properties.

The quality of the coal is bituminous, and it compares very favorably with that shipped into Texas from Oklahoma, Alabama, Kansas and other States.

Estimates are that there are coal deposits sufficient to yield 10,000,000 tons a year for a period of 800 years, and the production to date has been only 15,000,000 tons.

But the wealth of coal is only a part of the tale; for extending for 650 miles, from the northeastern corner of the State to the Rio Grande, there is a bed of lignite equal in area to half the lignite beds in the United States. It is estimated that these lignite beds, which underlie 43 counties, contain 30,000,000,000 tons, and it is easily mined, the shafts in some instances being only 30 or 40 feet in depth.

The lignite varies greatly in quality, but it is usable for many industries. Experiments designed to prove its utility for briquettes have not been altogether successful, but of the better quality there is an abundance, and the briquettes of this have been used successfully.

The lignite must be used shortly after it has been mined, thus preventing storage over any extended period, which has militated strongly against its use in many industries.

The Southern Commercial Congress Trade Commission to Europe a Fiasco

THE STORY AS TOLD BY ONE OF THE PARTY.

By WADE H. HARRIS, Editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

The article which is to follow was written in answer to request by the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for information in connection with the recent trip to Europe of the Trade Commission, under auspices of Dr. Clarence J. Owens, director-general of the Southern Commercial Congress, the request having been prompted because of the fact that the writer was a member of the commission:

It was some time during the month of June, 1919, that circulars began coming from Dr. Owens outlining the trip, the commission to be composed of influential business men from all the Southern States, these men to be appointed under suggestion by the Governors of the several States. The start was to have been made early in August, and the price of the tour to individual members was fixed at \$1000, which was to cover all expenses of every kind, even including tips. First-class transportation had been engaged on all the railroads in that part of Europe the party was to visit, and reservations had been made at all first-class hotels. On July 8 came a letter from headquarters of the congress stating that on account of long delay in signing the Peace Treaty and of continued unsettled conditions abroad, etc., it had been found advisable to defer sailing date until September 1. Then September 3 was definitely fixed, and meantime applications accompanied by the \$1000 checks were forwarded from Charlotte and other places and immediate bookings were instituted. Finally, within a few days of the sailing of the ship, word came that "at request of the French Government," the proposed visit to France was deferred until the last, and both ship and sailing date was changed. The party at last embarked from New York on September 6 on board the Columbia, bound for Glasgow, instead of the French port originally designated.

The commission had been ordered to assemble at a New York hotel a day before the sailing to receive final instructions, passports and tickets, and at the appointed time the Trade Commission was on hand—all there was of it. Instead of the large delegation from all the Southern States, there was one man from Florida, seven from Charlotte, one from Thomasville and one from High Point. One man was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and two by their wives, so that the commission including women, mustered 14 strong, representing 14 checks of \$1000 each. The understanding of the members was that the Southern Commercial Congress was to provide a linguist and a tourist guide in addition to the essential presence of the director-general. Dr. Owens' parting word at the hotel was that "up to this good hour" it was the understanding that he would go along. The party had been advised to be at the pier by 9 o'clock next morning, so as to get on the boat and be settled down without any flurry or hurry, and all were there with their luggage at the hour named, but neither Dr. Owens nor any member of his party showed up until 12 o'clock, noon, the hour set for sailing. The delay was explained by reason of the fact that the money had to be telegraphed from Washington that morning. The checks had been cashed weeks before, or ought to have been cashed. Then, after the boat had got out into the stream, inquiry was made for Dr. Owens, and it was then the party was apprised for the first time that he was not along; that he had remained behind. It developed that at 7 o'clock that morning he had routed Mr. A. E. Tate, the High Point man, out of bed, made him chairman of the commission and placed it in joint charge of Mr. Tate and Dr. John H. Eager, a retired Baptist preacher, a very worthy man in every respect, an experienced European tourist agent, but a man whose name was Mr. Sphinx when it came to giving the boys any information as to how their money was being spent. They had become solicitous about that when they learned that a letter of credit for only \$9800 had been given jointly to Mr. Tate and Dr. Eager, after the cost of steamer tickets, including ticket for Eager, had been taken out of the \$14,000, and that the balance was to be forwarded to Europe. It was this circumstance which aroused Mr. Ward H. Wood, president of the American Trust Co. at Charlotte, to a wordy controversy later on with Dr. Owens. Dr. Eager took the

position that the money belonged to the Southern Commercial Congress, and the members of the party had no right to ask an accounting. Wood openly charged Owens with profiteering on the expedition, and while Dr. Owens stoutly and rather profanely denied the charge, it was upon that circumstance that Governor Bickett based his action in refusing to appoint delegates to the late meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress. Wood has not yet received any statement of disbursements. With the developed absence of the director-general, it was manifest that the Trade Commission had been sent on its way without a leader. Dr. Owens had scheduled "daily sessions" on the boat at which plans would be discussed and lines of work mapped out for subcommittees, but only one meeting was held. At that gathering it was unanimously decided that the subcommittee arrangement be cut out, and the schedule was held subject to changes as circumstances might dictate, because for one thing, the solicitous French Government might have some plans of its own laid out for the commission. It might be stated here that at no time during the stay of the commission in France was the French Government mentioned, nor was there any evidence that the French Government had sent out search warrants for the commission.

It was at The Hague that the commission opened "business." Chairman Tate, Dr. Eager and another member made a call at the United States Consulate and found that Holland wants to buy American automobiles and American cotton as soon as banking facilities could be established between Holland and the United States. While this business wing of the commission was at work, the women section was hot-footing it through the shops of The Hague laying in stocks of souvenirs, and the men were buying walking-sticks and drinking Dutch beer. It was learned in Brussels that Belgium was in fine condition, her cotton industries having been restored to almost normal, and that vast amounts of American raw products can find ready sale in that country "as soon as American exporters can make up their minds to do business in such a way as to compete with Germany and other European countries."

In Paris the commission had audience with a sitting of the American Chamber of Commerce, at which an exchange of views developed the fact that it was not much use to talk reciprocal trade relations "until some system by which France could be given long-term credits could be devised and present rates of exchange remedied for the better."

Italy was found to be in such bad financial shape that to talk trade was discouraged. It was found there, as elsewhere in Europe, that credit in the shape of long-time loans was the need of the hour. It was learned from Dr. Dennis, American commercial attaché at Rome, that Italy is now consuming about 700,000 bales of American cotton a year, and all her mills are being operated at full capacity. It was at Rome that all pretense of securing trade data was abandoned and the Trade Commission was resolved into a purely pleasure and sight-seeing party, in which shape it proved an entire success. Wood, who had from the first revelation on the outgoing boat, refused to acknowledge official connection with the Trade Commission, was persistent in his contention that the information the commission secured, and more, too, could have been secured from any of the consulate offices in Washington or from the Department of State.

The commission was met nowhere. Trade bodies and governmental agencies had not been apprised of its coming, or if they had received notice, had paid no attention to it. The members of the party had been advised by Dr. Owens at the outset to bring their dress suits and tuxedos, because there would be receptions and diplomatic functions requiring evening attire. These dress suits and tuxedos were never taken from the trunks until the party got back home. There was no sign of a luncheon, to say nothing of reception, of dining. The only thing encountered on the whole trip that might have been taken as indication of the courtesy of the occasion, was the passing of a cigar to the members of the

party that made call at the British Trade Committee in London. The only place the Americans attracted attention was on the streets, where gaping crowds stared at the bunch of foreigners. The party found that no railroad arrangements had been made. None could have been made under the existing circumstances, and the commission had to take chances on any sort of train that might be available. The commission stopped at one hotel it had been scheduled to stop at—the Continental in Paris. Several mighty good hotels came its way, and some mighty bad ones, as in the case of the hotels it put up at in London and at Milan, the latter of which would have been regarded in New York as a bowery joint. But in securing trains and hotels, Dr. Eager manifested masterful generalship. He did his work well, and could by no manner of means be held responsible for the disappointment of the trip, nor for the failure of the business feature of it. The responsibility which Mr. Tate found placed upon his shoulders was a heavy one, but he made faithful and conscientious endeavor to fulfill it. He was member of the expedition Dr. Owens had piloted six years before, and he was the only man of the many who had taken that trip included in this last itinerary. He was inclined to defend and excuse any shortcomings, and it was his loyalty to the job that induced Wood, on the steamer coming home, to relent in his determination not to appear in an official capacity in the reports of the trip to the extent of writing and incorporating into the chairman's report of results a recommendation for meeting the needs of the European countries by buying their securities and giving them long terms of payments for such materials as they might want to buy in America.

It is a fact that none of the rosy promises held forth by the promoter of the expedition materialized. The commission was impressive only by reason of its insignificant size. It was welcomed only where it intruded itself, and both its coming and its going was practically unnoticed.

These are the outstanding details of the Trade Commission's trip to Europe, the story being shorn of minor incidents. Failure was founded on Dr. Owens' inability to get up a party which would have represented, if not the entire South, then at least a portion of the Southern States. The one man from Florida and the nine men from North Carolina fell far short of the "representative delegation of business men from the Southern States," which had been so loudly proclaimed.

But one must not understand this Trade Commission as complaining of its lot. It had one of the finest pleasure and sightseeing expenditures in the world. It was, from that standpoint, worth the \$14,000 Dr. Owens charged for it, and it stands ready at the call to vote Dr. Eager a trump.

Coal Production and Shipments for 1919.

Preliminary estimates of the production of bituminous coal and anthracite in the United States for the year 1919, based on rail shipments and subject to revision after canvass of producers is completed, have been issued by the United States Geological Survey, as follows:

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL, 1913-1919.

Year.	Pennsylvania anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
1913.	91,525,000	478,435,000	569,960,000
1914.	90,821,000	422,704,000	513,525,000
1915.	88,995,000	442,624,000	531,619,000
1916.	87,578,000	502,529,000	590,098,000
1917.	99,612,000	551,799,000	651,402,000
1918.	98,826,000	579,386,000	678,212,000
1919*	86,200,000†	458,063,000	544,263,000

*Estimated.

†Based on shipments for January-November, as reported by Anthracite Bureau of Information, and December by United States Railroad Administration.

MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL, 1918-1919.

Month.	1918.	1919.
January	42,227,000	41,487,000
February	43,777,000	31,566,000
March	48,113,000	33,719,000
April	46,041,000	32,164,000
May	50,442,000	37,547,000
June	51,128,000	37,054,000
July	54,971,000	42,698,000
August	55,114,000	42,883,000
September	51,182,000	47,402,000
October	52,370,000	56,243,000
November	43,895,000	18,688,000
December	40,184,000	36,612,000
Totals.....	579,386,000	458,063,000

The bituminous industry entered the year 1920 with produc-

tion at a rate well above any period in the past year except the week of October 25, just before the coal strike. The output on the five working days of the week ended January 3, 1920, averaged 2,066,000 tons. This was larger than the performance during any New Year's week of the past three years, the period over which the Geological Survey's records of weekly production extend.

The total output for the week is estimated at 10,950,000 net tons. This was an increase over Christmas week of 2,391,000 tons. The increase was partly due to the fact that about 600,000 tons were produced on New Year's Day itself, while on Christmas Day the production was negligible. Taking the country as a whole, New Year's Day counted for about three-tenths of a full working day. The greater part of the increase, however, was an actual gain in rate of production, a gain which amounted to 20.9 per cent. Compared with New Year's week last year, the increase was nearly 30 per cent.

The completeness of the recovery from the depression of the strike period is shown by the fact that on the last three days of the old year production averaged 107 per cent of the rate for the four weeks ended October 25, which may be regarded as normal.

The output of beehive coke during the week ended January 3 is estimated at 397,000 net tons. This was an increase of 74,000 tons over the week before, when virtually no coke was loaded on Christmas Day.

Car shortage in the Connellsburg region and the observance of the holiday season tended to restrict production, but it is to be noted that the output was the largest since the week of December 6, and larger than that of any week from April to mid-August of last summer.

With local exceptions, the eighth week saw operations everywhere resumed. Labor shortage accompanying the holiday season and transportation difficulties were of about equal moment in restricting production.

The effect of the strike is seen in the record of shipments to tide during the month of November. The total movement of soft coal from the mines to Atlantic ports was 2,235,000 net tons, less than half the record tonnage of October, and with the exception of March the smallest in any month of 1919. Compared with November of the preceding year the decrease was 1,035,000 tons.

The outstanding feature of the month was the drop in foreign tonnage which followed the export embargoes. Against the 1,819,000 net tons (1,624,000 gross) of October, November exports were only 230,000 net tons (206,000 gross).

Cumulative shipments to tide during the first 11 months of the year 1919 were roughly 4,500,000 tons less than those of 1918.

While total tidewater shipments decreased, the tonnage moving to New England via tide was larger. The total November movement was 703,000 net tons, an increase of 7 per cent over the month before, but a decrease of 459,000 tons when compared with November, 1918.

Shipbuilding Activity at Pensacola Yards.

Pensacola, Fla., January 10—[Special.]—With the trial trip of the Red Mountain, the fourth completed ship at the local steel steamship building yards, it was developed that this vessel was just a bit better than any of her three predecessors. The Red Mountain developed 11.01 knots on her trial trip, and exceeded her requirements in the speed line by 1.01 knots. The other 9000-ton ships, which are the Cushnec, Escambia and Noccalula, easily made 10 knots, but it remained for the last ship to make the 11.01 as noted.

With the delivery of the Red Mountain, much activity will thus be witnessed in the month of January. Aside from this delivery, the local building company this month will also deliver the completed steamer Rockport, launch the City of Sherman on January 13, and not more than 10 days later expect to launch the seventh hull, the City of Hastings. Thus two completed ships and two launchings will make up the month's record if the present plans carry.

Multiple Piston Engine Works Proposed.

The Richard Carter Company of Gulfport, Miss., has been incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of manufacturing or arranging for the manufacture of multiple piston engines. Its officers are: A. R. Carter, president; Glenn J. Smith, vice-president; T. M. Wannamaker, secretary-treasurer.

PLANT FOOD NEEDS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED NOW.

The Wise Use of Fertilizers a Paying Investment.

By F. H. JETER, Agricultural Editor, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service.

If farmers are to obtain all the fertilizers needed for the maximum production of crops this year, it seems now that they must get their orders in early to the manufacturers. At least, this is the consensus of opinion of a number of prominent manufacturers. It will be remembered that there have been serious strikes in the phosphate fields which have delayed the output of phosphate rock from which the acid phosphate is made. These strikes, together with the shortage of coal and a greater demand for cars than the railroads can supply, have made the situation such that some manufacturers are now more than three months behind in production and some are being held back. This means that the orders will be filled as they come, and those who come first will be served first.

With cotton, tobacco and other farm crops selling for a better price than ever before, it is essential that maximum production be encouraged. Most of the investigators who have been studying the question have agreed that right now of all times farmers can least afford to neglect the producing power of their soils. Mr. C. B. Williams of the North Carolina Experiment Station believes that where fertilizers are used intelligently they will pay better now than they did three or four years ago, despite the fact that there has been some increase in price. This is due, he states, to the fact that farm products have advanced in many cases more than the fertilizing materials.

Mr. Williams bases this statement on the fact that, of course, the farmer is going to take all the necessary care to get his seed bed in good condition and prepare his land properly. He must then look to the plant-food needs of his crop. On many soils there is not a sufficient amount of these plant-food constituents to insure the best growth even when the land is properly prepared and the crop put in and cared for as it should be. Where this is the case, fertilizers should be added to supply available plant food in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of a good crop.

With the coming of the boll-weevil to some of the cotton-growing sections where he has not touched before, a number of farmers have been skeptical as to the continued production of cotton. However, where intelligent methods of producing the crop have been followed, there has been no marked depreciation in the production, but the weevil has also caused more careful attention to be given to better methods of farming and more intensive methods of cotton production particularly. It has been definitely settled by the experiments of Prof. B. R. Coad of the Uni' I States Department of Agriculture that the boll-weevil can be effectively controlled by applications of calcium arsenate made according to his recommendations.

With this poison available to fight the weevil, and with better methods of farming practiced generally in all the weevil-infested territory, cotton may be safely produced. The acreage to the plow should not be so great, however, nor should planting be delayed in the spring. As soon as danger from frost is over, the planting should be done and early fruiting varieties put in. The proper use of fertilizers is also another way of successfully combating Mr. Weevil. Good applications should be made at the time of planting, and all put in at this time. It is unwise to make the second application or top-dressing, since this will tend to delay maturity and favor the weevil.

As to the profits from using fertilizers, Mr. Williams finds as a result of some experiments made with cotton during the past several years at the North Carolina Experiment Station that 200 pounds of fertilizer gave a profit in 1913 of \$16.12, while in 1919 this same application gave a profit of \$37.97. On another plot 400 pounds of fertilizers gave a profit in 1913 of \$19.57, and in 1919 of \$46.11. On still another plot, 600 pounds of fertilizers gave a profit in 1913 of \$25.50, and in 1919 of \$50.06. These calculations are based on the increased yields of cotton secured from the different fertilizer applications above that secured where no fertilizer was applied. The same average yields were used for the two years compared.

This difference in profit is more marked at the Iredell Test Farm in the Piedmont section of the State, comparing 1914 with

1917. An application of 200 pounds gave an increase per acre above the cost of fertilizer amounting to \$16 in 1914 and to \$40.13 in 1917. An application of 400 pounds per acre gave an increase per acre above the cost of fertilizer of \$27.59 in 1914 and \$69.59 in 1917, and an application of 600 pounds per acre gave an increase in value of \$32.30 in 1914 and \$82.11 in 1917. Applications of 800 pounds and of 1000 pounds per acre gave higher relative increases in value than do these shown, but the difference is not so marked beyond the 600-pound application.

At the Edgecombe farm, in the coastal plain section, the heavier applications did give much more marked profits. For instance, 300 pounds per acre had a value of increase per acre above the cost of fertilizer of \$18.15 in the year 1914. In 1917 this value had increased to \$45.34. However, 1000 pounds had a value of increase at \$34.55 in 1914 and of \$90.06 in 1917.

The results of these tests show that where intelligently used, fertilizers can be put in with beneficial and paying results. They have an important place to fill in the problems of maintaining the fertility of the soil along with the use also of lime, legumes and livestock. As has been often stated, the soil is the basis of all wealth. The wise farmer believes that he must so handle it that it will gradually increase in producing power and return greater profits from year to year. The negligent landowner believes that nobody need be telling him anything about the wise use of his land to produce maximum crops and still leave the soil in such condition that it may continue to give good crop yields, "Cause I done wore out three farms already."

West Texas Cattle Ranges in Fine Condition.

Dallas, Tex., January 12—[Special.]—West Texas has never been in better condition than it is today from a cattlemen's viewpoint. Reports received by Col. John N. Simpson of Dallas, banker and pioneer cattlemen, from the western ranges are to the effect that stock have not suffered this winter and are in just as good condition now as they were in the fall. This remarkable condition of the cattle in early January prevails all over the ranch country, Col. Simpson stated.

"Most of the ranchers have raised ample feed on their places to carry the cattle through the winter," he said, "but it is expected that the stock will be wintered without a ton being fed. In previous years hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended for cottonseed cake and other feed. Even calves weaned as late as November 1 have not shrunk on ranches where they have been properly attended to.

"Continuous rains have retarded farming. Practically no plowing has been done. No wheat has been planted in the Concho county section on account of wet weather. There is much wheat in the shock not threshed all over West Texas and considerable cotton not picked. But the West has never been in better condition than it is today."

\$5,000,000 Phosphate and Fertilizer Corporation.

Extensive plans for mining phosphate and manufacturing fertilizer are under consideration by the Farmers' Co-operative Phosphate & Fertilizer Co., incorporated with principal office at Mulberry, Fla. This enterprise is capitalized at \$5,000,000, and its officers are: President and treasurer, L. N. Pipkin of Mulberry; vice-president, C. M. Clayton of Lakeland, Fla.; secretary, J. Swearingen of Bartow, Fla.

Libbey-Owens Big Glass Works Addition.

Plans and specifications have been accepted for a big addition to the works of the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co., Charleston, W. Va. About \$2,000,000 will be the expenditure for building construction and installing machinery for the manufacture of every class of glass. The new building will be a two-story 550x450-foot steel and concrete structure, the George A. Fuller Company of Washington being the contractor. The engineer-architect is the Devore Company of Toledo, Ohio.

\$600,000 Railroad Hospital at St. Louis.

A \$600,000 hospital will be erected by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. at St. Louis, Mo. The architect is Charles H. Wray, with offices in the Rialto Building, St. Louis.

Impressive Drainage Operations in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., January 10—[Special.]—North Carolina has the distinction of being the pioneer among the Southeastern States in drainage operations, and both in the coastal plain and the Piedmont region it has done extensive work. The most notable and successful of all this has been that which is bringing about the development of what are known as the "Black Lands," not far from Washington. This great scheme of development has drawn many people from the West, and the infinite richness of the land and the fine results obtained are bringing fresh settlers every month. So much of this great drainage scheme in these lands can be seen from the Norfolk-Southern Railway, which has two branches in it, that it is very impressive.

The North Carolina drainage laws were the first to be tested in the courts, and are so carefully drawn that they have met every test completely. In a number of counties in the west the clearing of swamps, thanks to drainage, has brought about not only a large extension of cultivable land, but also better health, has increased population by movement into the territory improved, and has aided greatly in the demand for improved roads and modern bridges.

Gaston, the county-seat of Gaston, which has more textile mills than any other county in the United States, is to have yet another mill, the Mildred, the owners being G. B. Armstrong and other local people. Local capital has been invested to a vast extent in that part of the Piedmont region, and the past year has been a remarkably fine one for these investors.

At Greensboro contract has been let for the building of an overall plant, to cost \$125,000, for the Blue Bell Company, of which C. C. Hudson is secretary.

The State Building Commission has an immense amount of work in progress and in preparation, and its activities cover at least a score of the public institutions. The Legislature has conferred upon it extensive authority, and the State Architect, a new position created a year ago, is under its control. The earliest spring will find a great deal of new work by this commission beginning, representing several millions total. The new plan is found in practice to work well. Some years ago a building commission brought about great improvements at the hospitals for the insane and epileptics, in behalf of whom there are now more calls. The turning over of the old State Prison to the Central Hospital for the Insane at Raleigh will relieve the congestion here, though it will take some time to make the necessary alterations to fit the prison for its new use. The stone wall will probably be used as a foundation for the new prison, as the stone can be loaded on railway cars and delivered at the new site, which has a branch railway system.

Texas Winter Wheat Acreage Heavily Cut—Embargo Policy of Federal Railroad Administration Is Attacked.

Austin, Tex., January 12—[Special.]—The farmers of Texas have never been farther behind with their work than they are just at this time. The rains have continued, and comparatively little land has been broken. The season in the ground is the best in a decade, but the farmers get few days in which to plow.

The use of the tractor has become common in the agricultural counties, and a quantity of land can be broken within a short time; but it needs to be dried out, and this requires time.

The acreage to spring wheat is very good, according to estimates of the agricultural department, but winter wheat will be cut to probably 20 per cent of what it was last year. Every effort was made to induce the planting of winter wheat, but the farmers simply could not get it in, and it is now too late even in Texas.

Some of the last crop remains in the field and the granaries are filled, the embargoes established by the railroads having effectually cut off the shipment thereof.

Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture, has just lodged a vigorous complaint at the embargo policy of the Federal Administration. He declares that it has resulted in the loss of many millions of dollars to the farmers of West Texas; that it is now causing the loss of considerable sums daily because neither the wheat nor the cotton can be gotten to market, and the price of both has declined since the embargo was established.

Commissioner Davis protests that the sidetracks are filled with cars and discredits the plaint of the railroad officials that the embargoes are caused by a scarcity of cars in which to load the stuff.

An Alabama County Inaugurates Endless Chain of Pure-Bred Hogs.

Auburn, Ala., December 30—[Special.]—The production of pure-bred hogs was inaugurated last week in Colbert county through the importation by the Sheffield National Bank of 15 bred Duroc Jersey gilts of highest breeding, for distribution to a carefully selected list of farmers in this county. Under the plan adopted the hog becomes the personal property of each farmer, upon his delivering to the bank from the first litter of pigs, two 10-months-old gilts, with an agreement to continue the breeding of the sow in future only to a boar of similarly high standard of breeding. These two gilts will then be assigned by the bank to two other farmers under a similar arrangement, until through this endless chain of fine breeding stock there is guaranteed a drove of pure-bred hogs on every farm in the county.

The bank was assisted in the plan adopted by L. S. Deal, farm demonstration agent at Tuscaloosa, who will have general oversight in behalf of the bank on the care and feeding of the hogs. This special lot of hogs was bought from the Eastern Arkansas Demonstration Farm, Arkansas, and cost on an average of \$200 apiece, or \$3000 for the herd. They are all of the Joe Orion Cherry families, and were bred to American Top Colonel, Top Orion Cherry King, and Cherry Bob—boars with a national reputation and valued at from \$3000 to \$5000 apiece.

Alluvial Lands of the Mississippi Valley.

A large quantity of information about the alluvial region of the lower Mississippi Valley, and, particularly, in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, is presented in a handsomely prepared book of more than 60 pages, issued by the Southern Alluvial Land Association, Memphis, Tenn., and entitled "The Call of the Alluvial Empire." It is finely printed and illustrated. It bears the impress of truthfulness and will be valuable to homeseekers, because it shows to them what they may expect from the practice of thrift and industry in the rich districts which it describes. The pictures are abundant and the data detailed. It is stated that the information is authentic, and it is explained that the association does not own, buy or sell land, but is supported by lumbermen, planters, banks, business concerns and others having at heart the development of the regions portrayed.

Another Large Transaction in Farm Lands.

Yazoo City, Miss., January 6—[Special.]—Fifteen thousand acres of land in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, former property of the Richardson & May Land & Planting Co. of New Orleans, has passed into the hands of a new Mississippi firm composed of former Governor Earl Brewer, his legal partner, Ed. Brewer, both of Clarksdale, Miss., and Frank McNally of Rena Lara, Miss. The capital stock of the New Orleans company brought \$1,650,000. Cotton, mules, implements, etc., on the places were included in the deal.

Following this sale, J. E. Townsend and W. B. Gidden, both of Clarksdale, Miss., paid \$300 an acre for 2000 acres of the land, known as the Rena Lara plantation, in Coahoma county, Mississippi.

Topographic Survey Suggested for Overflow Lands of Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., January 6—[Special.]—Swamp and overflow lands in Mississippi which are within the possibility of being reclaimed amount to approximately 6,000,000 acres, according to Dr. E. N. Lowe, State geologist, who is advocating a State topographic survey as a preliminary step to the drainage of the fertile lands now lying idle. It has been estimated that if Mississippi's swamp and overflow lands were reclaimed the State could receive as many families again as it now has and supply each with a rich 20-acre farm. The Federal Government has offered \$20,000 toward defraying the expense of the survey, with the understanding that the State appropriate a like amount. It is considered probable that the Legislature will match the offer.

An increase of capital from \$195,000 to \$500,000 has been announced for the Textile Specialty Co., Belton, S. C.

Series of Sales of Pure-Bred Hogs in a Number of Southern States.

Washington, D. C., January 9—[Special.]—Champion hogs of the South, of the United States and of the world will be shown to breeders and buyers all over the country during the week beginning January 12, when a special train will be run for their benefit through several Southern States to enable them to attend a series of sales of Duroc Jersey hogs, the product of breeding on up-to-date stock farms that are being conducted with striking success at a number of points on the coastal plain and the cutover timberlands of the South.

The hog-raising operations in the Southern States have long engaged the attention of Government experts here, and they will watch the sales with interest. The breeders and buyers will start from Memphis, Tenn., and visit, in turn, the Eastern Arkansas demonstration farm at Brinkley, Ark.; Duntreath Farm, Forest Hill, Tenn.; Pine Crest Farm, Charleston, Miss.; White's Duroc Farm, Columbia, Miss., and the Enochs Farm, Fernwood, Miss.

Among the great animals that will be admired by the hog experts of the country on this Southern trip and sows bred to which will be sold at top-notch prices in competition among the most experienced buyers, is Jackson's Orion King, at Columbia, which won the international grand championship at Chicago last year, and is the highest-priced boar in existence, having cost \$32,000. Many other fine animals will be shown and sold at other points named, each of the farms concerned having a record of prize winnings. Last year 238 sows and gilts were sold on the Duroc sale circuit in the same territory at an average price of \$512 each.

A little more than one-third of all the hogs produced in the world are raised in the United States, in view of which fact it is significant that the Southern States produce one-third of the total American production of hogs. Georgia is now the third State of the Union in hog production. Not only that, but the production of hogs in the South is increasing with wonderful rapidity. For example, hog shipments from Mississippi to the St. Louis market increased from 7000 in 1914 to over 200,000 in 1919. Again, only 123,000 hogs were sold in Alabama in 1900, compared with more than 1,000,000 in 1919, and in the year ending June 30 last 3219 carloads of hogs were shipped from 47 Alabama counties to market.

In the rapid development of the hog industry in the South the Duroc Jersey appears to be becoming more and more a favorite breed. W. H. Peacock of Cochran, Ga., was recently elected president of the American Duroc Breeders' Association. So satisfactory has the Duroc breed been proved in Florida that the Florida Livestock and Agricultural Farms at Munson, Fla., has purchased a number of additional pure-bred boars from other Southern farms. In order to encourage the raising of good stock, the owners of a large stock farm in Florida have notified the agricultural department here that the services of their fine pedigreed Duroc boar is free.

The raising of hogs is fast becoming a very extensive industry in Louisiana, according to information received from the Louisiana College of Agriculture, and it promises to become one of the chief branches of animal husbandry in almost every section. And so it is in other Southern States.

Eastern North Carolina is considered an ideal region for hog raising. Hugh McRae has a successful Duroc farm not far from Wilmington, N. C., and there are a number of other successful hog farms in that State. Some time ago there was an outbreak of hog cholera in the northeastern section of North Carolina, but as a result of well-directed and co-operative efforts by Federal and State agencies and local interests, there was within a short time a reduction of three-fourths in the losses from the disease, an increase of over 160 per cent in swine production and a marked improvement in the type of the animals.

According to the Department of Agriculture, hog growing and handling has been making big strides in Texas. County swine breeders' associations have been developed on some scale. A co-operative shipping association was organized last year in Smith county, for instance, and during last winter and spring marketed nearly \$300,000 worth of hogs at a saving of about \$60,000 to the producers. In the same county the swine breeders organized to improve their stock and are reported to have bought good breeders by the carload. "The value of pure-bred hogs is being widely preached and enthusiastically practiced throughout Texas," says the department.

George M. Rommell, chief animal husbandman of the depart-

ment, believes there is no present prospect of overproducing in hogs in the South. So do the development organizations of that section, and they are encouraging the raising of hogs and other livestock on the vast areas of virtually unused land that are available with plenty of feed the year round and little shelter required.

Governor Bickett Acts as Auctioneer for North Carolina Lands.

Raleigh, N. C., January 9—[Special.]—Governor Bickett personally made a sale of 8000 acres of lands owned by the State Board of Education, acting as auctioneer in his office in the Capitol, when he found that the lands, of the type formerly known as "swamp lands," were not to bring what he thought a proper price. Of the lands he sold 6300 acres are in what is known as the Lake Mattamuskeet drainage area, in Hyde county, and 1700 outside of it, but in the same county. The bidding started at \$8 an acre, but the Governor pushed it up to \$16. Before the drainage the lands were offered at 25 cents an acre, with no demand. When the Governor took hold as auctioneer the top price offered was \$30,000 for the whole area, but he brought it up to \$60,000.

It is said that the Southern Power Co., the James B. Duke interests, paid \$4,200,000 for the cotton mills of the Rhodhiss Manufacturing Co. and the A. E. Smith Manufacturing Co. in Caldwell and Burke counties, near Hickory. These mills have 30,000 spindles and 5000 looms and employ 625 persons. The power is hydro-electric. There are intimations that the Southern Power Co., or Mr. Duke, will build a great dam 100 feet high on the site of the present Rhodhiss power plant on the Catawba River.

Mr. E. G. Flanagan of Greenville has bought the Proctor Hotel in that thriving town, notable as a leaf-tobacco market, for \$100,000, and will at once begin an addition of 40 rooms.

President Julian S. Carr of the North Carolina State Fair here is to be in conference next week with Mr. George Holcomb of Tulsa, Okla., a noted expert in the designing and erection of buildings for fair uses. He comes here to make the plans for new structures. There are now 40 acres in the Fair Grounds, about a mile west of Raleigh, and it is probable that more land will be acquired. Several exhibition buildings, a grandstand and some other structures are needed. Some of those now in use were put up in 1873, when the fair was first held on the present site, and some in 1884, when the State Exposition was held.

Successful Storing and Curing of Sweet Potatoes.

Lufkin, Tex., January 3—[Special.]—The total loss from decay or other cause will not equal 3 per cent in the operation of the Lufkin Sweet Potato Curing Association's plant here. This statement has just been made by J. R. Dunne, manager of the plant. This plant was erected early in 1918 at a cost of approximately \$10,000, the money being subscribed by local citizens in an effort to encourage the raising of sweet potatoes and other truck crops in this section of Texas.

According to Mr. Dunne, who is one of the best-known truck raisers in the State and an expert in the handling of sweet potatoes and their preparation for the market, the acreage in Angelina county will be doubled in 1920. The company he represents is now planning an addition to their kiln storage plant here, which has adopted one of the most successful methods of storing and curing potatoes.

From Brewery-storage Plants to Distributing Houses.

Dallas, Tex., January 12—[Special.]—The brewery storage plants of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., the shortened name adopted by the concern, in Dallas and in other Southwestern cities will be converted into distributing houses for the products of the St. Louis plant, according to information received here by the management of the Adolphus Hotel, a Busch-owned concern. The Southwestern storage plants have been unused for some time.

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., will manufacture malt sugar, malt syrup, soda-fountain supplies, and will purchase, cure and market hams and bacon. Salt also will be handled. Beverages that comply with the law also will be distributed through the Dallas house.

The Adolphus Hotel recently submitted plans to the Busch interests for the conversion of the brewery storage plant here into a laundry. The plans were turned down owing to the contemplated use of the building for the new products to be turned out.

Combination of Favorable Conditions Assures Big Future to North Carolina Fruit Belt.

Washington, December 26—[Special.]—Soil, climatic and other conditions are so favorable in the fruit belt of North Carolina, in the opinion of Government and other scientific experts, that it has a big future before it. Records of enormous yields of fruit in Florida, California and the Pacific Northwest are rivaled by the case of one man at Hamlet, N. C., who made \$24,000 this year off 35 acres of dewberries, selling his crop on the ground at between 30 and 35 cents a quart at a profit of \$2000 a day during the season, and by the fact that the strawberry crop in the great trucking district of Chadburn, N. C., has been so heavy at times that it has been impossible to get freight cars enough to ship it in, with the result that tons of the fruit went to waste.

The North Carolina fruit belt, extending in a northerly direction from Hamlet, embraces much of the sand-hill region that has become popular through the development of the resorts of Pinehurst and Southern Pines. Virtually on the dividing line between the Piedmont region and the coastal plain, the sand hills mark the ancient shore line of the sea which once covered the plain. This region is the home of the Page and other well-known families. The father of the late Walter Hines Page, former American Ambassador to England, was a pioneer in that region. Richard Derby, who married Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, comes from that section, and was for some time president of the Sand Hill Board of Trade.

The name Sand Hill is not fairly descriptive of the region in question in the opinion of some of those engaged in the development of the region, for instead of being a barren waste it is rapidly becoming covered with peach orchards, grape vineyards and dewberry vineyards. Perhaps the most interesting of these to the average person is the dewberry vineyard. The dewberry is a sort of educated blackberry. The only other commercial area of dewberries is said to be near Vineland, N. J., and the Carolina area has the advantage of an earlier season. The vines are cut down to the ground every year after the bearing season in May or June, and by the following winter have grown long enough to tie up to stakes about five feet high. The yield of fruit is estimated at 100 bushels per acre. Besides having a big demand to meet in the Northern and Eastern markets, the Carolina growers can dispose of their surplus or full ripe berries to a local plant, which presses them and bottles the product. Carolina dewberry juice will put Pacific coast loganberry juice out of business if the sand-hill growers have their way.

Besides thousands of acres of peach orchards in the Carolina fruit belt, which are being added to annually by the planting of many thousand more trees, and which have the advantage of being a day nearer the market than further south peaches, Carolina is specializing in scuppernong or muscadine grapes. The latter yield large returns and are being converted into delicious grape juice and unfermented wine that has become quite popular since the passing of the "wet age."

Besides this commercial production, the agricultural department here says that the muscadine or scuppernong grape offers opportunity for Southern club girls to enter upon a new home industry, viz., the making of grape juice and other grape products. The department has been studying the scuppernong grape at the experiment station at Willard, Pender county, N. C., where it last summer conducted a "seminary" in grape culture for women and girls from many parts of the South. The department found the Thomas to be one of the best varieties of these grapes.

While peach orchards are developing to the bearing stage, watermelons and other crops are planted between the trees. A second crop of watermelons will mature as late as the middle of November, owing to the mild climate, one orchard near Hamlet having produced a carload about the time persimmons are ripening. Peaches thrive best on the sand ridges, the depressions between providing a system of what the scientific men call "air drainage" that carries off cool air and prevents spring frosts from injuring the buds. Land that formerly sold for from a few cents to a few dollars per acre now supports some of the richest orchards and vineyards of the South.

Besides fruit crops, the sand-hill region of North Carolina is producing quantities of bright tobacco, cataloupes, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, velvet beans, peanuts, cotton, cereal and forage crops.

Preliminary steps have been taken toward bringing about co-operation in the development work in the sand-hill region under

the leadership of H. T. Prosser and others with the work being conducted in eastern Carolina by W. A. McGirt, manager of the North Carolina Landowners' Association, which is affiliated with the Southern Settlement and Development Organization. Mr. McGirt enthusiastically predicts that "the Southern development movement will ride on a great wave."

The Carolina association, like the Southwest development organization, stands for drainage, good roads, better schools, health and rural conditions, more grass and better forage crops, and development of the livestock industry to offset the ravages of the cotton boll-weevil, whose advance guard got as far as Wilmington this year. "The effects of our work have become acutely visible," said Mr. McGirt. "We have bigger things in the future and are looking for good results."

South Carolina Crop Values for 1919 Show Increase of Nearly \$60,000,000.

Clemson College, S. C., January 8—[Special.]—Crops in South Carolina for 1919 increased in value over 1918 crops by nearly \$60,000,000, according to figures just announced by the United States Department of Agriculture, through the South Carolina field agent, B. B. Hare, at Saluda. For 1919 the total value of the crops is estimated at \$403,517,000, as compared with \$344,549,000 in 1918. The average value per acre in 1919 has been \$60.42, as compared with \$51.59, for the year of 1918.

The crops listed in the report are corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, rice, peanuts, tobacco, hay, sorghum and cotton. The total value of these crops for 1919 is \$403,517,000 as against a valuation of \$344,549,000 in 1918. The details of these estimates for 1919 follow:

	1919.	
	Production.	TL. value.
Corn, bushels.....	37,440,000	\$73,757,000
Wheat, bushels.....	1,836,000	4,737,000
Oats, bushels.....	11,730,000	12,905,000
Rye, bushels.....	170,000	502,000
Potatoes, bushels.....	2,291,000	4,590,000
Sweet Potatoes, bushels.....	7,560,000	11,189,000
Rice, bushels.....	9,000	270,000
Peanuts, bushels.....	585,000	1,755,000
Tobacco, pounds.....	81,000,000	18,468,000
Hay, tons, tame.....	358,000	11,008,000
Hay, tons, wild.....	11,000	290,000
Sorghum, gallons.....	680,000	680,000
Cotton, bales.....	1,475,000	263,288,000

Plan to Increase Production by Specializing on One Variety of Corn.

Jackson, Miss., January 10—[Special.]—The standardization of corn grown in Mississippi as an important step toward greatly increased production is a plan to be worked out by the State agricultural extension forces. The plan proposed for Mississippi is similar to that of Iowa, according to F. J. Hurst, district agricultural agent for South Mississippi, who says that a specially adapted variety of corn will be developed by the State experiment stations. The principal farms will then be encouraged to grow the one variety, and finally the seed will be distributed to every part of the State.

Will Build Big Flour and Meal Mill.

A daily capacity of 1500 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of meal is the decision for a \$300,000 plant which the Gladney Milling Co. will build at Sherman, Tex. Contract for machinery has been awarded to the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee, and the building contract to the Lehrack Construction & Engineering Co. of Kansas City, Mo. The mill building will be eight stories high, with basement, of reinforced concrete and brick fireproof construction. There will also be a two-story concrete and brick building erected for the storage of flour.

For 15,000-Barrel Flour Mill in Texas.

A daily capacity of 15,000 barrels of flour has been decided upon for a mill which will be built, with grain elevator attached, by the Houston Mill & Elevator Co., Houston, Tex. This company has organized with a capitalization of \$600,000, and its plant site is at Manchester, on the Houston ship channel. Its officers are: R. S. Sterling, president; S. F. Carter, secretary; both of Houston; Robert Cohen, vice-president, Galveston.

New Orleans City Planning on Broad Scale.

New Orleans, La., January 10—[Special.]—In order that the growth of the city might be developed along logical and modern lines, the civic bureau of the New Orleans Association of Commerce began last year to work out a city plan. The services of Milton J. Medary of Philadelphia, an architect of national reputation, were secured, and the Association of Commerce appropriated funds to pay for the preliminary work. When the plan is worked out, it is proposed to establish a city plan commission as part of the municipal government. It would have to deal not only with the physical plan of the city, but with the control of the industrial and commercial activities, and the housing, food supplies and recreation of its inhabitants. Special attention would be given to zoning.

During the year just closed the following information has been collected:

Location of schools, halls, theaters, parks, playgrounds, churches, cemeteries, asylums, hospitals, settlement work centers and clubs.

Distribution of school children, both white and black.

Juvenile delinquents and neglected children, according to districts.

Location of warehouses, sheds and yards in relation to railroad tracks and stations; manufacturing establishments; retail and wholesale stores, and residential neighborhoods.

The following information is being compiled:

Location of property owned by city, State and Federal governments; condition of streets and sidewalks; property relating to public utilities; traffic and transportation; city's population development.

The city plan commission of the city government, when it is established, will be able to look into the future growth and requirements of New Orleans more deeply than is practicable for the regular city officials. Without usurping the authority of a single department, the commission will so supplement and correlate the work of all the departments that the development of New Orleans can be greatly facilitated.

Dallas Saddlery Factory Adding to Its Facilities.

Dallas, Tex., January 12—[Special.]—The saddlery and leather manufacturing industry of Dallas, which ranks as the largest of any city in the world, is growing steadily. To meet increased demands Tenison Bros.' Saddlery Co. will build an eight-story reinforced concrete structure costing at least \$300,000 to house the concern, it has been announced by Dr. J. B. Cranfill, president of the company. The building will be 120x100 feet and will have 172,800 square feet of floor space.

Business has increased 400 per cent in the last 18 months, Dr. Cranfill said. The new building will be built so that it will be ready for occupancy when the company's lease on its present quarters expires.

The addition of a handbag factory is contemplated when the new building is finished. The company now operates the only glove factory south of St. Louis. Saddle, harness, glove and collar factories will be housed in the building. New modern machinery will be installed.

"Many people believe that the leather business, particularly the harness and saddle business, is decreasing," Dr. Cranfill said. "The contrary is true. The reign of the horse and the mule in the Southwest is just beginning. Large ranches are being cut up into smaller farms on which tractors are impracticable."

All of the Southwest, including Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arizona, New Mexico and the southern half of Kansas is covered by the Tenison Bros. Saddlery Co. The company is extending its business to Cuba, and plans to enter Mexico, when trade conditions there improve, and South America.

Two More New Apartments for Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5—[Special.]—Two new apartment buildings for Atlanta were announced Saturday, which is indicative of the continued expansion in that field. J. M. Phagan, of Phagan & Hannah, builders, made the announcement, and he says the work will begin at once. The total cost of the two structures when completed will approximate \$250,000. Many features of comfort and convenience will be included in these apartments, and each will contain from 12 to 18 units.

Active Building in Downtown Section of Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., January 10—[Special.]—Property owners in the downtown business district are planning to erect an 800-room hotel in that section. Plans for the structure were announced at a recent meeting of the Downtown Property Owners' Association by Charles L. Sanger, president.

Aggressive measures to prevent the section of the city near the Union Station and constituting the older portion of Dallas from becoming stagnate by the growth of the city in other directions are contemplated by property owners. Work will be started this month on a 12-story annex of 267 rooms for the Jefferson Hotel costing \$1,000,000, C. A. Mangold announced. This hotel is directly across from the Union Station.

The 12-story office building costing \$1,000,000 being erected by the Dallas County State Bank is within a block of the proposed new hotel of 800 rooms. Several thousands dollars have been subscribed for the hotel project, it is announced.

Razing of the old First Methodist Church building in the uptown district began this week. The church site recently was leased by John T. Jones of Dallas, Jesse Jones of Houston and associates for a period of 99 years. Jesse Jones is planning a large hotel of possibly 1000 rooms, and expects to announce definite plans in a short time.

With two hotel projects being actively advanced, it is expected that the lack of hotel facilities will be remedied within a year or two. The building of the annex to the Adolphus Hotel in 1917 relieved the situation for a time, but conditions are worse now than before the rooming quarters were increased.

Tractor Trucks to Increase Efficiency of City Departments.

Montgomery, Ala., January 9—[Special.]—Interest in the various uses to which tractors and other power machines may be put is increasing in Alabama. At Montgomery the city government has just invested in a White combination tractor-truck for use in the engineering department.

The city engineer intends using the tractor truck in hauling paving material and other heavy loads about the city. The rear wheels are particularly large and broad, and on account of the excessive weight, it is planned to use it as a road roller as well.

The city also is daily expecting the arrival of a combination street sprinkler and sweeper recently purchased for use in the sanitary department. It is only through the use of labor-saving machinery that the city government can meet the demands upon it for service in this period of high-priced, scarce and incompetent labor supply.

Recommend Expenditure of \$4,000,000 for Atlanta Schools.

Atlanta, Ga., January 9—[Special.]—W. F. Dykes, City Superintendent of Schools, in his annual report states that a number of new school buildings and additions are needed here to take care of present demands and make reasonable provision for the future. He further states that the city should expend about \$4,000,000 for this purpose.

Three senior high schools are the principal needs of the city, he states, recommending that about \$1,500,000 be expended in this work. Five junior high schools are also needed, he says, to cost about \$1,000,000.

Many of Atlanta's civic and commercial organizations have already endorsed recommendations made by Mr. Dykes. It is also understood that the city administration and the majority of the City Council favor the project. It is proposed to meet the cost of these new school buildings by a bond issue, on which an election will probably be held in the spring.

Greatly Increased Output of Wood Pulp.

Orange, Tex., January 12—[Special.]—The manufacture of paper from yellow pine wood pulp has become a large industry here. The plant of the Yellow Pine Paper Mill Co. is kept in constant operation, and in one day's run recently it turned out 51 tons of paper. The former capacity of the plant was 33 tons a day. It is preparing to use crude petroleum for fuel, instead of burning yellow pine refuse which can be converted into pulp for paper-making.

Experiments at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Utilization of Stumps and Yellow Pine Waste.

Washington, D. C., January 5—[Special.]—A study of the yellow pine stumps which dot the Southern States by the millions and of the processes of distillation of products from the stumps, small branches, chips and shavings of pine timber, which have heretofore been largely waste, is being undertaken by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va.

Dr. J. B. McBryde of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering of the Institute, says that the problem presents most attractive possibilities, and that a start will be made on a small scale, but that if it develops satisfactorily the operations can be enlarged. Graduate students and advanced students are being assigned to the work, under the direction of the faculty, it is understood. Both dry distillation and steam distillation of the so-called "fat wood" from the yellow pine waste will be investigated and experimented with. Important results are expected.

Removal and utilization of the pine stumps that are thickly scattered over the coastal plain and other cutover lands in the South is a problem that those engaged in the development of the lands have had some trouble with. The stumps occupy a good deal of space. They interfere to some extent with the use of agricultural machinery. They are big and heavy, have a tap root running deep into the ground, and the cost of removing them is considerable. The answer to these difficulties is to utilize the stumps by obtaining valuable by-products from them.

This is being done in a limited way. One Georgia distillation plant obtains 26 different products from yellow pine stumps, including turpentine, charcoal, rosin, wood for pine oil, etc. There are plants engaged in distilling yellow pine products at Gulfport, Miss., and Jacksonville, Fla. Near Hattiesburg, Miss., there is a small distillation plant operated by the Farris Brothers, Syrians, who are taking on contracts for clearing land and obtaining by-products from the stumps. It is reported that a new process is being worked out by another concern at Hattiesburg that will be better than any heretofore tried. The Reolds Farms Co. of Oldsmar, Fla., in which the Olds automobile people are interested, is watching developments at Hattiesburg and elsewhere with a view to perfecting the removal and utilization of stumps on its lands.

Alex. K. Sessions of Cogdell, Ga., has been shipping five carloads of stumps per day taken off his land to a distillation plant. He gets enough money out of them to pay for their removal and transportation, so that his land clearing costs him nothing. Mr. Sessions is raising livestock, sugar-cane and sweet potatoes on a profitable basis on the cutover land he is clearing without expense at the rate of 1000 acres a year.

There are other instances of successful utilization of yellow pine stumps at a profit, but scientists and land developers realize that there is considerable yet to learn about the pine stump and how it can be made useful by extracting its substance in the most efficient thorough and cheap manner. The elements in pine stumps are mixed, and it is difficult to segregate and take them out and find uses for some of them. It is hoped that the experiments at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the investigations that are said to have been made at the North Carolina University in yellow pine wastes will hasten the development of more perfect and efficient processes. One of the principal difficulties experienced in clearing land in the South will then be met.

The executive vice-president of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, Clement S. Ucker of Baltimore, has expressed the opinion that the time will come when the Southern landowner generally will be paid for the privilege of taking stumps out of his land. He has been instrumental in assisting the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in inaugurating its studies of pine wastes, and the development organizations of the South will co-operate with the Institute in its work by supplying material and otherwise. Specimens will also be furnished for the industrial exhibits at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

It is well known that the supply of naval stores (turpentine, rosin and tar) is declining with the cutting out of the yellow pine timber of the South, it having been stated that Southern turpentine forests, formerly yielding 600,000 barrels a year, can't be expected to yield over 400,000 barrels a year. To such an extent is the decline in the source of supply recognized that Southern naval stores operators, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, are planning to seek new sources in the West, and the department has been studying the Western yellow pine with

that end in view. Yet there are so many millions of acres of longleaf yellow pine stumps that E. A. McKoy of New Orleans, who has a process of reducing them to distilled products, has estimated that there is enough raw material available in the stumps to supply the world with turpentine for 300 years at the present rate of consumption. Hence the wide interest manifested in the new work of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Two Turning Basins for Warrior River.

Mobile, Ala., January 12—[Special.]—Major R. S. Thomas, United States Engineer Corps, Mobile, announces that the War Department has approved his recommendation for the establishment of two turning basins in the Warrior River. One will be just across the river from the port of Birmingham, the other at Locust Fork. Dredging work will begin soon according to Major Thomas.

The turning basin at Birmingham will permit boats to turn without having to back. Craft with high stacks cannot pass under the Ensley bridge, and all such boats will have to use the Birmingham basin. The basin at Locust Fork will take care of all boats that can clear the bridge.

Baltimore Shipyard to Begin Construction of Vessels on Its Own Account.

The Baltimore Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Co. plans the construction of two large cargo vessels on its own account. The keels will be laid as soon as the work now under way in the company's lower yard is completed. When finished, the vessels will be sold. They will be oil burners, sister ships of the Laurel and the Calvert, recently completed for the United States Shipping Board, and will have a capacity of 6450 tons, with length of 353 feet, beam 49 feet and a depth of 28 feet.

Port of Mobile Shows Heavy Growth.

Mobile, Ala., January 12—[Special.]—Mobile's port growth is reflected in the tonnage statement for December as compared with the same month a year ago. Figures revealed an increase of nearly 100 per cent in December. While the year's figures are not available, it is known that 1919 will show a very heavy gain over 1918.

Fifty-one vessels with total tonnage of 76,135 came to Mobile in December, 1918. Last month there were 85 vessels with total tonnage of 120,617.

Building Figures Reflect Prosperity of Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., January 3.—Despite the high cost of building this city had a prosperous year in the building line in 1919. A survey of the work done shows that a total of 1357 new buildings—business houses, garages, churches and dwellings were erected, bring the total involved up to \$8,770,452, of which \$1,141,870 represents buildings repaired. The report of the building inspector shows that 507 dwellings were built, 38 apartment houses, 21 warehouses and manufacturing plants. Eight theaters also were remodeled.

Sixty-two permits were issued in December, the value of the work being estimated at \$879,371.

\$500,000 Hotel for Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

The Texarkana Hotel is the name of the new eight-story structure which is to be erected at Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., in the near future at a cost of \$500,000. Mann & Stern of Little Rock, Ark., are the architects.

\$800,000 Hotel for Beaumont, Tex.

A fireproof hotel costing \$800,000 will be erected at Beaumont, Tex., by the Beaumont Hotel Co., R. C. Miller, president. Bids will open in a few weeks' time. The architects are Mann & Stern of Little Rock, Ark.

Monroe, La., to Have \$400,000 Hotel.

A six-story hotel will be built in Monroe, La., by the Ouachita Hotel Co. Mann & Stern of Little Rock, Ark., are the architects.

Tremendous Growth of National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, has issued the following statement:

"The number of banking institutions under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency is now exactly 8000, including 7948 national banks in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii, and 52 savings banks, building and loan companies and trust companies in the District of Columbia. There have been chartered under the present administration, or since March 4, 1913, more than 1000 new national banks, and more charters were granted in 1919 than for any other year since 1909."

"The year 1919 has been for the national banks of the country the most successful in their history. Resources and deposits have shown unprecedented growth. On the date of the November 17, 1919, call, national bank resources amounted to \$22,444,992,000, being \$829,000,000 more than ever before reported. The number of individual deposit accounts in all national banks reported June 30, 1919, was 18,240,300, an increase of over 10,000,000 accounts in less than 10 years."

"Our national banks have grown more in the past six years, or say from August 9, 1913, to November 17, 1919, than they did in the entire 50 years from the inauguration of the national banking system in 1863 up to 1913."

"The increases in deposits and total assets are scattered widely throughout the country. The increase in resources of the 'country' banks, those national banks outside of the reserve cities, since June 30 last has been in excess of \$800,000,000. The 'country' banks of Texas alone have increased in the past six months \$134,000,000, or 34 per cent; in North Carolina, the increase was over \$51,000,000, or 38 per cent; in California, \$72,121,000, or 23 per cent, and in Oklahoma \$49,920,000, or 30 per cent."

"The record for immunity from failure for the 22 months from January 1, 1918, to the close of the last fiscal year, October 31, 1919, was thirty times, or 3000 per cent, better than the record for the 40 years prior to 1914. There was no failure involving a dollar's loss to depositors of any national bank in the fiscal year closing October 31, 1919."

"The earnings of the national banks for the past year have also exceeded all previous figures, and will approximate \$1,000,000,000 gross and not far from \$300,000,000 net."

"The record furnishes added testimony to the high efficiency and invaluable aid of the Federal Reserve System to the country's commerce, industry, agriculture and business of every kind."

Texas Banks and Trust Companies in Flourishing Condition.

Austin, Texas, January 3—[Special.]—According to reports made to the State Department of Banking and Insurance by the State banks and trust companies of Texas, banking and financial conditions in this State at the time they made their reports on November 17, 1919, were better than ever before known. The reports show that the resources of these banks and trust companies increased \$126,209,341 from November 1, 1918, to November 17, 1919, and the number of banks increased by 56. The 942 banks have combined resources of \$388,677,410.

Loans and discounts, totaling \$174,072,840, show an increase of \$43,638,289. Real estate and banking house values have increased \$1,127,382. Bonds and stocks, with a total of \$29,233,719, have increased \$5,864,121. Cash items, currency and specie show an approximate increase of \$6,000,000.

Individual deposits have gained \$108,066,849, with a total of \$268,568,490. The \$5,236,060 total of savings deposits shows a decrease of \$219,260; but bonds deposited increased \$3,768,167. Capital stocks increased \$3,505,100 to a total of \$39,108,100; the surplus, \$11,085,569, increase \$1,219,176; undivided profits, \$7,497,448, increase \$2,008,791.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer published on December 30 an anniversary number in celebration of the 50 years of that paper's existence. It treats of the advancement of Charlotte in the past half century and of the city's achievements in commerce, industry and finance. It was a great issue, worthy of Charlotte and of the Observer, and each is worthy of the other.

\$500,000 Trust Company Organized by Negroes in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., January 5—[Special.]—That the South has a place for the negro and that he is taking advantage of it in many instances is shown in the announcement made today that the Citizens' Trust Co., which is claimed to be the largest banking and trust company in the world owned and operated by the members of the colored race, with its home in Atlanta and with branches throughout the United States, is now being organized and will soon open for business.

This trust company has acquired certain important property holdings in Atlanta, and will build its own business home. It will have a capital and surplus of \$500,000. Herman E. Perry, a leader among the local colored people, is head of the organization committee, and his past record as president of the Standard Life Insurance Co., another entirely negro institution, makes him well fitted for the position of chairman of the organization committee and also guarantees the expected stability of the trust company.

According to Chairman Perry, the Citizens' Trust Co. is being organized to assist, promote and back negro industry and enterprise. He states that it is a lamentable fact that while over \$100,000,000, approximately, represents the bank deposits of negroes in the United States, less than 3000 negroes are holders of stocks, mortgages and bonds. It is the plan of his company to furnish the facilities for them to acquire such securities.

Speaking of the propositions already before the company in which it is interested, he said: "We believe that our institution will be strong enough to finance development of a cotton gin in Georgia, a sugar refinery in Louisiana, a ranch in Texas and several other large projects in various parts of the country. We will have branches all over the United States, and will seek to help the economical development of the colored race everywhere."

Atlanta is the home of many of the richest and most influential negro business men in the country. Four large negro educational institutions are located here, and it is a center for all movements for their uplift and progressiveness.

Perhaps the largest barber shop in the country—certainly in the South—is owned and operated by a negro, Herndon, by name. It is located in the heart of Atlanta, and contains some 30 chairs. Besides this and other barber shops, Herndon owns much real estate, and he is considered to be worth more than a million dollars. He is a hard-working, industrious man, and works hand in hand with his fellow-members of the race for its uplift and betterment.

State Bank Reports Show Gains.

An abstract of reports of the incorporated State banks of Virginia as of November 17, 1919, displays total resources of \$199,436,988.54, as compared with \$18,672,514.60 on September 12, 1919. Included in this were loans and discounts aggregating \$132,893,597.70. Deposits totaled \$144,198,358.71; capital stock paid in, \$19,443,032; surplus, \$10,203,994.65; undivided profits, \$4,221,188.36.

A summary of reports of State banks in Kentucky as of November 17, 1919, shows total resources of \$211,452,439.07, as compared with \$174,615,079.13 on November 15, 1918. Loans and discounts, included in the preceding, aggregated \$133,720,913.91. Deposits subject to check were \$106,838,676.20; time deposits, \$54,554,238.28; capital stock, \$20,227,650; surplus, \$9,883,994.19; undivided profits, \$3,375,732.50.

More Pure-Bred Cattle for Dallas County.

Dallas, Tex., January 10—[Special.]—Dallas county farmers will spend \$25,000 for 40 more registered Holstein cows to be purchased in the West and North through a committee which will make a trip to obtain the cattle. Three hundred registered Holstein cows, divided into 32 herds, are now owned in Dallas county. The Holstein Breeders' Club is planning to increase this to 50 herds and 1000 cows.

Prices ranging from \$400 to \$600 a cow will be paid by the purchasers. It is expected to obtain the cows desired at Denver, Colo., and Lansing, Mich., where sales are to be held. The purchasing committee is composed of Dr. A. E. Flowers, J. M. Dickey and C. O. Moser, county agent. Mr. Moser also is president of the Texas Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association.

Unessential Loans Discouraged by Southwestern Bankers in Order to Help Check Extravagance.

Dallas, Tex., January 10—[Special.]—Southwestern bankers are generally endorsing the position taken by Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board discouraging unessential loans. The warning of Governor Harding should be heeded by bankers to prevent a real financial crisis, R. L. Van Zandt, governor of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, stated. In commenting on the matter, Governor Van Zandt said:

"This section is enjoying remarkable prosperity as shown by the bank deposits, but reckless expenditures will lead ultimately to disaster. The Federal Reserve Bank can do nothing to discourage such loans other than to ask the public and the banks not to make them."

Increased production and lessened extravagance are needed in the Southwest, in the opinion of business men, despite the prosperity. Bank deposits in Dallas December 31, 1919, amounted to \$142,332,953.96, a new record and an increase of more than \$23,000,000 in less than a month and one-half. Commenting on the condition of the Southwest, as disclosed by the big deposits, J. Dabney Day, vice-president of the City National Bank, which institution had the largest deposits of any bank in the Southwest, said:

"This vast producing country of ours should naturally lead in the reconstruction program. In my judgment there is no better or saner way in which to do so than to get away from this unprecedented extravagance which seems to prevail in all parts of the United States, and get down to real work and increased production. This increase will tend not only to solve our problems at home, but will furnish to the millions of people in Europe an early opportunity to join in the program of reconstruction and readjustment."

Expenditure of \$5,000,000 Planned by One Company for Improved Pipe Line and Transportation Facilities.

Austin, Tex., January 12—[Special.]—According to information given Dr. George C. Butte, chief supervisor of the oil and gas conservation division of the State Railroad Commission, by F. L. Chase, general manager of the Lone Star Gas Co., which supplies Fort Worth and Dallas with natural gas, that company plans to spend approximately \$5,000,000 in constructing pipe lines and improving its transportation and distributing facilities. It is arranging to supplement its present natural gas supply by obtaining fuel from the big gas flows of wells in the Central West Texas oil fields, it is stated. The shortage of natural gas supply has been severely felt by consumers of Dallas and Fort Worth during the present winter, and it is in order to remedy this condition that the company is to enlarge the scope of its operations.

Gypsum Deposit in Florida.

The only deposit of gypsum south of Virginia and east of Mississippi River is in a swamp in central Florida, according to the United States Geological Survey. It has been known for many years, but remains today undeveloped, although it lies in a populous part of the country and is several hundred miles from any other deposit. It is the soft earthy variety of gypsum known as gypsate, and could be used for application to agricultural land, particularly on peanut crops, and also for making wall plaster, plaster boards and building blocks.

The deposit is small, the available quantity probably being not more than 200,000 tons. It could be mined by steam shovel or floating dredge and delivered to the railroad near Panasoffkee by a four-mile haul. No one, however, has yet undertaken to develop this deposit because of its small size and its location in a swamp and because the Florida market for gypsum products is easily supplied by gypsum producers in Virginia and by producers in the Atlantic Coast States using gypsum from Nova Scotia.

Big West Virginia Company Chartered.

Philadelphia investors have incorporated the American Fuel Co. of Palmer, W. Va., for the purpose of developing coal land in Webster and Braxton counties. The company is capitalized at \$1,500,000, and its incorporators include Randall F. Collins, John E. Bassett and H. C. Johnson, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

Club Work an Important Factor in Agricultural Development of Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., January 6—[Special.]—No single factor perhaps has been more instrumental in the development of Mississippi's agricultural industry than club work among both the boys and the girls. Every possible encouragement has been given them by the Federal and State departments of agriculture, as well as by the business men of the State. New inducements are continually being offered. One of the latest schemes to encourage club boys is the offer of a free trip to the State Fair in Jackson next fall for the preparation of a creditable exhibit in the county exposition. The plan was started in Marion county, and has been taken up by 40 other counties. Three hundred boys from Marion county alone will attend the fair on this plan, and it is estimated that no less than 5000 boys of the State will avail themselves of the opportunity to advertise their home counties and receive a free trip to the Jackson State Fair.

Opening for Brick Plant at De Leon, Tex.

PORTER A. WHALEY, General Manager West Texas Chamber of Commerce, Stamford, Tex.

There is a very fine opening for a brick plant at De Leon. De Leon is one of the new oil cities which have grown up in Texas during the last few years in connection with the marvelous petroleum development of West Texas. There is not only an almost unprecedented demand for brick at De Leon, but numerous other oil towns and cities in that part of Texas. But there also happens to be at De Leon a very high-class supply of brick clay which has been tested and is 96 per cent fine. There is also a supply of natural gas at De Leon, and crude oil can be obtained from refineries there located. Any persons interested should either confer with the undersigned or with Dr. R. M. Harkey, manager Chamber of Commerce, De Leon.

What One Investigator Learned.

[Brick and Clay Record.]

The other day a reporter for a well-known Cleveland daily newspaper secured a position in the Cleveland postoffice. His "boss," the managing editor, had instructed him to do so. Several complaints had reached this Cleveland newspaper from "Sixth City" merchants with regard to the postal service which they were receiving, and in order to learn if their complaints were just and reasonable the managing editor of the particular newspaper in question had instructed one of his reporters to work in the postoffice a week and report his experiences at the end thereof.

Not wishing to bore our readers with the details of this young man's experiences, let it be sufficient to say that he found working conditions insanitary and disagreeable. There were not enough lockers in which the employees could hang their surplus clothing while they worked. The lunchroom was no better than a hog pen. The pay was low, and those who had worked for some years in the postoffice were also endeavoring to hold down a night job in order to make both ends meet. These long hours of service and lack of sleep soon drove the majority out of the postoffice service to seek positions in other lines, which are numerous and far more remunerative than in the Postoffice Department. This has resulted in the management being compelled to hire help of inferior ability and low efficiency. Since it takes considerable skill to sort and handle mail, the inefficient help naturally delayed the handling of mail through the postoffice, resulting in confusion and congestion. The men who had been accustomed to operate the automatic sorting machines had to quit because of the low wages paid, therefore inexperienced men were operating these machines. As a consequence the machines were often overloaded, becoming jammed, and had to be frequently stopped in order to adjust the machine. The reporter stated that more than once he saw letters torn to shreds in the sorting machines.

The condition was such that the force was kept busy disposing of the first-class mail. Other classes of postal matter received attention after the first-class mail. There were large quantities of third-class matter, it was stated, which did not leave the post-office until a week following its receipt.

This is not an isolated instance of governmental inefficiency. The same condition is said to prevail in nearly every large city to a greater or less degree.

"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

So many letters have come to the Manufacturers Record in recent weeks ordering extra copies of the editorial "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" and expressing appreciation of the thought behind it, that it seems appropriate to publish a number of these communications for their possible interest and value and as a suggestion for similar distribution by other individuals and business houses. The editorial was published in large size as a supplement to the Manufacturers Record of November 9. Distribution is now being made in the form of a leaflet 4½ by 6 inches. Copies in any reasonable number up to 250 are furnished without cost to ministers who desire to make distribution to their congregations. To others the price is \$1 a hundred or \$4 a thousand. It seems hardly necessary to say that anyone is at liberty to republish "Am I My Brother's Keeper" in papers, in church calendars or in any other form desired. We reprint the editorial and some of the many letters received in regard to it.

By RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

ABOVE all else this country needs a nation-wide revival of old-fashioned prayer-meeting religion—

A religion that makes men realize that if there's a Heaven, there must also of necessity be a Hell—

A religion that makes a man realize that every act is recorded on his own conscience, and that though that may slumber, it can never die—

A religion that makes an employer understand that if he is unfair to his employes and pays them less than fair wages, measured by his ability and their efficiency and zeal, he is a robber—

A religion that makes an employe know that if he does not give full and efficient service, he too is a robber—

A religion that makes a farmer, who packs bad fruit at the bottom and deceives the buyer by the good fruit on the top, realize that he is a thief just as much as the one who robs a hen roost at night—

A religion that makes a man who robs a railroad of its fare, or its freight bill, know that he robs himself of all right to feel that he is an honest man—

A religion that makes a man realize that by driving too hard a bargain with his servant, his employe, or his merchant, he can be just as much a profiteer as the seller or producer who swindles by false weight, false packing or false charges—

A religion that will teach church members who fail to contribute to the extent of their ability to the support of religion, and that compels them to recognize that if they are paying their pastor less than a living salary, they are robbing God and man alike—

A religion that will make the laboring man, who by threats or by actual violence against the non-union man, strives to keep him out of employment, realize that he is at heart a murderer, and is murdering the individuality and the liberty of his fellow-man, and is displaying a hatred which, if it has the opportunity, will commit physical murder—

A religion that will make the politician who yields principle for the sake of party, who worships at the feet of any class and sells his soul for political preferment, know that he is not only a coward and a poltroon, and unworthy of the respect of any decent man, but which will also make him see that he is helping to murder human liberty, as great a crime as murdering the individual man—

In short, we need a revival of that religion which will make every man and woman strive in every act of life to do that which, on the great Judgment Day, they will wish they had done, as with soul uncovered they stand before the Judgment Seat of the Eternal.

Until the people of this nation accept and live this religion there will be strife where there should be peace, there will be strikes and lockouts and murder where there should be co-operation and harmony; there will be hatred where there should be friendship and love.

In the Golden Rule, followed in the fullness of the spirit of this kind of religion, there would be found a solution for every business trouble; there would be created friendship between employer and employe; capital and labor would work

in harmony and with efficiency, efficiency for the capital and efficiency for the labor, with profit to both.

Religion of this kind is not measured by the hope of a Heaven hereafter, but by the full fruition now of "Peace on earth to men of good will."

It is not merely the chanting of hymns here or in the world to come, but it is in the recognition and full application by rich and by poor, by learned and unlearned, that each one is indeed his brother's keeper, that we can bring this country and the world back to safety.

A nation-wide acceptance of this, the only true religion in action, would bring business peace and world peace where there is now turmoil, and men would then cease to seek to gain their aims by lawless acts of immorality, but would in spirit and in deed follow the Divine command, "All things whatsoever ye would that men do to you, do ye even so to them."

For the Country's Sake.

Redwood Falls, Minn.

The generous and patriotic offer to send 300 copies of your recent editorial, from which the Continent made extended quotations, is much appreciated. And as it is calculated to do much good, I accept it for my people and the country's sake.

(REV.) ALBERT TORBET.

What Is Needed.

Altoona, Pa.

Will you please send 100 copies of pamphlet reprint of an editorial in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

That is just what is needed today, and if the pamphlet is freely distributed it will result in untold good. J. M. EDWARDS.

The Kind of Gospel Needed.

Beaver Falls, Pa.

Will you be kind enough to send me 150 copies of your editorial in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD some time ago, extracts of which I have seen in several religious papers? I want these copies for circulation in my congregation. Your editorial contains the kind of Gospel that needs to be preached and circulated these times.

T. B. ANDERSON, Pastor.

To Promote the Kingdom of God.

Immanuel Presbyterian Church,
Elmer Woodruff Blew, Minister,
Collinwood, Cleveland, O.

* * * I would greatly appreciate the favor of 100 copies of "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" and will see that they are wisely distributed and that the largest good is accomplished through your splendid message.

For your encouragement, let me say that I used that part of your editorial which appeared in the Continent in a sermon to my congregation, and a number of my people spoke to me about how it helped them to become more determined in their effort to promote the Kingdom of God.

The Lord bless you for speaking out with no uncertain sound at such a time as this. E. W. BLEW.

January 15, 1920.]

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

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One Hundred Copies.

Havre de Grace, Md.

I will greatly appreciate it if you will kindly send me about 100 copies of "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"
 (REV.) WM. C. KILPATRICK.

"Finest Thing of Its Kind."

Oak Hill, O.

Enclosed please find stamps covering the cost of four copies of your August 28, 1919, editorial, which I regard the finest thing of its kind ever published.
 BENJ. JONES.

"Finest Yet."

40 N. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Would you mail me 50 of the reprint of editorial of August 28, 1919, entitled "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" It's the finest yet, and I believe I can do much good with it. A. M. BEATTY.

From a Cottonseed Oil Company.

Southland Cotton Oil Co., Paris, Tex.

I am enclosing herewith \$1, for which I will thank you to please mail me 20 copies of the supplement to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of November 13, entitled "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"
 O. M. PARKS, Cashier.

Contains a Great Truth.

Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

We will thank you to send us 500 of the little leaflet "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" as per sample enclosed. Every paragraph in this little leaflet contains a great truth, and we desire to get them at once to distribute to our people.

JOHN A. HOWARD, Secretary.

For Distribution by Newark (O.) Pastor.Benjamin Remington Weld, Pastor,
Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, O.

* * * May I ask for 200 copies of "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" promising you that they will be given careful distribution. May I say that it was my privilege some Sundays ago to refer to your editorial.
 BENJ. R. WELD.

Service to Common Cause.Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church,
John A. Erickson, Minister, Parkersburg, Pa.

I would like to avail myself of your offer of 100 copies of the editorial quoted from in a recent issue of the Continent. I will distribute them to 100 men of my church.

Thanking you for this service you are rendering to our common cause, I am,
 JOHN A. ERICKSON.

200 Copies for Erie (Pa.) Church.Calvary Baptist Church, Erie, Pa.
 Oliver C. Horsman, Pastor.

It was stated yesterday in our ministers' meeting that we could secure from you for distribution a notable article entitled, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" which appeared in the September number of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. I could place 200 copies to advantage among the members of my church, and would appreciate the opportunity of doing so.
 OLIVER C. HORSMAN.

Sane Contribution Toward Sober Thought.Presbyterian Church,
Rev. Edgar W. Day, Pastor,
Minerva, O.

* * * I am writing to ask you to send 100 copies of your editorial from which extracts were made in the Continent of September 25. I count the editorial one of the sanest contributions I have seen looking toward guiding aright the thought of our restless time, and desire these copies for a careful distribution.
 EDGAR W. DAY.

For Distribution to Non-Christians.The First Presbyterian Church,
Jamestown, N. D.

It is a privilege for me to accept the offer announced in the Continent of October 23 with reference to your recent editorial. The officers of this church will be glad to make use of 100 copies of it, sending them to non-Christian men of this city. I thank you for writing such an editorial.
 WARD F. BOYD.

One Thousand Copies.

(Telegram to Manufacturers Record.)

Memphis, Tenn.

Your letter 8th addressed to the City Club. Please send me 1000 copies of the Supplement for distribution with this week's Bulletin, which is due to go out Thursday evening. Complimentary reference will be made to it in the Bulletin. Send bill and will remit.
 C. C. HANSON,
 President City Club.

1000 Copies for Railroad Distribution.Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad,
Washington Southern Railroad,
Richmond, Va.

* * * I would be glad if you would mail 1000 copies of "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" to the R. F. & P. Railroad, Richmond, Va., in my care, and send me your invoice to cover, and we will place it in line for prompt settlement.
 H. J. WARTHEN, Supt. Motive Power.

Good Sense and Good Religion.

The Barrett Company, New York.

A few weeks ago you issued a reprint of a "sermon" which originally appeared in one of your issues of the past summer. This contains so much good sense and good religion that I am anxious to have one or two copies to keep. Enclosed please find 10 cents, for which kindly send me one or two copies, as I have forgotten whether they are five or ten cents each.
 W. A. CALDWELL.

For a Downtown Church.The Manse, Park Presbyterian Church,
Harry Burton Boyd, Pastor, Erie, Pa.

I would like to have 200 copies of the editorial "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" and will see that it is put in the hands of business men and workers in my congregation. I have a downtown church that ministers to a representative congregation.

Your editorial will help men think clearly in this present crisis.
 HARRY BURTON BOYD.

Definition of True Religion.

Norfolk (Berkley Station), Va.

I have received a copy of your "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" It appeals to me as a plain definition of true religion—man's humanity for man. It is an excellent sermon, and should be published by the press of the country. While it will not appeal to that class who boastfully proclaim they believe in no God, no religion and no law and order, yet it might catch the serious thought of those who directly and indirectly support them.
 JOS. A. WALLACE.

For Bible Class Study.

1536 E. 82d Street, Cleveland, O.

I submitted to the men's Bible Class of Wade Park Church the sample copy of "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" which you sent me and which you say you furnish to churches free of cost up to 250 copies. We have decided that we would like to distribute 1000 of these, and as you quoted no price for them, I am enclosing check for \$5, which we hope will be satisfactory compensation. If such is not the case, if you will forward me the 1000 copies and a bill for any difference, I will remit the same. You may feel disposed to include a sample copy or so of the larger size for posting.

I would like these to reach me by next Saturday, so that I may have them for Sunday morning class.
 H. C. CABLE.

Hit the Nail on the Head.

First Presbyterian Church,
N. S. Sichterman, Minister,
Elwood, Ind.

According to the Continent of October 23, I note that you offer to send out a recent editorial of yours, extracts of which appeared in the above paper. I should be very glad to have 150 of them for distribution here. I feel you hit the nail square on the head, and so thank God for you.

N. S. SICHTERMAN.

Aiding World Righteousness.

Havre de Grace Presbyterian Church,
Havre de Grace, Md.

* * * Will you please send me 100 copies of "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" for distribution not only in my own church but also in the town. I am thankful that a man of your position can write such deep editorials, and I feel that by distributing them among the men of this town you will be greatly aiding the growth of world righteousness.

HARRY W. RICHMOND, Pastor.

For Distribution to Long-Bell Employees.

Long-Bell Company, Quitman, Mass.

* * * Will you please arrange to send us 500 of the leaflets "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" and we will gladly pay for same.

The thoughts you have expressed come nearer reaching the point and offer the best solution for the difficulties confronting all people of the world today than any thoughts we have had an opportunity to read.

It is our intention to place one of these leaflets in the pay envelope of every employee of this company.

R. F. MORSE, General Manager.

For a Wider Distribution.

Mayor's Office,
De Funik Springs, Fla.

I enclose you herewith 15 cents in stamps, for which please send me three copies of your recent circular entitled "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" It is a splendid article, as are also so many of the others which I have read in your great magazine, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Really the matter which you are writing in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD ought to be put in the newspapers, so that it could be read generally, and not merely by those who are accustomed to reading the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

WM. W. FLOURNOY.

Thought Provoking.

The New Era Movement of the Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.
New York City.

In the absence of Dr. Holt from the office, I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your communication of November 3, together with a set of leaflets entitled "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" and wish to thank you for same in behalf of Dr. Holt. I am sending the leaflets on to him immediately, as was his special request.

I have been very interested in reading the little leaflet myself, and must confess that it does make one stop and think—something that we do not always take time to do in these busy days.

HELEN W. PIKE, Secretary to Dr. Holt.

Embodies Religious Ideals.

Textile Industrial Institute,
Model Mill Department,
Spartanburg, S. C.

I have just received the November 13 issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, with the supplement. This supplement embodies the religious ideas and ideals which we are trying to work out at the Textile Industrial Institute and Model Mill. I wish to congratulate you and to express to you my interest and appreciation in all your efforts along this line.

This copy I am going to frame and hang at the most public place in the Model Mill, and would like to have several other copies for use in other parts of the school if you can spare them.

C. H. DEAL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Domestic Pottery Products in Large Demand.

Newell, W. Va., January 5—[Special.]—That the demand for dinnerware will be more acute this year than ever before is the opinion of general ware manufacturers, as well as buyers of these products. Since the close of the holiday rush retail stocks are greatly depleted, and distributors now freely admit that they are unable to supply matchings in any great volume, and that local demand continues as strong as during the holiday season.

Before the war, approximately one-half of the dishes used in America were made in this country. The other half came from abroad. The reason was that wages were much lower in Europe. American potters could not compete on some lines and pay American wages. Cost of labor has gone away up in Europe, but the American potter still pays more than double the wages paid in any foreign pottery. Yet very little foreign pottery is coming to this country, that is, very little compared with pre-war days.

The European potter lacks fuel, men and transportation facilities. Hence the demand for American dishes has almost doubled. Obviously the demand cannot be met. Pottery construction, like pottery manufacture, is a slow process. Besides, the high cost of building and the scarcity of skilled workmen prohibit large or quick extensions. It takes two years to build a pottery and three years to train a potter. There are not enough trained men to fully run the potteries now operating.

The temper of the men is not such as to guarantee maximum production. The output per man is not what it once was, and it cannot be helped. The capacity of the American potteries was large enough to meet all the demands before the war. But there was not a large surplus capacity for making goods that could not be sold. Hence the domestic potter cannot take up the slack created by the large decrease in importations.

This means a national famine in dishes which promises to continue indefinitely.

Without attempting to place the responsibility for this condition, it clearly does not lie with the American potter. He is doing his best to meet the situation. He is declining to ship anything out of the country, although the markets of the world are now open to him for the first time. He is confining his shipments to the home markets, and largely to his pre-war customers. His deepest concern is that he cannot keep his customers supplied. His toughest job is trying to explain the following: Why orders cannot be filled for many months. Why definite shipping dates cannot be set. Why all estimates of dates are liable to go wrong. Why all orders must in fairness be filled in rotation. Why requests for preference to certain orders must be refused, no matter what the circumstances. Why fixed prices cannot be quoted to apply, no matter when shipment is made.

The opportunity is wide open for profiteering, but the manufacturers have taken a stand firmly against that practice from the beginning. They say the customer will be charged a legitimate margin of profit only, and that prices will never be above the prevailing market, and sometimes below it. But fluctuations in cost are so rapid and extreme that the cost of goods to be shipped months in the future cannot be estimated. Therefore, they must either continue to accept orders at prices prevailing at time of shipment, or set the price so high as to provide against all contingencies. The latter alternative is the easier and more profitable, but it isn't fair to the buyer or the customer.

Big Wool and Mohair Sales.

Sales of Texas wool and mohair have been active during recent weeks. Referring to these products, a dispatch from Kerrville, Tex., says:

"Sales of fall clips of wool and mohair have taken place recently at Kerrville and a number of other concentrating points in this part of Texas. Charles Schreiner has sold about 1,000,000 pounds of mohair and nearly 400,000 pounds of short wool. F. A. Pipe & Co. have sold about 400,000 pounds of mohair and 125,000 pounds of short wool stored at Uvalde."

"The Wool Grower's Central Storage Co. of San Angelo is disposing of 150,000 pounds of mohair, 125,000 pounds of six months' wool and 30,000 pounds of 12 months' wool. While prices paid for the mohair and wool are not publicly known, it is stated they are higher than the prevailing prices last year at this time. Most of the mohair and wool were sold to buyers for Boston firms."

"The Angora goat and sheep industry of middle western Texas is in prosperous condition."

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Thinks Governor Lowden Best Understands Needs of Mississippi Valley and of Entire Nation—Hearty Commendation of Work and Views of Manufacturers Record.

S. EVERLY SIMONSON, Luxora, Ark.

I wish to express my appreciation of your issue of January 1, containing the excellent address of Governor Frank A. Lowden of Illinois before the Memphis meeting of the Southern Alluvial Land Association. It was full of more practical encouragement and hope for Southern progress and development than anything that has appeared. And coming from a man of such national prominence and one who has made an every-day practical success of land development, livestock and general agriculture on his large Illinois, Texas and Arkansas properties, it has unusual significance as these facts become known.

It has been my privilege to work closely with Governor Lowden for many years in the purchase and development of his Southern properties. I beg to say that Governor Lowden is for the whole nation the most hopeful of any man in prospect for the Presidency from every test and point of view, including location in the very heart of the Mississippi Valley watershed, where is produced the great major sustenance of the nation and major vote of the nation. Having such an intimate acquaintance with the Southern situation, and being in hearty sympathy with Southern progress and development, it would be inexcusably unwise for any man having the true progress, development and best general interest of the nation, and particularly the Mississippi Valley, at heart to lend weight to the candidacy of some aspirant from the Pacific coast or the rocks of New England who knows little of the needs of this country, where greater returns for the individual and the national well-being can be obtained with a given expenditure of money and effort than in any other part of the United States.

I have made my home for the past 18 years in the South, and think I know the situation both North and South unusually well.

Enclosed please find remittance for 25 extra copies of your January 1 issue. Many people have asked me for a copy. Also please find enclosed remittance for renewal of my subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for one year from expiration.

I appreciate more highly than I can well express your fearless, safe and sound position on all the many vital questions and problems that arise. I sometimes marvel that, dealing with all the big problems that arise, you do not sometimes get mixed up on the wrong side, but you never do. You are boldly and clearly right all the time.

I have already written too long a letter, but hesitate to close without complimenting you on your excellent issue of November 20, devoted so largely to the subject and importance of "work."

The First All-Electric Steel Mill.

The Hess Steel Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

We note that the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, in its January 6, 1920, edition, prints an article under the caption "All-Electric Steel Mill," in which the claim is made for the Electric Alloy Co. that its new mill to be erected in the Youngstown steel district "will be * * * the first all-electric one in the country."

This is in error, since that credit belongs to Baltimore through the installation in Baltimore of the Hess Steel Corporation, which was actually the first one to use electric current exclusively for its entire requirements.

It began operations in the late fall of 1915 with a single sixteen-ton Heroult furnace, which was promptly followed by a second similar unit, to which were added during the war four additional similar units, making the present equipment of the corporation one of six Heroult furnaces of seven tons each, in addition to an electrically-driven 9-inch and 20-inch mill installed in 1915.

The reason that prompted this corporation to install only elec-

tric furnaces was its realization that electric melting from cold scrap produced the highest grade of steel, even though the cost was necessarily somewhat above the cost of steels produced in the open-hearth furnace. Some time was required before this was generally realized by the users of high-grade steels and for the creation of the present enviable reputation that the corporation enjoys.

Shall Our Soldiers Receive Any Additional Compensation?

THE GUNN REALTY CO., Guntown, Fla.

I enclose herewith my check for \$6.50 covering one year's subscription to your magazine.

I have a copy of the December 4 issue before me now, and have read with gratification your earnest and conscientious endeavor in putting forth the truth to the lies of Bolshevism and its kin. But, on page 124 under the heading of "Bonus to American Soldiers," it seems to me that you are a little inconsistent. I am speaking as a discharged soldier, who spent two years in the army, and 18 months in France. I can think of nothing that would aid and abet the present lack of interest in workers in increasing production than what you express in the phrase of a petty politician—some of the stuff they used in the old days with the G. A. R. boys. The American Legion stands first for Americanism, and will not be affiliated with any political party as long as it does not trample on what Americanism stands for. Can anyone imagine a more healthy organization?

I believe that the average soldier, and I speak principally of those who went to France, does not expect any charity from vote-grasping politicians. I believe that the underlying thought, although it may not have been recognized in many of us, "That we were squaring up accounts, paying our debt to civilization with something of greater value than mere money. We were paying a debt that we owed to our forefathers and the generations which have lived, suffered and died to preserve civilization unto us."

At this time to give demobilized soldiers any large bonuses would assist the radical element in our midst more than any one thing. It has been a hard enough fight to beat back as it is, and now don't throw things out of gear by such as this. Our Government does not need to pay her sons so that she can trust them to be loyal in time of peril, as they have shown her in hundreds of ways since their demobilization that they are true sons of democratic America.

I am making these statements more from substantial evidence than imagination; for illustration: One evening in Paris at the Palais de Glace during a boxing match, given by the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Samuel Gompers was present, and the usual custom when anyone of note is present, that they be introduced to the audience, was followed. After the match Mr. Gompers made a short talk, which ran roughly as follows:

That all the men in the army should come back home, the many thousands of us, receive a large compensation from the Government, and lay around and enjoy ourselves. I will not state how much this was to be, as it would sound too absurd to a hard worker. While Mr. Gompers was making all these great assertions of what he was trying to do for us, there was a pitying grin running over the whole audience. It struck me and I made special effort to ascertain if it had struck the rest of the fellows the same as it did me. I found that the whole subject was looked at in a humorous light, and such a thing as a large bonus was farthest from their minds. Mr. Gompers' speech was to most of us just an old man wanting to tell the boys something nice, of what he was going to do when the circus came to town.

Now, on the night I speak of, the Palais was crowded and when Mr. Gompers sat down there wasn't as much enthusiasm shown as they would have given to a second-rate boxer. I use the above to show that en masse the American soldier is not looking for charity.

Let us take care of the sick and wounded, let them want for

nothing, they and their dependents, but let us able-bodied sons beat back as men and not hired vassals. If the country feels that they owe us something, let them in years to come, in our declining years, see that the boys who have not been so successful as others do not want.

Don't worry about us. But let us all work to eradicate this running sore from our body politic. I speak of the ones who held the country by the throat and knifed their brothers in the back while they were facing the foe. These pampered and petted stay-at-homes will cause more trouble than the boys who went over the top.

No, we do not have to be paid, petted or pampered to still remain the true sons of our fathers, and if our men of affairs at Washington will show more backbone and more efficiency, we can depend on us.

CLINTON J. GUNN.

[We feel sure that the safety of this country does largely depend upon our former soldiers. They must inevitably be our reliance against the Bolshevik spirit of the hour, and but for them we would indeed be in grave danger of the destruction of our Government. We fully appreciate their patriotism and that they as a body are not asking for any Government bonus, but we recognize that the 106,000,000 people who stayed at home while 4,000,000 men were called to the colors owe a limitless debt of gratitude to them. They sacrificed business, they left homes and loved ones, they risked their lives that the rest of us might be safe. Many of these men were and are poor. Many had families dependent upon them, and for these reasons we have felt that our country owed them, not as a favor or as a bonus, but as a debt, some recognition of this indebtedness.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

An Interesting Statement of Conditions in the Furniture Industry.

A. D. WITTEN, President American Furniture Co., Martinsville, Virginia.

We have received from the State Corporation Commission an amendment of our charter, increasing our capital from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000. This extra capital will be utilized in the building of a new plant; we are not sure when we will begin building, but we do not think we will begin this new project before June.

Present conditions in the furniture business are very much unsettled. Lumber that cost us \$40 twelve months ago is now being quoted at \$125 to \$140 per M. This refers to red gum and oak particularly. It would seem that there is likely to be a considerable shortage in the supply of lumber, and it is not to be wondered at when one considers that this country has only about 37 per cent of the standing hardwood timber. Sweden and Norway about 4 per cent, Russia about 45 per cent and the balance scattered throughout the world.

It is believed that it will be some time before Europe can get her supply of hardwood from Russia, as was the case before the war. Then, too, we now have in progress unprecedented building of homes, which will undoubtedly keep up for several years.

The mirror situation is serious. It is reported that several of the large plate-glass factories in the country have sold out to the automobile people, and if this is true it will leave only 40 per cent of the normal production to supply other industries. In this case, mirrors for furniture will be excessively high. The price now for mirrors is about 400 per cent higher than before the war, and if they go very much higher they will be almost prohibitive on furniture. This information will evidently be of interest to your readers.

I want to congratulate you on the splendid editorials you have been publishing in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, all of which seem to me to hit the nail on the head, and no doubt those articles ring true to every true American. I hope that you will keep up this good work. Don't let our subscription expire.

We Only Wish We Could Send It Free to All Ministers

First Presbyterian Church,
Rev. W. H. Irvine, Pastor,

Helena, Ark., January 1.

Having my attention called by a friend to your generous offer to ministers, giving them a half-year rate, I accept this offer with pleasure and gratitude.

You will find enclosed my check for \$3.25.

WM. H. IRVINE.

The Social Unrest in Southern Mountains.

J. D. BURTON, Oakdale, Tenn.

The writer speaks for the Southern Highlanders, with whom he has resided and worked for 15 years.

Here are found real Americans—descendants of Scotch-Irish and Anglo-Saxon ancestors—who have never intermarried with foreign blood and have kept intact American ideals.

There is a feeling among many leaders that the Southern mountaineers, like the Jewish race of old, are preserved for a specific purpose, and that is to safeguard the American Republic from foes both within and without.

Sergeant Alvin C. York of the Tennessee mountains, who killed 20 Germans, put 30 machine guns out of action and captured 132 prisoners, including a German major, is the product of an environment which produces the type of men who can be depended on for remarkable service in times of crisis.

It is not an environment of a conventional civilization, but one which pertains to the simple life and deep-rooted citizenship convictions.

The topography of our Southern mountains, where one ravine may be separated many miles by wagon road from its neighbor over the mountain on the other side, but only a short distance "as the crow flies," calls for local self-government in matters of religion, politics and social service.

During the year just closed the writer traveled over 12,000 miles in the mountains of Tennessee and addressed many gatherings, patriotic, religious and social, in various communities, and through these public assemblies and scores of visits to families in their homes, the one predominant note that seems to pervade the mind of our mountain folk in regard to social unrest is a feeling that there is too much centralizing of power of everything social, religious and political.

To the mountaineer it is "canned goods," with an occasional "demonstrator" to tell him how to open and to take, and he is growing tired of living out of "cans."

He judges a tree by its fruit, and he discounts the multiplicity of organizations that have to do with his conduct, and for which he is expected to defray all expenses.

He feels that it is hard to arrive at just and fair conclusions on public issues because news matter is "colored" to suit the occasion or the interest which it represents, and thereby weaken his confidence in organized society.

He believes in America, but is bitter against any "machine" or organization that would destroy his freedom of thought and action, and consequently treats with contempt efforts to paternalize him.

The tendency in the Southern mountains is to begin at the bottom and work upward instead of beginning at the top and working downward, and resentment is offered to any concerted effort that would police from afar the conscience and conduct of the local inhabitants.

Restoration of confidence in "organizations" of all sorts will come by making the local community a partner in same.

The Danger of Underproduction of Farm Crops.

CHAS. B. METCALFE, San Angelo, Tex.
San Angelo, Texas.

The articles in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of December 11, including our address and W. B. Yeary's and your very comprehensive editorials, to hand.

I wish to thank you for your very liberal use of space in furtherance of this good cotton cause and especially to commend your broad, correct and fearless stand.

People cannot and will not continue production unless they can receive remuneration.

Town people now charge the planters of cotton \$3.50 per ewt. for picking cotton, or over \$10 per day wages. This cuts up the return to the renter and farmer. Next year they will plant only as much as they can pick with their own labor. Decreased production will result; thousands of pounds are rotting in the field now. There is no profit in paying exorbitant wages to unwilling labor, which is scarce. Many thousands of bushels of wheat lie rotting in shocks in the fields. Not 10 per cent of wheat acreage for 1919 is planted this fall. No labor is available at prices that will be repaid by next year's crop.

The men who till the soil and live on it should receive the pay to make possible production for all.

Good Roads and Streets

National Highway Act Now Before Congress in Revised Form.

Washington, D. C., January 10—[Special.]—The measure known as the Townsend bill has been redrawn and reintroduced in Congress. Henceforth it is to be known as the National Highway Act, and in its present form will be pressed to definite action as firmly and consistently as legislative conditions will warrant.

Two main objects—the construction of a national highway system and the creation of a Federal Highway Commission—are sought in the National Highway Act. It proposes that the commission shall establish, construct, maintain, improve and regulate a national system of highways composed of connecting interstate roads, which shall, by the most practicable routes and with due consideration for the principal centers of agricultural and industrial production, afford ingress into and egress from each State. Such national system may include highways to and from important water ports and highways connecting at the border with the main highways in countries adjoining the United States, but shall not include any highway in a municipality having a population, as shown by the latest available Federal census, of 5000 or more.

The proposed act also provides that the commission may make all necessary surveys and maps in connection with the establishment, construction, maintenance, improvement or regulation of the national system of highways, and may construct, maintain, improve and regulate any highway which is a part of the national system, or, in its discretion, may contract with any State highway department for such surveys or maps, or for the construction, maintenance or improvement of any such highway in such State. Any such contract with a State highway department shall be based upon and shall include plans, specifications and estimates prepared by the commission, and the commission shall supervise and enforce the performance of such contracts.

It is also proposed that the portion of the national highway system in each State shall equal 1 per cent of the total highway mileage used as such in the State as ascertained by the commission. In every State where such 1 per cent will not suffice to enable the national highway system to afford at least two highways connecting with national highways in adjoining States, the commission shall increase the mileage of the national system sufficiently to provide two such highways. This provision has been included to avoid any semblance of partiality to any particular State.

The commission will be authorized to select as part of the national system any highway which has been constructed by or in behalf of a State or civil subdivision and which accords with a standard deemed by the commission to be adequate for present and probable future traffic, or which, in the opinion of the commission, can be reconstructed to accord with such standard. The commission shall value the reproduction cost of any such highway at current prices and wages, and shall construct, or may, in its discretion, contract with the State highway department for the construction of other highways connecting or correlating with the national system of a mileage equal in value to the highway so selected, and to pay therefor out of the appropriation to be made for the construction of the national highway system.

One of the provisions of the proposed act is that no money so appropriated shall be expended in any State until the Legislature of such State assents to the provisions of the act and to the taking over by the commission of existing State roads or rights of way as a part of the national system, except that until the final adjournment of the first regular session of the Legislature held after the act takes effect the assent of the Governor of the State shall be sufficient to authorize such expenditures.

In consideration of the benefits to be derived by each State from the establishment of a national highway system, a condition precedent to the construction by the commission of any highway selected as part of the national system in such State is that the existing right of way on the route of such highway shall be transferred by the State or the proper civil subdivision thereof to the United States as fully as may be permitted under the Constitution of the State.

That only such durable types of surface and kinds of material

shall be adopted for the construction and repair of any highway which is a part of the national system as will adequately meet the existing and probable future traffic needs and conditions. The commission will determine the types of construction and reconstruction, and the character of improvement, repair and maintenance, in each case selecting the type and character best suited for each locality, proper consideration being given to the probable character and extent of future traffic. The commission is to be charged with the duty of establishing an efficient method of maintenance for all highways comprised in the national system, which method shall be adequate for the needs of the traffic affected, and shall set aside such sums from the appropriations provided as may be necessary.

It is proposed that all highways in the national system shall, unless in the opinion of the commission rendered impracticable by physical conditions, excessive cost or legal obstacles, have a right of way of the width of not less than 66 feet and a wearing surface of an adequate width, which shall not be less than 20 feet.

It will be a part of the commission's work to encourage a more general use of public roads and highways and to collect, publish and disseminate for the benefit of all sections of the United States useful information on highway transportation, construction and maintenance.

That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act it is proposed to appropriate \$50,000,000, which shall become immediately available; \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and \$100,000,000 for each of the three succeeding fiscal years, in all \$425,000,000, which shall be available until expended.

It further provides that after deducting the running expenses and cost of maintenance the commission shall annually apportion the remainder of each appropriation among the States in the ratio that the mileage selected in each State bears to the total mileage selected in all the States.

"Path to Paradise" Planned as Part of Highway System Connecting Florida With Other Southern States and North and West.

Washington, January 6—[Special.]—The "Path to Paradise" will be definitely established and marked as part of the plan to connect Florida and other Southern States by a system of good roads, with the East, the North and the West, a plan endorsed by the Southern Settlement and Development Organization and its affiliated State development associations throughout the South. The name has been suggested for one or more of the principal links in this system, which would extend from Boston to Florida, from St. Paul and Chicago to Florida and from the Pacific coast to Florida. That is part of the platform and program of the new Florida Development Association.

There are good roads in Florida and other Southern States, but they are not in all cases connected up so as to afford through routes of smooth highway for the motor tourist. It is proposed that the Southern State development associations shall promote the connecting up of these good roads and the construction of new stretches of good roads where necessary, securing the co-operation of the Federal, State and local governments and of good roads interests generally in support of this plan.

Clement S. Ucker of Baltimore, executive vice-president of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, and a member of the Federal Highway Council, is going South next week to assist in developing the idea while closing up details in connection with the organization and program of the Florida State Association. W. A. McGirt of Wilmington, N. C., manager of the North Carolina Landowners' Association, and president of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, is chairman of a committee representing the development organizations of the South, in connection with the plan for putting through the Southern highway project.

"We have already a continuous good highway from Baltimore to Washington; indeed, from Boston to Washington," said Mr. Ucker. "The Southern States are building good roads, and they will have more and more Federal aid in this work. We ought to see to it that a good road is built from Washington to Richmond, to Raleigh, to Columbia, and then on down to Florida by the most expeditious route. There should be a branch or parallel road through the coastal plain, connecting Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. They would connect with the good

road system of Florida, which has cost many millions of dollars, and would enable the tourist to go clear down the Florida east coast, that wonderful riviera of the new world, destined to become the nation's playground, to Miami."

From Miami a good road should follow the Tamiami Trail through the Everglades, that former region of picturesque swamp that is now being drained to support untold herds of cattle and to grow unlimited quantities of foodstuffs. Over it to Fort Myers and up the west coast the tourist could practically circle the Florida peninsula. It would connect with an east and west road through North Florida from Jacksonville to Pensacola.

No more romantic highway could be located in all the Americas than that projected in and to Florida. The motor car traversing it would be following in the footsteps of the Spanish conquistador and the Franciscan monk, missionary to the Indians. Traversing the old haunts of the Seminole Indians, it would take the tourist to the scene of the imprisonment of their most famous chieftain, Osceola, at picturesque Fort Marion, St. Augustine, a cell in which to this day are evidences of his stay, and from which two other Indian chiefs are said to have escaped by wrenching apart the iron bars of its window, according to local tradition.

From Fort Marion, with its legends of Spanish rule, torture chamber and secret dungeon discovered accidentally by an officer of the United States Army, the modern tourist would in either direction journey in the wake of the old Spanish monks. The old Spanish missions of California are well known, a series of them stretching from San Diego to San Francisco, and situated as far apart as a monk could walk in one day. It is not so well known that the Spanish began a similar system on the east coast. Starting southward from Fort Marion one finds the picturesque ruin of a Spanish mission, and also the remains of an ancient Spanish fort at New Smyrna, Fla.

On the other hand, to the Northward, there is an interesting Spanish mission ruin buried in the woods near St. Mary's, Ga., while another ruin of similar character has been found at Darien, Ga., just a day's journey distant. It has been pointed out that these ruins could be restored and would attract the tourist.

Going westward from St. Augustine, the oldest city in America, the motor highway, successor of the Spanish "King's Highway," would pass through Tallahassee, capital of Florida, which is said to have been located by the two commissioners appointed from Washington to take over the authority of government when the United States acquired Florida from Spain. One commissioner went to St. Augustine and another to Pensacola, the capitals of the two Spanish provinces that went to make one great American State. The commissioners were instructed to meet each other and establish a capital for Uncle Sam's latest acquired territory. They started eastward from Pensacola and westward from St. Augustine, met in the vicinity of what is now Tallahassee, and finally decided to have the capital there.

The old Spanish fort at Pensacola would be another picturesque attraction for the tourist. It is proposed that the Florida and other Southern State road systems be connected by another great highway with the Middle West and the Great Lakes region, coming down through Tennessee and Alabama. A third would connect the Southeast with the lower Mississippi Valley, and beyond that with the Pacific coast via the route of the old Spanish trail.

If he did not find the fountain of eternal youth with Ponce de Leon in Florida the motorist could follow the path blazed by Hernando De Soto in his effort to reach a similar fountain at the Hot Springs of Arkansas, in the course of which he died and was buried in the bosom of the Mississippi River, which he had discovered; only the modern tourist would succeed, by way of Southern good roads. Following the proposed highway to the lower Mississippi, he could visit Mobile, Ala., where there were other structures indicative of Spain's might and religion, and also New Orleans, which is rich in memories and atmosphere of old France and old Spain.

Approaching the South, the Western tourist would traverse a region replete with historical associations and with romance and picturesque scenery. Leaving San Diego and the California chain of Spanish missions, he would cross Arizona and New Mexico, with their history of Spanish gold seekers, picturesque Pueblo Indians and the like. Santa Fe would lure him in one direction: the Alamo in another, with its record of old-world tyranny, and Texas and American heroism; and so on eastward.

Part of the plan for establishing these several great highways to

and through the South would be to locate along them hotels at the end of each day's journey, and lunch stations in between, instead of Spanish missions, or perhaps in the appearance of Spanish missions. Then it is proposed to have these establishments serve typically Southern products and Southern dishes in Southern styles, and cooked by black mammyes. One leader would be sweet potatoes; others, rice, dewberries, scuppernong grapes, Georgia peaches, Florida alligator pears and other fruits, cane syrup, and meat and dairy products, produced as far as practicable on demonstration farms and in model vineyards, orchards and dairies close to the eating places.

In that way, it is pointed out, the tourist, while seeing the beauties and learning anew the history of the South, would have an opportunity to judge of its good things to eat, as well as to become acquainted with its resources and possibilities and opportunities.

North Carolina Highway Operations Attract Northern Road Builders.

Raleigh, N. C., January 12—[Special.]—North Carolina is afire with desire for fine roads. Lenoir county is expending \$2,000,000 on hard-surface roads, and now Craven, a very rich county, of which Newbern is the county-seat, is making plans to vote the same amount, so as to make all its roads modern. This county has chosen vitrified brick, and all its main highways are now laid with this material. This work has to be very carefully done to make it stand, particularly in regard to the foundation. The soil is almost entirely sandy, as it is far down in the coastal plain, only one county being between it and the ocean.

There is a strong movement, headed by influential people of Charlotte and Wilmington and the 245 miles of territory between these two important points, for a flat bond issue of \$50,000,000 by the State for highways, this to supplement the present bond issues and funds raised in other ways. Contractors from the North now have their eyes on highway work in North Carolina as a region of opportunity for big things in this line. The Gill Company of Binghamton, N. Y., is building the Central Highway through Lenoir county, under contract, for \$750,000, and other large contractors from that territory are on the ground ready with bids. Before March three of the largest road builders in the North, including New England, are to be here with extensive equipment of machinery and trained men, and this will have the effect of relieving the shiftlessness of much of the labor here, which at most will only work five days in the week and which loaf on Saturday, this applying particularly to negro labor. Besides, there is only a short period in the year when road work cannot be done here, and hence Northern contractors see large opportunities in this State, which cuts such a figure in road building, and which is embarking on plans which are vast indeed in almost every part of its area.

Fulton County, Georgia, Expend Nearly \$1,500,000 for Good Roads in 1919.

Atlanta, Ga., January 9—[Special.]—Nearly \$1,500,000 was spent by Fulton county in road improvement and paving during 1919, according to the annual report of W. A. Hansell, Jr., superintendent of public works. This is the largest amount the county has ever expended in such work in a single year.

One of the most notable improvements was the paving of Pace's Ferry road, this improvement costing about \$140,000. The work is not yet completed, but it is expected that it will be finished during the first two months of this year.

The construction of a concrete pavement in Lee street and the East Point road, costing something over \$200,000, was another big achievement. This paving is the heaviest and thickest that has ever been laid in Fulton county. This work was done by convict forces.

Peachtree road was also completed during the year. This work, which was begun in 1918, cost something over \$211,000.

Other important improvements were made on the Marietta road, Gordon and Cascade roads, Bellwood avenue and on the Hapeville road.

Present indications are that 1920 will see road improvements of an even more extensive nature throughout Fulton county than was the case in 1919.

RAILROADS

Car Shortage Hampers Lumbermen.

Reports received by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, show that car shortage, running up, it is said, to 12,000 cars, has been a big factor in the lumber movement of the past few weeks, but now, with the recent removal of the embargo placed on lumber shipments by the Union Pacific and other Northern railroad lines, the situation is expected to improve. In the State of Washington, the car shortage is said to have been the worst ever known, and one prominent lumberman stated that his company was closing its camps and paying off 1700 men; that it had piled up lumber and shingles to the limit, but hoped to start running again this month if the car outlook is reasonably favorable.

The chief trade deterrent to the lumberman, in the South and Southwest also, is the prevailing and prospective car shortage. While manufacturers are trying to maintain production, unshipped stocks are accumulating. Although there is a persistent demand, the output cannot be shipped because of lack of cars, and this has the effect of forcing up prices. Lumbermen are urging the Railroad Administration to furnish relief, not only for their own sake, but so that the consumer may get the product freely.

In the Southern hardwood sections transportation has had some effect upon mill output, but the inability to log because of continued rains has been the principal cause of low production during the greater part of the past year.

Houston to San Antonio.

The Houston, Richmond & San Antonio Traction Co. is the new name adopted for the Houston, Richmond & Western Traction Co., which some time ago announced plans for the construction of a railway in Texas. Now, according to a report from Austin, the State capital, the charter has been amended and the capital stock increased from \$50,000 to \$250,000. Capt. Ed Kennedy of Houston and a party of Pittsburgh capitalists went to Austin for the purpose, and he is quoted as saying that soon the company will begin construction of its proposed road, about 200 miles long, via Richmond, Wharton, Yoakum, Gonzales, Willow Springs and New Berlin. A feeder is also to be built between Yoakum and Victoria, Tex. Power is to be obtained from the plant of the Houston & Guadalupe Water Power Co. at Oak Forest, nine miles from Gonzales. Grading to the amount of about 60 miles was done some time ago out of Houston and Yoakum, but high costs during the war stopped work. H. A. Halverton of Houston is president. It is further stated that \$1,000,000 of bonuses are subscribed along the route.

Mount Mitchell Railroad May Be Bought.

A report from Asheville, N. C., says that a temporary organization is being formed with the idea of purchasing the Mount Mitchell Railroad from Perley & Crockett, lumbermen, so that the line may be preserved and operated for tourist travel to and from the summit of the highest mountain east of the Rockies. The price is mentioned as being \$160,000, and M. A. Erskine of Asheville and N. Buckner, secretary of the Asheville Board of Trade, are, respectively, temporary chairman and secretary of the committee. A further meeting is to be held as soon as possible, probably this week, and application may be made at once for a charter. It is hoped to open the road to tourists April 1. Col. Sanford H. Cohen has for some time been active in urging that something be done to save the lumber line, which for a while was open also to passengers, but had to cease carrying them during the war. The line is 22 miles long from Black Mountain Station, which is on the Southern Railway 14 miles east of Asheville.

New Railroad Equipment.

The Union Tank Car Co., which furnishes tank cars for transportation of petroleum, has, on account of its steadily expanding business, contracted for 5500 all-steel tank cars of 10,000 gallons capacity, each to be delivered this year. They will cost

about \$17,000,000, of which \$12,000,000 will be paid with the proceeds of a new stock issue and the rest out of current earnings.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., Birmingham, Ala., has ordered 25 coke cars from the Pressed Steel Car Co.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad has ordered 300 tank cars from the American Car & Foundry Co.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is reported in the market for 1000 gondola cars.

Increasing Use of Motor Cars.

A report from Poplar Bluff, Mo., is indicative of the increasing interest in and the use of motor cars in railroad service. The Butler County Railroad, operating from Poplar Bluff to Piggott, Ark., has opened up a new line from Fagus, Mo., to Tipperary, Ark., and has established service with a motor car. The line is owned by the Brooklyn Cooperage Co.

The Valdosta, Moultrie & Western Railroad Co., according to a report from Moultrie, Ga., also contemplates using motor cars on its line between Valdosta and Moultrie, 42 miles. It is understood that the officers of the road contemplate establishing a shop at Valdosta for the construction of motor cars not only for use on the line, but for sale to other railroads.

Increased Business Compels Rail and Engine Orders.

President John T. Cochrane of the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad Corporation states that his company some weeks ago placed an order for 500 tons of heavy section new steel rail with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., part of which shipment has already arrived, and this will all be used in replacing lighter section rail in the main track.

He states that he has within the last 10 days contracted for a new heavy-type consolidation locomotive, which is now being built and will be delivered in about 40 days. He further said that all the power on the railroad was being run to fullest capacity and that one additional engine that had just received complete overhauling at the company's York shops will be put in service at once.

Mr. Cochrane remarked that these improvements and others he expected to make were the result of an increased volume of business and new industries moving in on the line.

Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association to Meet in Asheville February 26-28.

Asheville, N. C., January 10—[Special.]—The eighth annual session of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association will be held in Asheville February 26, 27 and 28.

It was originally intended to hold the meeting January 15 and 16, but the date was changed to February 26-7-8 in order to accommodate a number of State highway officials who could not be present on the former date.

With the increased interest in paved highways and uniform legislation, in connection with automotive traffic, the Asheville session bids fair to be largely attended and of unusual interest to all persons interested in road construction, automotive construction and the manufacture of machinery for road-building equipment.

It is claimed that Buncombe county, of which Asheville is the capital, has more paved roads than any county in the South, and this visit will enable good roads enthusiasts of the South to examine the best construction of concrete and the various types of asphalt-macadam roads in the Asheville district. The Dixie highway across Buncombe county, 28.3 miles, is paved about half and half with concrete and asphalt-macadam. The Central highway, from Asheville east to Ridgecrest, located on the Great Eastern Divide, is now being built with a five-inch concrete base, with a two-inch asphalt wearing surface. It is expected to complete this stretch of road during the summer of 1920.

Silk Hosiery from South Carolina Mill.

Silk hosiery will be the product of the Gaffney (S. C.) Knitting Mill, recently mentioned as incorporated with \$25,000 capital. This company has organized and ordered its equipment of machinery for a daily output of 250 dozen pairs of hose. Its president is C. M. Smith and W. E. Peeler is general manager.

TEXTILE

Contracts Awarded for \$1,000,000 Mill.

Contract has been awarded to the Aberthaw Construction Co. of Atlanta and Boston for building the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills' recently announced \$1,000,000 cotton mill at Mebane, N. C., with J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., engaged as the architect and engineer. This plant will have 10,000 spindles, with electric power drive, manufacturing hosiery yarns to be consumed in the Durham company's various hosiery knitting mills. In connection with the mill there will be extensive improvements for building a village community and supplying public utilities.

Wehadkee Yarn Mills' Enlargement.

All contracts have been awarded for the recently announced enlargement for the Wehadkee Yarn Mills of Rock Mills, Ala. The company will erect a brick mill-construction 78x74-foot building and equip it with 2856 spindles driven by electric power, giving the plant an increased weekly output to 30,000 pounds of yarn. Park A. Dallis of Atlanta is the architect, and the Batson-Cook Company of West Point, Ga., is the contractor.

Thistle Mills to Be Increased.

J. P. Stockton and associates have purchased the Thistle Mills at Ilchester, near Baltimore. They will increase the size of the plant and continue the manufacture of high-grade heavy cotton duck, there being 6500 spindles, with accompanying looms, in position. The Stockton Commission Co. of New York has been appointed sole agent of the Thistle Mills.

Hosiery Mills to Build \$300,000 Dormitory.

The Durham Hosiery Mills of Durham, N. C., will erect a dormitory building for girls at a cost of \$300,000. This is another example of the progressive spirit manifested by the millowners of the South in investing capital to better the living conditions of their help. The building will be 90x190 feet, 4 stories and basement, with roof garden; room for 200 girls, gymnasium, swimming pool, library, auditorium, reception-rooms, kitchen, dining-room and all modern conveniences, such as steam heat, electric elevators, shower bath, etc. The architects are Milburn, Heister & Co. of Washington, D. C., and Durham, N. C.

North State Cotton Mill Co.

An equipment of 5040 spindles, driven by electric power, has been ordered for a plant which the North State Cotton Mill will establish at Taylorsville, N. C. This company has organized with a capitalization of \$500,000, and James Watts is general manager.

Textile Mill Notes.

The Amazon Cotton Mills and the Jewel Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C., will double their capacity.

E. J. F. Mitchener and associates have incorporated the Franklinton (N. C.) Hosiery Mills with \$150,000 capital.

An increase of capital from \$30,000 to \$100,000 has been announced for the Princeton (Ky.) Hosiery Mills Co.

C. B. Armstrong, A. K. Winget, C. C. Armstrong and associates have chartered the Mildred Cotton Mills Co., Gastonia, N. C., to build a 12,000-spindle cotton mill.

A. Markham & Co. have contract to erect the Puritan Cordage Co.'s addition at Louisville, Ky. This will be a 200x150-ft. structure, costing \$125,000. Meyer & Brenner are the architects.

Plans have been accepted for the Goodenow-Brookfield Knitting Co.'s new building at Kansas City, Mo. This will be a two-story-and-basement 140x56-foot brick and terra-cotta structure. Tarbet & Gornall are the architects.

John A. Bidwell of Beverly, N. J., will establish a cotton-cloth mill at Chesapeake City, Md. He has secured 24 broad looms and awarded contract to H. H. Griffin of Chesapeake City for the construction of a 2-story 80x38-ft. mill building.

The Standard Textile Products Co., New York, has purchased the Selma (N. C.) Cotton Mills, and is reported as planning to invest \$500,000 to erect additional mill buildings, add new weaving machinery, build operatives' cottages, extend public utilities and undertake other improvements.

Organization has been perfected for the Banna Mills, recently noted as incorporated at Columbia, S. C., with \$500,000 capital. This corporation owns the capital stock of the Banna Manufacturing Co. at Goldville, S. C. Its officers are: President, S. H. McGhee of Greenwood, S. C.; vice-president, George M. Wright of Laurens, S. C.; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Mauldin of Columbia.

One More Minister Favored.

Glynn County Bank,

Brunswick, Ga., January 3.

Please be good enough to send Rev. O. P. Gilbert of this city your periodical for one year, beginning with January 1 edition, for which I enclose herewith my check for \$6.50.

F. E. DECKER, Cashier.



NEW \$300,000 DORMITORY BUILDING FOR GIRLS TO BE ERECTED BY THE DURHAM HOISIERY MILLS, DURHAM, N. C.

Commendations, Kicks and Comments

Fighting for Principle.

J. G. SCHIFF, Secretary Andalusia Chamber of Commerce, Andalusia, Ala.—Enclosed please find our check for \$6.50, subscription for one year. We greatly enjoy reading your magazine and admire the stand you are taking in matters of national interest, and heartily endorse all those principles for which you fight.

For the South and the Nation.

THE GRAHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Longview, Tex.—Enclosed please find our check for \$6.50 in payment for our subscription. We know you are doing a great work for the upbuilding of our nation, and especially the South, and hope your efforts will be crowned with the greatest success.

From Start to Finish.

T. P. BASKIN, Manager The Baskin Shoe Co., Anderson, S. C.—I herewith enclose my personal check for the bill for subscription. I wouldn't do without your magazine for any reasonable amount of money. You are doing a great work, and hope that you will continue to keep it up.

Remember that I am with you from start to finish.

Dangers Must Be Faced.

J. E. GLOVER, Avon Park, Fla.—Enclosed find check for \$0.50 for my subscription. I think your editorials the best yet. If we had all editors of your character and patriotism, conditions would be much better in our country, as the attention of the whole country would be called continuously to existing and coming dangers of our nation. Wishing you much and continued success.

Missing Something.

KELLEY BROTHERS, Contractors, Portsmouth, O.—Our check is enclosed for \$6.50. We greatly appreciate the wonderful business news which you publish. While we do not altogether like some of the articles, we find a lot of good in them all. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is the real up-to-date record of business pertaining to contractors, and whoever is not getting it is sure missing something good.

Diagnosing the Nation's Health.

JAMES W. RUGELEY, Bay City, Tex.—In renewing my subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, of which very high-class journal I have been a reader for many years, permit me to say that, coupled with your great moral courage, you are so eminently correct in your diagnosis of nearly every problem with which the American people are confronted that I am willing to back you for the whole and to the finish. May your good work go on!

For Sanity and Safety.

R. W. TAYLOR, Engineering, Jersey City, N. J.—I here enclose check to cover my subscription to your most valuable journal. I say valuable because without such efforts as you are making and have made the very foundations of our country would in all probability be uprooted and the independence fought for and won by our forefathers would be lost to us.

Therefore, I thank you for your help in protecting our country and leading us in a safe and sane Government.

It Will Take Many Hits by Many Men to Safeguard Our Future.

N. G. VAN DEVENTER, Clarendon, Ark.—I am enclosing you express order for \$6.50 covering yearly subscription. I certainly can't get along without the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. If we had a few more Richard H. Edmondsons with similar publications, I don't think the United States would be bothered with Bolsheviks, dreamers, etc. He certainly "hits the nail on the head" every time on national questions, and is doing a wonderful work and is highly appreciated by the writer and every subscriber to your valuable paper whom the writer has interviewed.

Respect for the Flag.

R. G. KIMBELL, Architectural Assistant, Architectural and Building Code Service, National Lumber Mfrs' Association, Chicago.—Each publication of your magazine which comes over my desk is given the most careful perusal, and I am in hearty accord with the pro-Americanisms which apparently without fear or favor you are administering in large doses to a very sick patient. It is to be regretted that more of our periodicals and papers do not give an equal amount of space in their publications to the purpose of instilling the same love and respect for Old Glory into the hearts of the people at the present time as was manifested by our forefathers when they made this Government for the people and by the people.

A Leading Negro Writes on the Spirit of His People.

FRANK H. HALLION, 814 N. Fourth St., Richmond, Va.

The work which you are doing through your columns, both editorial and otherwise, in spreading the spirit of reasoning concerning the industrial unrest, and, especially, as it bears upon the negro, is being welcomed by every thinking man who has been fortunate enough to have seen and read. I never miss a copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, although I am not a subscriber.

By way of further spreading this same spirit, I have made it a point to call the attention of my closest friends to your articles as they appear and ask them to pass on further the copy that I gave them. My work during the next year will no doubt take me into every important place in the country, especially the South, and I shall make it a point to do all I can to bring to the attention of my people the noble work you are doing at Baltimore. Not long ago I was in Savannah in attendance upon a certain session of the House of Southern Governors, and that same night I spoke to the Local Negro Business League, in which place I took particular pains to bring before members of my race there the fight you are making in the interest of mankind, with but one object in view, I believe, serving the nation.

Some of the articles teem with hope and some teem with apprehension because of the seeming radical spirit among certain classes of my people, but I feel safe in saying that no radicalism will ever move the majority of the negro race in America. The negro is not made of radical stuff. Despite all the hullabaloo recently raised through radical negro journals, the majority of negroes will go serenely on their way, patiently working out their salvation, and the majority of them will go patiently doing this in the South. The radical white press has never moved the majority of white people, and, human nature being about the same old thing in all peoples, there is no reason to believe that the negro will prove an exception. One thing all this upheaval has brought about: it has set the negro to thinking; and any man may be counted on the right track when he begins to think.

Georgia Asbestos Deposits.

Thomas L. Roberts, Gainesville, Ga.

Can you tell me why the asbestos deposits of Georgia and other Southern States are not being developed?

I understand that the short fiber asbestos which we have in Georgia is the equal of any asbestos for purposes for which short fiber can be used. Of course it cannot be used to as good advantage in woven curtains and the like, but there is the larger field of steam and electric insulation, fireproof roofing and shingles, building board and fireproof paint and the like, where it can be used to a distinct advantage, and where it is not used at all. Why is this?

Our State geologist, a most conservative man, says in his report on asbestos that "In acid-resisting property, amphibole (Georgia) asbestos is superior; while in fire-resisting properties chrysotile (Canadian) and amphibole are probably of equal value, and far superior to crocidolite."

Yet there are hundreds of acres of lands in Northeast Georgia underlain with amphibole asbestos for which no market has been developed.

West Point Manufacturing Co. Addition.

Plans and specifications have been completed for building a two and three-story 640x104-foot addition to the West Point (Ga.) Manufacturing Co.'s cotton mill at Langdale, Ala. The contract for erection has been awarded to the West Point (Ga.) Iron Works, and L. W. Robert & Co. of Atlanta are the architects.

Lola Cotton Mill's Addition.

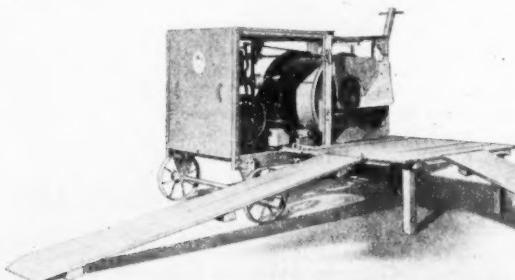
In connection with its recently announced increase of capital, the Lola Manufacturing Co. of Stanley, N. C., will build another mill. This mill will include a 278x78-ft. brick addition, costing \$75,000, equipped with 10,000 spindles and electric-power drive, for a daily capacity of 2500 pounds of cotton yarn. R. C. Biberstein of Charlotte is the architect and engineer.

MECHANICAL

Improved Quarter-Yard Mixer.

Among the new models of concrete mixers offered for 1920 is an improved type of the Ransome Bantam, that has already demonstrated its reliability and efficiency. The batch capacity and general characteristics of the mixer remain the same, but some important changes have been made in its construction. Both front and rear wheels now have the same tread, both sets of wheels being outside the frame. This aids in moving the mixer from place to place, as well as in handling it in confined spaces. Besides, the original wooden frame has been replaced by steel. One of the most important changes is the increase of 33½ per cent in the bearing surface of the traction rings and rollers. The diameter of the roller is increased from seven to ten inches, and the face of both the traction rings and rollers is two inches instead of one and one-half inches, as formerly. The length of the rollers has also been increased to seven inches. The length of the hubs is increased from four to eight inches, which, taken in connection with the increase in the surfaces of the roller and traction rings, reduces the wear on these parts 47½ per cent.

Another feature of the new mixer is the great increase in the ultimate strength of the driving chain. Where previously a



THE NEW CONCRETE MIXER.

chain whose breaking strength was 7300 pounds was used, this machine is equipped with a chain whose breaking strength is 12,000 pounds, an increase of 64 per cent. The addition of a Universal overhead frame, making all charging mechanisms interchangeable, also contributes tremendously to the increased value and convenience of the machine. This arrangement permits of the substitution of a pivot hopper for a batch hopper or a charging chute without any alteration being made in the frame each time the charging mechanism is changed.

Angle iron reinforcing under the top cover makes it more rigid and keeps it in line, and the use of a steel door hanger hub removes one of the few things that have occasionally been a minor source of trouble. The power plant has been increased from three to four horse-power.

The manufacturer is the Ransome Concrete Machinery Co., Dunellen, N. J.

Very Heavy Work Done by a Wagon Loader.

The accompanying illustrations show a Haiss path-digging, self-feeding, self-propelling wagon loader in operation at the plant of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co., Burlington, N. J. The work this machine is doing is described as the most strenuous that a wagon loader was ever required to do. The material loaded is brick and other debris from a cupola which the company demolished. The bricks are mingled with lime and cement and it is very apparent that the work of driving the machine through the mass is extremely difficult and trying, not to say anything about the simultaneous loading of the excavated material into a truck. One picture shows very plainly the size of the bricks and the other brings out clearly how the paddles dig a path, clearing the material away from the wheels so that the machine can propel itself gradually into the mass. The machine has been in operation at this plant for approximately five or six months and, it is stated, gives very satisfactory service.



HOW THE WAGON LOADER OPERATES.

The swivel spout attached to this loader, instead of a plain chute, is so designed that it can be swiveled 180 degrees. It allows the material to be discharged on either side of the machine as well as in the front. The loader is driven by a 10-horse-power gasoline engine. It is also used for other work around the plant, for instance, the handling of coal, ashes, sand, etc. The man



WAGON LOADER CUTTING A PATH.

who operates it stands upon a platform, plainly displayed in one illustration.

This wagon loader is made by the George Haiss Mfg. Co., Inc., engineers and manufacturers of coal-handling and contractors' machinery, One Hundred and Forty-first street and Elder avenue to Cana Place, New York City.

Need for Box and Basket Factory and Other Industries.

W. B. ADYE, President Chamber of Commerce, Lake City, S. C.

This town has recently formed and perfected a Chamber of Commerce and has to date 95 per cent of the business men of the town as members. The vicinity of Lake City is very rich; the town leads the State in tobacco sales yearly. Tremendous business growth has been accomplished in the last year. A dozen new business houses are needed, especially a basket factory, also more warehouses. Building is on the boom and houses are rented before they are built. Mr. Harry R. Hodges is secretary and invites correspondence.

Construction Department

EXPLANATORY.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN.

The Daily Bulletin of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ga., Albany.—Dougherty County Commsr., Roads and Revenues, A. J. Lippitt, Chmn.; construct bridge over Flint River; 7200 cu. yds. concrete; 410,000 lbs. steel; 14,150 cu. yds. spandrel and approach fills; 2180 lin. ft. concrete railing; 3883 sq. yds. vitrified brick paving; 2844 sq. yds. 5-in. concrete base; bids until Feb. 4; Garrett & Slack, Project Engrs., Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Dublin.—Laurens County Commsr., Roads and Revenues, J. H. Witherington, Clk.; construct 4 bridges; 730 ft. total lengths; reinforced concrete; 1601.35 cu. yds. concrete; 152,607 lbs. reinforcing steel; 1284 cu. yds. excavation; 3720 lin. ft. piling; \$70,000; bids until Jan. 27. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ky., McKee.—Jackson County Commsr.; construct bridges and roads; voted \$125,000 bonds.

N. C., Asheville.—Buncombe County Commissioners; construct bridges and roads; \$450,000 bonds.

Ola., Cordell.—Washita County Commsr.; construct bridges on State Rd.; \$30,000; Lee & Sticklin, Contrs.; Fred Ford, County Engr. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Loader.)

S. C., Hodges.—Greenwood County Highway Comsm., E. I. Davis, Secy., 201 National Bank Bldg., Greenwood, S. C.; construct Mulberry Creek bridge over Mulberry Creek; two 40-ft. reinforced spans; pile foundation; 110 cu. yds. Class A concrete; 121.3 cu. yds. Class B concrete; 51.1 cu. yds. Class C concrete; 1200 lin. ft. piles; bids until Jan. 20; B. R. Cowherd, Jr., Engr., Greenwood, S. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

S. C., Ware Shoals.—Greenwood County Highway Comsm., E. I. Davis, Secy., 201 National Bank Bldg., Greenwood, S. C.; construct Turkey Creek bridge across Turkey Creek; three 40-ft. reinforced spans; pile foundation; 18-ft. roadway; 165 cu. yds. Class A concrete; 173.7 cu. yds. Class B concrete; 52.6 cu. yds. Class C concrete; 1440 lin. ft. piles; bids until Jan. 20; B. R. Cowherd, Jr., Engr., 201 National Bank Bldg., Greenwood. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Tex., Sherman.—Sherman-Gainesville Traction Co., R. Kelly, Secy., 401-7 Insurance Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; construct trestles and culverts; steel; concrete and timber of various lengths; \$161,970; accompanying improvements \$1,300,000; Henry Exall Elrod Co., Gen. and Constl. Engrs., Dallas, Tex. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Williamson.—Mingo County Commissioners; construct bridges and roads; \$1,000,000 available; L. C. Linkaus, Engr.

Clayworking Plants.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Columbus Brick & Tile Co., incptd.; capital \$500,000; Telfair Stockton, Prest.; Robt. Gamble, V.P.; C. W. Dixon, Secy.

Ga., Columbus—Tiles.—George O. Berry, Box 5; construct kilns and boiler-house; install \$15,000 to \$20,000 mchcy.; daily capacity 60,000 common bricks; will mfre. hollow tile. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Elkin—Bricks.—Poindexter Brick Co., incptd.; capital \$15,000; R. L. Poindexter, J. W. Ring, A. Chatham, Jr.

N. C., Goldsboro—Bricks, etc.—Borden Brick & Tile Co., incptd.; capital \$500,000; F. K. Borden, Jr., Prest.; F. B. Daniela, Secy.-Treas.; construct \$125,000 buildings; install \$25,000 equipment; daily capacity 130,000 bricks; Manufacturing Equipment Co., Arct., Dayton, O.; F. M. Justice, Engr., Lexington, Ky.

Okla., Tulsa—Bricks, etc.—Mid-Continent Brick & Tile Co., J. H. Sessing, Gen. Mgr. Bynum Bldg.; enlarge plant; add crusher, dry pan, motor and steam shovel; total cost \$35,000; double daily capacity of 4000 bricks.

W. Va., Princeton—Bricks.—L. E. White; purchased Douglas brick plant; increase capacity.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ark., Crockett.—G. W. Wilkinson; develop coal land.

Ky., Sassafras.—Wisconsin Coal Corp., Lexington, Ky., organized; A. G. Hill, Prest.; M. A. Jacobs, Secy.; both Beaver Dam; Wls.; J. J. Bowling, Mgr.-Conslt. Engr., Lexington; develop 2000 acres; daily output 1000 tons. (Lately noted incptd., capital \$200,000.)

W. Va., Boone County.—Nellis Coal Co. incorporated; capital \$200,000; C. G. Peters, D. W. Dunbar, L. A. Thornhill; all Charleston, W. Va.

W. Va., Charleston.—Old Dominion Coal Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; William K. Bridges, W. R. Zimmerman, Harrison B. Smith.

W. Va., Charleston.—United Hydro-Carbons Co., incptd.; J. C. Blair, Samuel Butler, Alex Clarke.

W. Va., Harlan.—Harlan-Cumberland Coal Land Co., Northfork, W. Va., incptd.; capital \$200,000; Harry Totz, Northfork; Abe Forman, Kimball, W. Va.; M. O. Litz, Welch, W. Va.

W. Va., Kingwood.—Deaker Mining Co. incorporated; capital \$300,000; A. T. Carnahan, George M. Anderson, J. A. Hagstrom; all Akron, O.

W. Va., Huntington.—Cowan Creek Coal Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; John S. Walker, Jr., J. H. Barry, Dudley R. Porter.

W. Va., Malta.—Co-operative Coal Co. in-

corporated; capital \$250,000; John Malta, Martin Himler, E. J. Lang; all Himler, W. Va.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Virauna Coal Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; P. P. Weaver, Lee R. Shriner, R. P. Posten.

W. Va., Northfork.—Harlan-Cumberland Coal Mining Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; Harry Totz, Northfork; J. N. Harman, Jr., B. Gray Hampton; both Welch, W. Va.

W. Va., Webster and Braxton Counties.—American Fuel Co., Palmer, W. Va., incptd.; capital \$1,500,000; H. C. Johnson, John E. Bassett, Randall F. Collins; all Philadelphia, Pa.

Concrete and Cement Plants.

Okla., Newkirk—Cement.—American Cement Plaster Co., Chicago; erect \$100,000 plant; leased 365-acre gypsum and rock property.

Cotton Compreses and Gins.

Miss., Tupelo.—Tupelo Compress Co., J. M. Thomas, Prest.; plans construction 2 units for compress and warehouse. (See Machinery Wanted—Pipes; Brick; Cement; Lime; Roofing.)

Miss., Yazoo City.—A. W. Johnson, Clinton, Miss.; erect \$40,000 ginnery.

Tenn., Murfreesboro.—Farmers' Gin Co. incptd.; capital \$15,000; W. H. Sykes, J. A. Ridley, J. J. Martin.

Tex., Bonham.—Bonham Compress & Warehouse Co. incptd.; capital \$29,000; R. T. Lecombe, E. O. Roberts, Bland Smith.

Tex., Roxton.—Planters' Ginnery, Ed. J. Hunter, Prepr.; Jas. Creed, Mgr.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$25,000.

Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Okla., Idabel.—McCurdy Cotton Oil Co. incptd.; capital \$100,000; John Head, W. Y. Foster; both Hope, Ark.; H. H. Orton, Ashdown, Ark.

Tenn., Memphis.—Swift & Co.; rebuild burned refinery; loss \$150,000.

Drainage Systems.

Ark., Lake Village.—Bayou Macon Drainage Dist. No. 3, Chicot County, H. W. Graves, Secy.; construct 6½ mi. drainage canal; 204,000 cu. yds. excavation; clear 62 acres; bids until Jan. 20; Breckinridge & Daniels, Engrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage Canals.)

Mo., Marshall.—Salt Fork Drainage Dist., Saline County, Chas. Potter, Secy.; construct 21 mi. drainage ditch; 1,721,000 cu. yds. excavation; bids until Jan. 17; Elliott & Harman Engineering Co., Engr., Peoria, Ill. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage Ditches.)

Electric Plants.

Fla., Amite.—Central Light & Power Co.; contemplates plant improvements; install machinery.

Fla., Vero.—City; extend electric-light plant; vote Jan. 27 on \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Benton.—City; install electric-light and power plant; contract let. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted voting bonds.)

Ky., Paintsville.—Paintsville Light & Power Co.; contemplates plant improvements.

Md., Oxford.—Town; construct electric-light plant; voted \$18,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., St. Louis.—National Lamp Division, General Electric Co., F. S. Terry, G. C. Tremaine, Mgrs., Nela Park, Cleveland, O.; construct factory; Geo. W. Patterson Co.'s Chief Engr., Archt.; Fruin Colnon Contracting Co., Geh. Contr., Merchants' Laclede Bldg.

Mo., Sweet Springs.—City; enlarge and improve electric-light and power plant; contemplates voting on \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Blanchard.—Blanchard Mill & Power Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Thomas C. Dyer, H. C. Freaney, A. O. Maddox.

Okla., Norman.—City; install electric-light plant; voted \$125,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Okla., Tulsa.—Public Service Co.; construct 70x100x166-ft. reinforced concrete steel and brick fireproof construction generating station; divided in 3 sections; boilers and boiler equipment, steam turbo generators and auxiliary equipment; electrical switches, bus bars and other electrical equipment; all reported to cost \$1,000,000.

S. C., Gilbert.—Gilbert Electric Light & Power Co. inceptd.; capital \$3000; K. B. Price, Engr.-Mgr.; install 15 K. V. A. outfit for small town; construct \$3000 power plant, 2-mi. transmission system; 25 to 30 H. P. (See Machinery Wanted—Electrical Equipments.)

S. C., St. George.—City, J. Olin Horne, Secy.; contemplates electric-light plant improvements; install crude-oil engine, 2 transformers.

S. C., Sumter.—City, L. D. Jennings, Mayor; construct 100x85x45-ft. brick and concrete fireproof power-house; coal bunker; boiler foundations; brick-lined concrete smoke flue; machinery foundations; bids until Feb. 3; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.

Tenn., Murfreesboro.—Murfreesboro Light & Power Co., J. C. Beasley, Mgr.; plans to install 300 H. P. water wheel, 225 K. W. generator with switchboard equipment, three 75 K. W. transformers.

Tenn., Trenton.—City; contemplates electric-light plant improvements; install 72-in. x 18-ft. boiler, 200 H. P. uniflow steam engine, 153 K. W. generator; A. E. Cunningham, City Engr.

Va., Woodstock.—Woodstock Electric Light & Power Co.; contemplates installing 2 water-wheels.

Fertilizer Factories.

Fla., Orlando.—Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; will not build \$20,000 plant lately noted; has erected storage warehouse.

Md., Curtis Bay.—Piedmont-Mt. Airy Guano Co., E. W. Leverington, Mgr., Keyser Bldg., Baltimore; construct 2 or 3 buildings; Chas. L. Stockhausen, Contr., 33 S. Gay St.

Va., Norfolk.—Baldwin Prince Co.; construct fertilizer plant; Guarantee Construction Co., Engr.-Contr., 140 Cedar St., New York.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ark., Greenway.—Greenway Flour and Feed Mill, J. F. Bishop, C. F. Brenneke, Proprs.; construct 32x50-ft. with 6-ft. concrete basement building; \$12,000; has mech.; daily capacity 50 bbls. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Albemarle.—Chas. A. and Ed. N. Smith, D. B. McCurdy, Key Scales; organize company; establish \$25,000 flour and feed mill; 2-story 40x75-ft. mill-construction building; daily capacity 150 bbls. flour, 500 bu. corn-

meal, 20 tons feed. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Flour and Feed-mill Machinery.)

Okla., Blanchard.—Blanchard Mill & Power Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Thomas C. Dyer, H. C. Freaney, A. O. Maddox.

Okla., Golthby.—Farmers' Elevator, C. W. Chadd, Mgr.; rebuild burned elevator.

S. C., Spartanburg.—National Mills; contemplates increasing capital to \$25,000.

Tenn., Centerville.—Duck River Milling Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; A. H. Robinson, H. S. O'Connor, C. F. Edwards.

Tenn., Memphis.—Memphis Hay and Grain Assn., E. E. Anderson, Prest.; build \$250,000 grain elevator; 250,000-bu. capacity.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Simon Grain & Hay Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Douglass W. King, Jr. C. and J. A. Simon, Jr.

Tex., Houston.—Houston Milling Co. in-created capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Tex., Houston.—J. Perry Burrus, McKinney, Tex.; contemplates establishing \$60,000 flour mill.

Tex., Lufkin.—Bohannon Bros.; build 1-story 50x175-ft. brick grinding mill and storage-house; \$50,000.

Tex., Manchester.—Houston Mill & Elevator Co., Houston, Tex., inceptd.; capital \$600,000; R. S. Sterling, Prest., Houston; Robert Cohen, V.P., Galveston, Tex.; construct 15,000-bbl. flour mill; manufacture flour, bran and other wheat products.

Tex., Sherman.—Gladney Milling Co.; erect 1500-bbl. flour and 1000-bbl. meal mill; 8-story and basement reinforced concrete and brick; fireproof construction; erect 2-story concrete and brick warehouse; install mech.; electric power; ball-bearing rolls and mech.; kiln driers and degenerators; mfr. cream and pearl meal, grits, etc.; total cost \$300,000; Lehrack Construction & Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo., Contr. for buildings; Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., Contr. for mech., etc.

Foundry and Machine Plants.

Md., Baltimore.—Lock Insulator.—Lock Insulator Co., Rochester, N. Y.; reported to establish plant; acquired 63-acre site.

Md., Baltimore.—Engine Cylinders, etc.—Kennedy Corp. chartered; capital \$2,000,000; Jos. P. Kennedy, Prest., Charles and Wells Sts.; Elmer L. Hatter, Munsey Bldg.; Rowland K. Adams, Calvert Bldg.; build plant mfg. engine cylinders, gear cases, etc., for automobiles; concrete-steel buildings; mech. to include 4 open-hearth melting furnaces fired by fuel oil and 7 annealing furnaces using powdered coal.

Md., Curtis Bay.—Cylinders, etc.—Kennedy Corp. organized; capital \$2,000,000; Prest. Jos. P. Kennedy, Prest. of Baltimore Malleable Iron & Steel Castings Co., Charles and Wells Sts., Baltimore; build plant to mfr. engine cylinders, gear cases, etc., for motor cars; concrete and steel buildings; equipment to include 4 open-hearth melting furnaces fired by fuel oil and 7 annealing furnaces using powdered coal.

Md., Mt. Washington.—Bolts, etc.—Maryland Bolt & Forge Co.; increased capital to \$25,000.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Machine Shop.—Clarksdale Machinery Co., J. H. Hooks, Prest.-Mgr.; erect 100x162-ft. building; mill construction; install machine shop.

Va., Lynchburg.—Foundry Products.—Lynchburg Foundry Co.; build \$200,000 addition; special foundry and pipe shop; 230x120 ft.; Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Contr., Roanoke, Va.

W. Va., Charleston.—Boilers.—Barton Boiler Works, inceptd.; capital \$6000; Harry Barton, Thomas White, W. M. Lambert.

W. Va., Warwood.—Machinery, etc.—Ackerman Mfg. Co. organized; W. E. Ackerman, Prest.; acquired Wheeling Ceiling & Roofing plant; 4-acre site; install additional machinery; mfr. iron and steel products; also mech. to mfr. those products. (Lately noted incorporated, capital \$300,000.)

Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ga., Valdosta.—Valdosta Gas Co., J. H. Hagerty, Mgr.; improve gas plant; install enlarged holder; increase capacity; issue \$50,000 bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Kentucky.—Kentucky Counties Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$2,000,000; Poe & Davies, Equitable Bldg.; A. W. Gleske; Kaderly, Mueller & Flinn; all Baltimore, Md.; has 23,000 acres oil leases in Warren, Allen, Barren and Simpson counties, 16 producing wells, etc.; Walter M. Ballard, N. P. Howard, Mgrs., Bowling Green, Ky.

Ky., Fulton.—Fulton Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; W. Levi Chisholm, M. L. McDade, Jr., A. M. Nugent.

Ky., Louisville.—Gasoline, etc.—Western Petroleum Co., E. L. Hughes, V.P.; erect boiler plant and pumphouse; capacity 500,000 gals. gasoline and oils; warehouse, garage, cooperage and machine shop; Thos. J. Nolan, Archt., Courier-Journal Bldg.; C. A. Koerner & Co., Gen. Contrs., 316 Burnett St., (Supersedes recent item.)

La., Shreveport.—Sussex Oil Corp. chartered; capital \$10,000,000; A. B. Kendrick, Prest., Dallas, Tex.; F. M. Fuller, V.P. and Field Mgr.; J. D. Ledbetter, Secy.; owns 11,655 acres oil leases in Homer, Pine Island and Bull Bayou Dists., La.; plans developments.

N. C., Asheville.—Carolina Oil, Lease & Development Co., Box 928, inceptd.; capital \$125,000; Chas. Lee Sykes, Secy.-Treas., American National Bank Bldg.; Benjamin H. Case, Engt.

Okla., Allen.—Grace May Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; L. R. McFann, J. D. Hanna.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Drilling.—L. C. McEvoy Drilling Co. inceptd.; capital \$24,000; L. C. McEvoy, J. J. Quinn, W. E. Bodenheimer.

Okla., Tulsa.—Buffalo Oil Corp. chartered; capital \$2,500,000; B. M. Gessell, A. C. Leftwich.

Okla., Tulsa.—Atco Oil & Gas Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; H. S. Attleberger, Harry Faurot, E. J. Cochrane.

Okla., Tulsa.—Perryokla Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; R. E. Bates, C. R. Nixon.

Okla., Tulsa.—Drilling.—Gillette Drilling Co., 1214 Munsey Bldg., inceptd.; capital \$200,000; F. W. Gillette, Prest.; Sifford Pearre, Secy.; both Baltimore, Md.

Okla., Tulsa.—Drilling.—Gordon Drilling & Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. E. Gordon, H. E. Johnson, both Tulsa; J. S. Wright, Salem, Va.

Tex., Breckenridge.—Gasoline Plant.—Victor Pipe Line & Refining Co.; install gasoline absorption recovery plant; daily capacity 1,000,000 cu. ft. casinghead gas; Koppers Co. Contr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tex., Dallas.—Sonora Distributing Co. of Texas inceptd.; capital \$40,000; E. D. Behrends, D. E. Waggoner, Cedric Burgher.

Tex., Laredo.—Mirando Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; L. T. Harned, O. W. Killam, T. C. Mann.

Tex., San Antonio.—Crosby Oil Producing Co. inceptd.; capital \$500,000; T. S. and Nora Crosby, T. F. Mangum.

Tex., Texas City.—Refinery.—Crown Oil & Refining Co., subsidiary of White Oil Corp.

Houston, management of J. G. White Engineering Corp., 37 Wall St., New York; build 15,000-bbl. refinery; construct 350-mi. pipe line from North Texas fields; \$5,000,000.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Pioneer Oil Corp. of Texas chartered; capital \$250,000; Claude Miller, J. A. Vernon, R. A. Lyle.

W. Va., Charleston.—Gulf & Pacific Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Harrison B. Smith, Arthur B. Hodges, Duke W. Hill.

W. Va., Nitro.—Nitro Water & Gas Co. incorporated; capital \$10,000; W. D. Payne, J. F. Bouchelle, S. P. Hopper, all Charleston, W. Va.

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ala., Geneva.—Central Power Co. organized; capital \$150,000; develop water-power.

Ark., Butting Rock.—M. R. Cole, Engr., Heber Springs, Ark.; plans hydro-electric development at Jacks Fork of Current River; 30-ft. dam.

N. C., Hendersonville.—Home Electric Co., R. M. Oates, Mgr.; construct 40-ft. dam on Big Hungry Creek; concrete buttress and gravity; 350 H. P.; \$12,500. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Morganton.—F. S. Drury; plans increasing water-power development to 50 H. P. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-power Development.)

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ark., Bentonville.—Bentonville Ice & Cold Storage Co., H. Y. King, Mgr.; install 20-ton ice-making machine and 12-ton freezing tank; purchased; \$12,000 to \$15,000; daily capacity 50 tons refrigeration. (Lately noted to increase capacity.)

Fla., Key West.—Thompson Ice Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; N. Thompson, Prest.; A. Maitland Adams, V.-P.; P. A. Higgs, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Thomasville.—Thomasville Ice & Mfg. Co., M. H. Goodwin; erect 25x80-ft. plant; install \$50,000 machinery; purchased; daily capacity 40 tons; Edw. Dunnick, Archt.-Engr., Atlanta, Ga.; W. D. Atkinson, Contr., Thomasville.

Ky., Louisville.—Grocer's Ice & Cold Storage Co., Chas. E. Schloemer; erect 52x40x35-ft. ice-storage building; capacity 80 tons; \$10,000; Loomis & Hartman, Archts. Todd Bldg.; Lichtenfeld, Metzner & Co., Contrs., 981 Logan St.

Mo., Poplar Bluff.—Poplar Bluff Ice & Fuel Co.; increased capital from \$35,000 to \$100,000.

S. C., Columbia.—De Loach Quick Ice Machine Co., E. K. De Loach, Prest.; increase capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000; build additional cold-storage warehouse.

S. C., Piedmont.—Piedmont Mfg. Co.; build 12½-ton ice plant; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

S. C., Ware Shoals.—Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; erect 100x125-ft. ice plant; install machinery; purchased; \$40,000; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engineer; Fisk-Carter Construction Co., Contr. both Greenville, S. C.

Tex., Austin.—Home Ice & Cold Storage Co. inceptd.; capital \$125,000; A. M. Fitzpatrick, C. W. Barker, W. F. Gohlke.

Va., Ocean View.—Virginia Ice & Freezing Co., J. C. Prince, Prest., Norfolk, Va.; erect \$150,000 ice and cold-storage plant; ice-cream factory; daily capacity 60 tons; plans drawn. (See Miscellaneous Factories.)

Irrigation Systems.

La., Abbeville.—Hunter Canal Co.; install heavier irrigation machinery.

Tex., Beaumont.—Dommert Bros., Crowley,

La.; install rice irrigation machinery, with engine and pump.

Land Developments.

Ala., Montgomery.—Gary Farms Co. inceptd.; capital \$150,000; W. H. Vaughn, Prest.; L. B. Stanley, Secy.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Tropical Products Co. inceptd.; capital \$125,000; Franklin Miles, Prest.; W. B. Graham, Secy.-Treas.

Miss., Lombardy.—Lombardy Planting Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Oscar Johnston, W. A. Ritchie, J. W. Cutrer, all Clarksdale, Miss.

Tex., Dallas.—Harlingen Townsite & Improvement Co. inceptd.; capital \$400,000; F. Z. Bishop, J. B. Frazier, W. L. Carey.

Tex., El Paso.—General Trucking Co. incorporated; capital \$6000; Malcolm McGregor, R. E. Hines, H. B. McDowell.

Va., Richmond.—Creyden-Up-the-James incorporated; capital \$15,000; W. W. Sale, Prest.; J. P. Nash, Secy.

Va., Roanoke.—Idlewood Park Corp. chartered; capital \$25,000; H. A. Markley, Prest.; G. C. Holcombe, Secy.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Montgomery.—Foshee Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; W. E. Foshee, Prest.; J. H. Cleveland, V.-P.; W. S. Foshee, Secy.; J. L. Burnett, Treas.

Ark., Fordyce.—Taylor Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$75,000; Howell and W. W. Taylor, J. S. McEuen.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Co-operative Timber Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Wm. F. Nightingale, Jr., Prest.-Treas.; F. H. Mallard, V.-P.; H. R. Simcox, Secy.

Fla., Jacksonville.—T. M. Keller Lumber Co. organized; T. M. Keller, Prest.; F. C. Miller, Secy.-Treas. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000.)

Ky., Williamsburg.—D. A. D. Lumber Co. incorporated; capital \$30,000; G. N. and H. T. DeLaney, C. L. Aerni.

Ky., Salyersville.—Licking Valley Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; W. P. Carpenter, Jeff Prather.

La., Alberta.—Alberta Lumber Co. organized; capital \$10,000; J. A. Sledge, Prest.; J. P. Franks, Secy.-Treas.; both Alberta; E. H. Clanton, Jr., Shreveport, La.

La., Glenmora.—Louisiana Sawmill Co.; rebuild burned plant; reported loss \$350,000.

N. C., Jacksonville.—Jacksonville Lumber Co.; rebuild burned \$30,000 plant.

N. C., Thomasville.—Perkins-Thomas Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; C. R. Thomas, Thomasville; E. L. Perkins, Morganton, N. C.; Z. I. Walker, Lexington, N. C.

S. C., Bishopville.—Carolina Lumber Co. incorporated; capital \$10,000; H. P. Moore and L. R. Dixon.

S. C., Georgetown.—Santee Lumber Co. chartered; capital \$10,000; L. Brinkley, Prest.

Tex., Cisco.—Cisco Planing Mill Co. inceptd.; capital \$6000; W. W. Davis, T. T. Weather, M. A. Collier.

Tex., Conroe.—Cochran Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; Alfred, T. M. and V. C. Cochran.

Tex., Houston.—Robertson-MacDonald Lumber Co.; increased capital from \$75,000 to \$125,000.

Tex., Lufkin.—H. G. Bohlissen Mfg. Co., H. G. Bohlissen, Prest. and Gen. Mgr.; purchased established plant; construct drykiln.

Tex., Lufkin.—Pesch Creek Lumber Co., W. M. Glenn, Prest.; erect hardwood mill; \$20,000.

Virginia.—Appomattox Land & Lumber Co., Ronda, N. C., organized; C. H. Greenwood, Bldg. (Bids lately noted.)

Prest., Roaring River, N. C.; C. J. Cate, Secy.-Treas., Ronda; develop; has 5,000,000 ft. timber. (Lately noted, under Ronda, N. C., inceptd., capital \$125,000.)

Va., Richmond.—Trautner Lumber Co. incorporated; capital \$50,000; Cyrus W. Beale, Prest.; Guy E. Hazelgrove, Secy.

Metal-Working Plants.

Md., Baltimore.—Sheet Metal.—J. M. and M. G. Decker, 118 S. Sharp St.; erect 4-story brick building; tin roofing; wood flooring; \$18,000; contract let.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Metal Linings.—Hamilton Metallic Lining Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; E. H. Graves, P. M. Betterton, M. C. Barnard; mfr. metal linings for caskets.

Mining.

Ky., Whitesburg.—Midland Mining Co.; increased capital from \$190,000 to \$300,000.

N. C., Hawk.—Hawk Mining Co. chartered; capital \$12,000; Robt. Buchanan, Hawk; Ferd. Powell, Johnson City, Tenn.; T. E. Goodwin, Erwin, Tenn.

Okl., Hugo.—Asphalt.—Jumbo Asphalt Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; Z. J. Harrison, Luther Carter, C. E. Bailey.

Tex., Beaumont.—Gravel.—Romayor Gravel Co.; increased capital from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

Va., Alexandria.—Marble, Granite, etc.—J. F. Manning Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. Forrest Manning, Prest.; J. Forrest Manning, Jr., Secy.; both Leesburg, Va.

Miscellaneous Construction.

Ark., Lewisville.—Channels and Levees.—Long Prairie Drainage Dist. Directors, C. N. Maryman, Chrmn., Bradley, Ark.; construct drainage channels and levees; handle 1,300,000 cu. yds. earth; bids until Jan. 20; C. S. Christian, Engr., 425 State National Bank Bldg., Texarkana, Ark.-Tex. (See Machinery Wanted—Channel and Levee Construction.)

Fla., Tampa.—Terminals.—Sparkman Terminal Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Stephen M. Sparkman, Prest.; Victor H. Knight, V.-P.; Curtis L. Sparkman, Secy.

Ga., Americus.—Bauxite.—J. T. Morton, President Georgia Lumber Co., Byromville, Ga.; negotiating with Northern capitalists who propose to build bauxite reduction plant.

Ga., Savannah.—Stone.—Savannah Stone Co. inceptd.; capital \$8000; C. C. Cambridge, Farquhar McRae, J. L. Roumillat.

Ky., Lexington.—Swimming Pools.—City: Wood G. Dunlap, Commr. of Public Property; construct 2 concrete swimming pools, 60x100 ft.; reinforced with 1-in. steel on 18-in. center; walls and base 10 in. thick; water excavation; water and sewer connection; bids open; J. White Gwyn, Engr.

La., New Orleans.—Canal.—U. S. Engr. Office, 329 Custom-house; construct Mermentau-Calcasieu section of intercoastal canal; 27.5 mi.; total excavation 1,200,000 cu. yds.; bids opened Jan. 29; \$139,000 appropriated.

La., New Orleans.—Jetties Improvements.—U. S. Engineer office, Custom-house; furnish and placing 25,000 tons stone, 5000 cords willow brush along inner east jetty at South Pass, Mississippi River; \$226,500; L. F. Alexander, Contr., Audubon Pl.

S. C., Greer.—Swimming Pool.—Victor-Monaghan Mills; construct \$4000 swimming pool; J. C. Cunningham, Archt.-Contr.

Tenn., Memphis.—Levee.—Mississippi River Commr., 1st and 2d Dists., Custom-house; construct levee in Lower St. Francis and White River Dists.; G. F. Ransey, Contr., Porter Bldg., and Roach, Stansell, Lawrence Bros. & Co., Contrs., North Memphis Savings Bank Bldg. (Bids lately noted.)

* In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tenn., Widows Bar—River Improvements.—United States Engr., Washington, Chattanooga, Cincinnati; has plans and specifications for Tennessee River improvements; to invite bids.

Tex., Houston—Ship Channel.—Ship Channel Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; E. J. Condon, W. H. Myers, J. S. Bracewell.

W. Va., Wheeling—Lock Gates.—U. S. Engineer office, Lieut.-Col. G. P. Howell; construct lock gates for dams Nos. 23, 25 and 27, Ohio River; \$191,465; Milwaukee Bridge Co., Contr., 1400 34th St., Milwaukee, Wis. (Bids lately noted.)

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

D. C., Washington—Laboratory.—Treasury Dept., Carter Glass, Secy.; erect laboratory; Boyle-Robertson Construction Co., Evans Bldg., lowest bidder.

D. C., Terra Cotta—Laundry, etc.—Home Laundry & Towel Supply Co. organized; Leon Mayor, Gen. Mgr., 500 Bond Bldg.; erect 55x40-ft. frame and concrete building; install \$15,000 equipment; purchased; M. G. Lilepy, Archt.-Contr. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000.)

Ga., Atlanta—Electric Light Distributors.—Domestic Electric Corp., 68 W. Mitchell St., organized; capital \$1,000,000; F. K. Runyan, Prest.-Mgr.

Ga., Port Wentworth—Creosoting Plant.—Port Wentworth Terminal Corp., Wm. Minot, Prest., announces plan for building \$1,000,000 creosoting plant on 30-acre river-front site; handle principally railway ties.

Ia., Alexandria—Laundry.—Alexandria Steam Laundry, A. Autrey, Secy.-Treas.; increased capital from \$30,000 to \$150,000.

Ia., Lake Charles—Laundry.—Lake Side Steam Laundry; purchased 1-story brick building; plans \$25,000 improvements; install electric-power plant.

Md., Baltimore—Construction.—Regan Construction Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; John Patrick, J. Thomas, C. Regan.

Md., Baltimore—Construction.—J. L. Robinson Construction Co., 113 E. Lafayette Ave.; increased capital from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Miss., Rolling Fork—Contracting and Building.—Rolling Fork Contracting & Supply Co. organized; L. S. Frank, Mgr. (See Machinery Wanted—Contractors' Supplies.)

N. C., Raleigh—Electric Service.—Raleigh Electric Service Co., 110 W. Martin St., inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Harry L. Lindeman, Raleigh; S. O. and M. G. Lindeman, both Richmond, Va.

S. C., Florence—Hardware.—Gregg-Barringer Hardware Co. chartered; capital \$20,000; S. A. Gregg, Sr., J. L. Barringer, Jr.

S. C., Piedmont—Laundry.—Piedmont Mfg. Co.; build laundry for 500 families; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

Tex., Maud—Potato Curing.—Maud Potato Curing Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; P. W. Morrow, A. J. Murphy, Chas. Dupree.

Va., Norfolk—Laundry.—Swiss Family Laundry, 801 Granby St., C. G. Allen, Mgr.; erect \$35,000 addition; install machinery; Neff & Thompson, Archts., Seaboard Bank Bldg.; Nichols & Lindeman, Contr.

Va., Petersburg—Printing.—Index-Appeal and Evening Progress, Taber St.; erect 2-story and basement 60x100-ft. building; brick and reinforced concrete construction; Calrow, Wrenn & Tazewell, Archts., Norfolk.

W. Va., Charleston—Building Supplies.—Pfaff & Smith Building Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; Anton Pfaff, Adam Smith, David A. Jayne.

W. Va., Fairmont—Cleaning and Dyeing.—

Heinze & Co., main plant Clarksburg, W. Va., L. F. Loughry, Fairmont, Mgr.; erect 2 or 3-story plant; install equipment; purchased; \$100,000; plans being drawn.

W. Va., Parkersburg—Deleo-Light.—Blennerhassett Electric Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; N. M. Flynn, R. W. Martin; both Parkersburg; L. G. Huffman, Charleston, W. Va.

W. Va., Wheeling—Publishing.—Progressive Publishers inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Albert H. Dennis, Fred Ninness, Homer B. Wollam.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Roanoke—Overalls.—Knight-McIntosh Mfg. Co.; erect 2-story building; manufacture overalls, etc.

Ark., Jonesboro—Cigars.—Chamber of Commerce, T. J. Parker, Secy. and Business Mgr.; secured location to establish cigar factory.

Ark., Pine Bluff—Batteries.—Dixie Battery Co., G. H. Morris, Supt.; increase daily output to 100 batteries.

Fla., Jacksonville—Turpentine.—Ona Turpentine Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; Jas. L. Medlin, Prest.; Angus D. McEachin, Secy.-Treas.

Ga., Albany—Ice Cream.—Marshall Ice Cream Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Sam H. and Chas. M. Marshall, R. C. Van Sickle; purchased Price-Grace ice-cream plant; enlarge.

Ky., Ashland—Coca-Cola.—Ashland Coca-Cola Co., S. R. Bishop, Prest.-Treas., Huntington, W. Va.; construct 27½x140-ft. brick building; \$8500; bids until March 1; \$9000 machinery ordered; daily output 25,000 bottles; J. J. West, Archt., Huntington, W. Va.

Ky., Covington—Wadsworth Electric Mfg. Co.; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Ky., Frankfort—Medicines.—K. D. C. Watson; establish plant to manufacture proprietary medicines.

Ky., Louisville—Remedy.—Counts Remedy Co. of Kentucky inceptd.; capital \$30,000; Harry A. Strater, T. K. and John L. Helm, Jr.

Ky., Louisville—Tents, etc.—Beverly Co.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Ky., Paducah—Tobacco.—N. C. Petty Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; N. C. Petty, Sam McCall, A. M. Nugent.

Md., Baltimore—Maryland Workshop for Blind, Geo. W. Conner, Mgr., Fayette and Paes Sts.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$200,000.

Md., Baltimore—Bakeries.—Purity Bakeries, Jr. R. Walker, Prest., 800 Reservoir St.; erect plant at 504 N. Gay St.

Md., Baltimore—Stationery.—Lucas Bros., 221 E. Baltimore St.; acquired 41x30-ft. site; extend factory and warehouse.

Md., Baltimore—Bakery.—City Baking Co., L. C. Rice, Prest., 500 Equitable Bldg.; erect 1-story and basement 25x85-ft. addition; John Freud, Archt., 16 E. Biddle St.; Chas. L. Stockhausen, Contr., 23 S. Gay St.

Md., Baltimore—Corks.—Baltimore Cork Co., 1920 N. Gay St., inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; Walter A. Wood, John B. Myers, Andrew E. Nickol.

Md., Rising Sun—Paper.—Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; purchased Cecil Paper Mill; install new machinery.

Miss., Charleston—Creamery.—Charleston Creamery Co.; erect \$12,450 tile construction building; R. H. Byrd & Co., Contrs., Box 263.

N. C., Greensboro—Overalls.—Blue Bell Overall Co., C. C. Hudson, Secy.-Treas., Elm and Lee Sts.; construct \$125,000 factory; 2-story 60x235-ft. concrete daylight fireproof building; twice size of present factory; Harry Barton, Archt.; install \$12,000 to \$15,

000 plumbing; B. McKenzie, Contr.; W. B. Rose, Gen. Contr.

N. C., Newbern—Ice-Cream.—Crystal Ice-Cream Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; H. E. and L. E. Royall, E. B. Troy.

N. C., North Wilkesboro—Leather.—C. C. Smoot & Sons Co.; extend steam plant; install engine, generator unit for electric power, and steam to extractor plant and tannery; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

N. C., Plumtree—Mica Chimneys, etc.—Tar Heel Mica Co., S. T. Vance, Prest.; erect 2-story, 50x150-ft. concrete building; machinery ordered; manufacture built-up mica and mica chimneys.

N. C., Sanford—Cigars.—El-Rees So. Cigar Co., John T. Rees, Prest., Greensboro, N. C.; establish branch factory; leased 2-story building.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Lubricant.—Keystone Lubricant Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; H. A. Douglas, E. R. Jackson, C. A. Hamlin.

S. C., Belton.—Textile Specialty Co. increased capital from \$195,000 to \$500,000.

S. C., Gaffney—Bakery.—Sanitary Bakery inceptd.; capital \$20,000; J. M. and L. C. Edlington, C. D. Meadows. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Greenwood—Clothing.—Dalton-Devore Clothing Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; J. C. and W. K. Dalton, P. W. Devore.

S. C., Mullins—Tobacco.—Dixon-Buchan Tobacco Co. inceptd.; capital \$75,000; C. O. and J. H. Dixon, A. H. Buchan.

S. C., Rock Hill—Building Materials.—Sylveean Mfg. Co., Izard Bldg., Main St.; consider \$100,000 capital increase.

Tex., Galveston—Overalls.—A. L. Pierson Mfg. Co. increased capital from \$5,000 to \$20,000.

Tex., Houston—Chemicals.—Texas Chemical Co.; increased capital from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

Tex., Orange—Brooms.—J. C. Camp; organize company; establish factory; mfrc. brooms.

Tex., Lufkin—Industrial Building.—W. D. Newsom; erect 2-story 150x150-ft. brick and concrete building; first floor, bottling works; second floor, candy factory. (See Machinery Wanted—Bottling Works; Candy Factory.)

Va., Hampton—Amusement Devices.—Chesapeake Coaster Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; B. J. Megginson, Prest.; R. M. Booker, Secy.

Va., Hampton—Sea Products.—Coston Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; S. S. Coston, Prest.; Frank C. Stroud, Secy.

Va., Hopewell—Paper.—Southern Cotton Oil Co., L. W. Haskell, 1st V.-P., Savannah, Ga.; advises Manufacturers Record: Considering establishment paper-manufacturing plant.

Va., Ocean View—Ice Cream.—Virginia Ice & Freezing Co., J. C. Prince, Prest., Norfolk, Va.; establish ice-cream factory; erect \$150,000 ice and cold-storage plant; daily capacity 60 tons. (See Ice and Cold-storage Plants.)

Va., Winchester—Cider, etc.—Shenandoah Valley Apple Cider & Vinegar Co., Ray Robinson, Mgr.; construct 50x100-ft. concrete shipping building. (Lately noted rebuild burned plant.)

W. Va., Clarksburg—Baking.—Wilson Bread Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Archie Francis Wilson, A. Lee McKibbin, Carl W. Neff.

W. Va., Charleston—Clothing.—Town Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; David L. Greif, Eutaw and Redwood Sts.; Leonard L. and Alvin Greif; all Baltimore, Md.

W. Va., Charleston—Glass.—Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co., S. B. Henshaw, Mgr.; build 2-story 450x550-ft. steel and concrete plant addition; \$2,000,000 for building and mech.; mfrc. every class of sheet glass; Devore Co., Engr.-Archt., Toledo, O.; Geo. A. Fuller Co., Contr.

Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. (Supersedes recent item under Kanawha City.)

W. Va., Clarksburg—Glass.—Liberty Glass Co. inceptd.; capital \$125,000; Julius M. Causian, Hector M. Recquoy, Anthony N. Stenger.

W. Va., Littleton—Stogies.—Littleton Stogies Companie inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Scott Phillips, A. W. Cole.

W. Va., Warwood.—Ackeman Mfg. Co. incorporated; capital \$300,000; T. H. Jones, J. F. Boycott, C. W. Hecking.

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Montgomery — Automobiles.—Selma Motor Co. inceptd.; H. W. Smith.

Ark., Little Rock—Automobile Supplies.—Motor Car Supply Co., 1020-24 Main St., organized; C. C. Gunnels, Prest.-Mgr.; Geo. A. McConnell, V.-P.; C. A. Riley, Secy.-Treas.; supply gasoline, oil, etc.; erect \$10,000 building; ordinary construction; install \$5000 machinery, including tanks and pumps. (Lately noted inceptd.; capital \$100,000.)

Ark., Little Rock—Automobile Accessories.—Gunnels, Riley & Oliver Automobile Accessory Co.; drawing plans for 100x60-ft. warehouse for automobile accessories; erect two 20,000-gal. tanks for storing oil and gasoline.

Fla., Jacksonville — Garage.—Ponder-Hammell Co.; erect garage; \$4500.

Fla., Jacksonville—Automobiles—Pan-American Sales Co. inceptd.; capital \$21,000; J. E. Fleming, Prest.; J. F. Ulrich, V.-P.; J. L. Wallace, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Miami—Headlights.—See Ali Co. incorporated; capital \$25,000; H. D. Denison, Prest.; M. C. Weaver, V.-P.; G. R. Pauly, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Tampa—Electric Storage Batteries.—Electric Service Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; J. F. Pierce, Prest.; J. W. Napier, Secy.-Treas.; L. W. Todd, Gen. Mgr.

Fla., Tampa—Garage.—Jose Lovera; erect 2-story 80x100-ft. garage; ordinary construction; fireproof; brick; cement; Mugge Construction Co., Contr.; Francis J. Kennard, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Manchester—Garage.—C. R. Kieran, J. A. Farris; erect 50x90-ft. garage; brick; composition roof; concrete floor; wash rack; \$8000 to \$9000; John C. Martin, Jr., Archt., Exchange Bldg., Columbus, Ga.

Ky., Harrodsburg—Garage.—J. T. Ingram; rebuild 120x146-ft. garage; brick; steel; concrete; concrete roof; steam heat; electric lighting plant; \$25,000 to \$35,000.

Ky., Louisville—Automobile Trailers Manufacturing.—Bryan Engineering Works, organized; Graeme McGowan, Prest.; erect 1-story plant; 16,000 sq. ft. ground; \$40,000. (Lately noted inceptd.; capital \$175,000.)

Ky., Maysville — Automobiles.—Riverview Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. Ed Parker, J. D. Rees, P. P. Parker.

Ky., Mt. Sterling — Garage.—Mrs. Tom Thomas; erect 60x140-ft. garage; brick; paper roof; concrete floor; interior tile; wire glass; ventilators; electric lighting; \$20,000; A. E. Lawrence, Archt.-Contr.

Ky., Shepherdsville — Automobiles.—Shepherdsville Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; C. S. Morrison, C. S. Potter, W. G. Giles.

La., Lake Charles—Garage and Filling Station.—Miller Bros. Motor Co.; erect garage and filling station on 90x77-ft. site; pressed brick; cement; red Spanish tile roof; cement and tile floor; divided into compartments for accessories, changing tires, office, display windows, ladies' restroom, etc.; \$10,000; Knapp & East, Contrs.; I. C. Carter, Archt. (Lately noted.)

La., Mermanton — Garage.—Dunstan Le Blanc; erect garage, service station, powerhouse. (See Machinery Wanted—Engine.)

La., New Orleans — Automobiles.—Abbott Automobile Co., Ginder Abbott; erect sales-rooms and service station; \$200,000; Walter Cook Keenan, Archt., 824 Gravier St.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Bentlow Garage, Wm. E. Erkhardt, Secy.; erect 1-story 145x172-ft. garage; brick; bids about Jan. 15.

Md., Baltimore — Automobiles.—Champion Motor Corp., organized; Henry Crowther, Prest. and Gen. Mgr., 34 U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Bldg.; J. Kemp Bartlett, Jr., V.-P.; F. A. Michel, Secy.; plans for buildings not decided. (Lately noted inceptd.; capital \$250,000.)

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Marion D. Williamson, 212 E. 20th St.; erect 164x84-ft. garage; ordinary construction; E. H. Ehman, Contr., Woodburne Ave., Govans, Md.; C. H. Anderson, Archt., 417 N. Charles St. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Clarksdale — Vulcanizing Plant.—777 Vulcanizing Co.; erect 2-story building on 75x81-ft. site; Spanish type offices; ladies' restrooms; \$35,000; Gates & Horn, Archts.

Mo., Clayton — Tires and Inner Tubes.—Charles and Albert Autenreith; organize \$3,000,000 company; convert 3-story hotel into offices for company; erect factory in rear of building; for tires and inner tubes.

Mo., Columbia — Garage.—University of Missouri, A. R. Hill, Prest.; erect 1-story 25x52-ft. building; Phillips & Davis, Contrs.

Mo., Kansas City—Filling Station.—Kansas City Refining Co., 1st and Troup Sts., Kansas City, Kan.; erect 1-story 16x72-ft. building; frame; stucco; Archer & Gloyd, Archts., 321 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Mo., Kansas City—Battery Service Station.—Prest-O-Lite Co.; erect battery service station; \$75,000.

Mo., Kansas City—Filling Station.—Southern Oil Corp., care of E. R. Monofort, Security Bldg.; erect 1-story 35x40-ft. building; brick;

Mo., Kansas City—Service Station.—Sinclair Refining Co., 111 W. Washington St., Chicago; erect 1-story service station; C. C. Peterson & Son, Contrs., 225 Railway Exchange Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—Trout, Crouch & Givens, 307 Bryant Bldg.; erect 1-story 50x46-ft. building; W. L. McFarrin, Contr., 2817 E. 8th St.

Mo., Kansas City—Automobile Repair Shop.—Leonard Locust Investment Co., 2407 N. Broadway; erect 4-story 60x100-ft. building; terra-cotta trimming; composition roofing; Frank Cornett, Archt., 3703 Washington Ave.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—N. G. Boogher, care of Wedemeyer & Nelson, Archts., Wainwright Bldg.; erect 1-story 40x55-ft. building; brick; ordinary construction; drawing plans.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—Walter A. Hayes, Central National Bank; erect 1-story 110x100-ft. garage; brick; semi-fireproof; invite bids.

Mo., St. Louis—Automobiles.—Vatter-Octken Motor Co.; erect garage.

N. C., Burlington—Automobile Supplies.—Pyramid Electric & Ignition Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; R. D. Wilson.

N. C., Charlotte—Automobiles.—Independence Motors Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; John R. Kenyon, Carl D. Moore, Charles A. Dixon.

N. C., Charlotte—Automobile Manufacturing.—Wizard Automobile Co., 4 N. Brevard St. (lately noted inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000) organized; F. W. Edwardly, Prest.-Secy.-Treas.; R. L. Walters, V.-P.-Mgr.; erect 4-story 200x60-ft. building; steel and concrete; fireproof; install lathes, drill presses, drop hammers.

foundry equipment, blacksmith-shop equipment for small work; daily capacity 150 cars; T. A. MacEwan, Archt. and Constr. Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Iron and Steel.)

N. C., Salisbury — Garage.—Rouzer Garage Co.; erect 3-story 66x198-ft. garage; reinforced concrete; Charles C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Salisbury — Garage.—Rouzer Garage Co., H. A. Rouzer, Prest.; erect 3-story 66x198-ft. building; reinforced concrete; bids about Feb. 1; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted.)

Ola., Oklahoma City—Service Station.—Oklahoma City Service Station inceptd.; capital \$25,000; E. F. Ross, J. S. Frank, O. L. Cordell, stucco; drawing plans; Greenbaum, Hardy & Schumacher, Archts., 216 Scarratt Bldg.

Ola., Oklahoma City — Automobile Salesroom.—Markham Motor Co., B. H. Markham, Prest.; lease 2-story and basement building to be erected by B. H. Markham; floor space 50x75 ft.; \$85,000.

Ola., Oklahoma City — Service Station.—Deignan Motor Co.; erect 2-story and basement 100x190-ft. building; brick; stone trimmings; reinforced concrete; \$100,000; drawing plans; bids in Jan.; Frederick C. Gunn, Architect, 1108 Republic Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (Supersedes recent item.)

S. C., Bennettsville — Automobiles.—Freeman-Moore-Corbett Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; G. W. Freeman, Warren Moore, W. W. Moore.

S. C., Greenville—Automobile Salesrooms.—Williams & Zimmerman; erect 6 2-story buildings; brick; hollow tile; fireproof; \$250,000; has let contract.

S. C., Rock Hill—Automobile Truck Manufacturing.—J. C. Hardin & Co.; erect 60x150-ft. building for automobile tops, truck bodies, etc.; steel; concrete floor; filling station; \$20,000; has let contract.

S. C., Rock Hill—Filling Station.—W. B. Wilson; erect filling station and service station; \$20,000; will let contract.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Automobiles.—Sequatchie Valley Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; J. D. Walton, E. G. Walton, S. L. Deakins.

Tenn., Clarksville—Automobiles.—Carney Automobile Co.; erect 2-story 96x105-ft. building; fireproof; Foster-Creighton Co., Contr., Nashville, Tenn.; Marr & Holeman, Archts., Nashville, Tenn.

Tenn., Greenville — Automobiles.—Bacon-Dickey Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; J. P. Bacon, F. C. Dickey, R. B. Dodson.

Tenn., Knoxville—Garage.—James A. Gleason; erect garage on 100x150-ft. site; fireproof; concrete floor; 11,800 ft. floor space; \$50,000.

Tenn., Knoxville — Automobiles.—Wilson Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$5000; N. W. Wilson, J. W. Crudington, W. L. Mitchell.

Tenn., Memphis—Automobile Repair Shop.—American Motors & Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Stanley H. Trezevant, Prest.; A. Y. Aydelott, Gen. Mgr.

Tex., Dallas—Auto Parts.—Munger Automobile Co., R. L. Munger, Prest., 221-17 Commerce St.; rebuild 2d and 3d floors of building; \$150,000.

Tex., De Leon—Automobiles.—De Leon Automobile Sales Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; W. H. Williams, T. S. Holden, J. G. Truelson.

Tex., Fort Worth—Garage.—Slay, Simon & Smith; erect garage; \$10,000.

Tex., Galveston — Automobiles.—Columbia Transport Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; R. M. Bloomfield, W. T. Taylor, M. H. Bloomfield.

Tex., Galveston—Filling Station.—Gulf Refining Co., Charles A. Keenan in charge; erect 1-story filling station; stucco; Spanish

tile; office; restroom for men and women; 6 gasoline pumps; driveways; \$12,500; M. C. Bowden & Co., Contrs.

Tex., Richmond—Automobiles.—Richmond Motor Co. Incpd.; capital \$25,000; L. A. MacDonald, F. W. Harbaugh, G. H. King.

Tex., San Antonio—Garage.—D. W. Murphy; erect garage; hollow tile; plaster; \$37,000; Phelps & Dewees, Archts.

Tex., San Antonio—Garage.—Charles Schreiner; erect 2-story 54x21-ft. garage; fireproof; James Aiken, Contr.; Adams & Adams, Archts.

Tex., San Antonio—Garage.—Joseph Conrad; erect 2-story 86x104-ft. garage; fireproof; \$20,000; reinforced concrete; Wright & Sanders, Contrs., Alamo Bank Bldg.; W. E. Simpson Co., Constr. Engr., Hicks Bldg.; Herbert S. Green, Archt., Alamo Bank Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Sweetwater—Tractor Manufacturing.—Armstrong Farm Tractor Co.; plans erection of plant.

Tex., Texarkana—Automobiles.—Texarkana Automobile Co.; increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Va., Norfolk—Garage.—Samuel Aks, 537 Church St.; erect 1-story 50x220-ft. garage; Seacoast Construction Co., Contr., 804 Granby St.

Va., Petersburg—Automobiles.—Norton-Crutchfield Co. Incpd.; capital \$50,000; Thomas Norton, Prest.; H. H. Crutchfield, Secy.; B. B. Jones.

W. Va., Bluefield—Automobiles.—Mountain Motor Corp. chartered; capital \$40,000; F. M. Archer, E. J. McQuall, Geo. Dunglison, Jr.

W. Va., Charleston—Automobile Body Manufacturing.—Gilmore Mfg. Co. Incpd.; capital \$50,000; Geo. W. McClintic, B. Stanley Gill, John R. Wayes.

W. Va., Martinsburg—Garage.—Union Sales Co. Incpd.; capital \$10,000; J. B. Dicken, W. M. Dicken, D. L. Hedges.

W. Va., Mullens—Automobiles.—Wyoming Automobile Co., Incpd.; capital \$25,000; W. A. Finney, J. L. Finney, Grover C. Worrall.

W. Va., Welch—Garage.—Hill Motor Co.; erect 4-story and basement 75x150-ft. garage; reinforced concrete; hollow fireproof tile; ornamental terra-cotta; interior tile; wire glass; reinforced concrete and tile floors; reinforced concrete roof; vapor heat; elevator; \$100,000; lately noted; H. A. Lucas, Contr., Kimball, W. Va.; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Roanoke, Va. (See Machinery Wanted—Mixer.)

Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Montgomery.—City, J. L. Cobbs, Treas.; pave roadway of Catoma St.; brick; asphalt; bitulithic, mineral rubber; wood block; concrete; vibrolithic concrete or asphaltic concrete; bids until Feb. 24; H. A. Washington, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ark., Jonesboro—Craighead County Commrs., Brookland-Lester Road Dist., H. A. Jones, Secy., Brookland, Ark.; construct 16.25 mi. roads; gravel; 15,000 cu. yds. gravel; culverts and bridges; \$150,000; Roach & Shuford, Contractors, Memphis, Tenn.; Jas. R. Rhyne, Engr., Corning, Ark. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ark., Morrillton—Conway County Road Improvement Dist. No. 5; construct roads; \$260,000 bonds.

Fla., Palmetto—City, W. E. Mann, City Clk.; plans paving; use 600,000 bricks. (See Machinery Wanted—Brick.)

Fla., Sanford—Seminole County Commrs., E. A. Douglas, Clk.; construct 33 mi. road; surface-treated macadam; bridges and cul-

verts; bids until Feb. 10; Fred T. Williams, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., West Palm Beach—Palm Beach County Commrs.; construct roads; vote Feb. 3 on \$85,500 bonds.

Ga., Columbus—City; pave 70,000 sq. yds. on Second Ave.; vitrified brick; \$250,000; Campbell Contracting Co., Contr.; Schley Gordy, City Engr.

Ga., Thomasville—Thomas County Commrs. Roads and Revenues, S. L. Head, Clk.; construct 1.8 mi. road; Federal-aid Georgia Project No. 99; bituminous macadam, Finley method paving; 26,400 sq. yds. pavement; 26,400 sq. yds. machine grading; \$64,000; Kreis & Wardrep, Contrs., Knoxville, Tenn.; Frank Mitchell, Dist. Engr., Thomasville, Ga. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ky., Louisa—Lawrence County Commrs.; construct 40 mi. hard-surfaced roads from Virginia line to Ohio River, known as Old Dominion Highway; \$250,000 bonds; State and Federal aid, \$600,000; invite bids in spring. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ky., McKee—Jackson County Commrs.; construct roads and bridges; voted \$125,000 bonds.

La., Crowley—Acadia Parish Police Jury; construct roads in Dist. No. 1; vote Jan. 29 on \$55,000 road tax.

La., Homer—Claiborne Parish Police Jury; construct roads; voted \$500,000 bonds.

La., Lake Charles—Calcasieu Parish Police Jury, H. G. Chalkley, Prest.; construct roads; \$100,000 bonds.

La., Ruston—Highway Dept., Board State Engrs., Room 736 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.; surface with gravel 3.38 mi. Ruston-Arcadia road, Section A; 3.73 mi. Ruston-Arkansas road, Section B; 3.23 mi. Ruston-Monroe road, Section D, Lincoln Parish; bids until Jan. 19; Duncan Buie, State Highway Engr., New Orleans, La. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Md., Baltimore—Paving Commn., R. Keith Compton, Chrnn. and Consol. Engr.; pave 3 mi. streets; granite block; sheet asphalt on concrete base; \$500,000 available. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Md., Baltimore—Board of Awards; grade, pave and curb street listed in contract No. 169; granite block on concrete base; bids until Jan. 21. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Md., Baltimore—Board of Awards; improve Mount Vernon Pl. square, including grading, paving and cement work, etc.; lowest bidder, Home Cement Works, 2303 Maryland Ave., \$40,250; Geo. F. Wieghardt, Highway Engr.

Md., Elkton—Cecil County Commrs.; improve roads; sold \$20,000 bonds.

Md., Hagerstown—City, Mayor Fahrney; improve streets; contemplates bonds.

Md., Hagerstown—Washington County Commissioners; construct roads and schools; contemplates \$500,000 bonds.

Miss., Biloxi—City, Mayor Kennedy; pave streets; contemplates \$350,000 bonds; J. W. Billingsley & Co., Engrs., New Orleans. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Greenwood—Le Flore County Supervs., A. R. Bew, Clk.; construct roads; \$100,000 bonds.

Miss., Lexington—Holmes County Supervs., J. H. Fuqua, Clk.; complete roads in Pickens-Richland Separate Road Dist. No. 3; vote on \$900 bonds.

Miss., Port Gibson—Claiborne County Commissioners; construct roads; voted \$50,000 bonds.

Miss., Philadelphia—Neshoba County

Commrs.; construct roads; vote on \$75,000 bonds.

Miss., Vicksburg—City, J. J. Hayes, Mayor; plans paving, sewerage, etc.; \$400,000; F. M. Garvey, City Engr.

Mo., Lebanon—Laclede County Commrs.; construct roads in Dry Glaze and Phillipsburg Dist.; voted \$28,000 bonds.

N. C., Asheville—Buncombe County Commissioners; construct roads and bridges; \$450,000 bonds.

N. C., Brevard—Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Vernon M. Poiree, Acting Dist. Engr., Willard Bldg., Washington, D. C.; improve 10.14 mi. National Forest road project within Pisgah National Forest; culverts and bridges; 67,000 cu. yds. excavation, common and rock; 61.1 cu. yds. concrete; 5300 lbs. reinforcing steel; 1848 cu. yds. cement rubble masonry; 2074 lin. ft. 18 to 36-in. corrugated-metal pipe in place; 29,400 lbs. rods, plates, etc., for truss bridge in place; bids until Feb. 3. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

N. C., New Bern—Craven County Commrs.; construct roads with vitrified brick; plan voting on \$2,000,000 bonds.

N. C., Whiteville—Columbus County Commissioners; construct 2 mi. road from southern town limit to Sam Black property, including Soles Swamp; 16 ft. concrete; concrete bridges; voted \$100,000 bonds.

Okla., Hartshorne—City; construct 11,000 sq. yds. paving; asphaltic concrete pavement; bids until Feb. 2; V. V. Long & Co., Consol. Engrs., 1300 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Marlow—City; construct 30,000 sq. yds. paving; asphaltic concrete pavement; bids until Feb. 2; V. V. Long & Co., Consol. Engrs., 1300 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Wilburton—City; pave Main St.; V. V. Long & Co., Consol. Engrs., 1300 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City.

S. C., Chesterfield—Chesterfield County Board of Public Works; construct roads in Cheraw Township; \$15,000 bonds.

Tenn., Selmer—McNairy County Commrs., W. H. Stone, Chrnn.; construct roads; vote Jan. 20 on \$100,000 bonds.

Tex., Cameron—Milam County Commrs.; let contracts: A. C. Buchanan & Sons, Temple, Tex., \$31,586, grade and surface 9.07 mi. Branchville-Port Sullivan road, 14 ft. wide; Highway No. 36, including 7 acres clearing and grubbing, 16,258 cu. yds. gravel, 18,322 cu. yds. unclassified earth excavation; J. L. Barnmore, Cameron, Tex., \$17,309, construct reinforced concrete drainage structures on same; 40,542 lbs. reinforcing steel, 696 cu. yds. concrete.

Tex., Cisco—City, J. M. Williamson, Mayor; pave streets; \$300,000 bonds.

Tex., Groesbeck—City, A. R. Henderson, Mayor; improve streets and water-works; sold \$9000 warrants.

Tex., Hondo—Medina County, R. J. Noonan, County Judge; construct roads; \$400,000 bonds.

Tex., McKinney—Collin County, R. L. Moulden, County Judge; construct roads in Anna-Melissa Road Dist.; voted \$80,000 bonds.

Tex., Nacogdoches—Nacogdoches County Commrs.; construct 200 mi. road; \$841,000 available; Lamar Acker, Engr.

Va., Bristol—City, R. W. Riggsby, City Manager; construct 20,000 sq. yds. street work; asphalt or brick on concrete base; bids until Feb. 3; Anderson & Christie, Engrs., Bristol, Tenn. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Va., Petersburg—City; plans \$218,500 street improvements; R. D. Budd, Engr.

Va., Rustburg.—Campbell County Supvs.; construct road from Rustburg to Brookneal; contemplate voting on \$140,000 bonds; W. F. Day, County Engr., 41 Medical Bldg., Lynchburg, Va.

W. Va., Charles Town.—Jefferson County, Chas. H. Johnson, County Clk.; construct 6 mi. Charles Town-Harpers Ferry Rd.; 16 ft. wide; bituminous macadam pavement; bids until Feb. 5; Jas. K. Hendricks, County Roads Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Hamlin.—Lincoln County Commrs.; grade and gravel 1 mi. road on West Hamlin-Hamlin Pike; \$45,655; F. M. Randich & Co., Contrs., Princeton, W. Va.

W. Va., Wayne.—Wayne County Commrs.; let contracts: Smith & Quinn, Parkersburg, W. Va., \$66,072, grade 5 mi. Wayne-Huntington road, 57,380 cu. yds. excavation; Hunt-Forbes Construction Co., Ashland, Ky., \$18,057, pave $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. Huntington-Kenova road, 3,800 lin. ft. curbing, 876 lin. ft. gutter, 3,813 sq. yds. vitrified brick.

W. Va., Fayetteville.—Fayetteville County Commrs., C. E. Mahan, Clerk; pave 7.75 mi. road in Nuttall Dist.; 9 ft. penetration macadam; \$107,130; Johnson & Dougher, Contrs.; J. K. McGrath, Rond Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

W. Va., Moorefield.—Hardy County Commissioners; grade 6 mi. Moorefield-Wardensville Pike; \$40,000 available; J. P. Stover, Engr. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Spencer.—Roane County Commrs.; pave 3 mi. road between Spencer and Walton; 16 ft. concrete; \$67,000 available; H. R. Muldown, Engr. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Williamson.—Mingo County Commissioners; construct roads and bridges; \$1,000,000 available; L. C. Linkaus, Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Sewer Construction.

Ala., Gadsden.—City, R. M. Wilbanks, Clk.; extend sanitary sewers; voted \$90,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

La., Homer.—City; install sewer and water systems; voted \$180,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Senatobia.—City, Harper Johnson, Clk.; construct 8 mi. 6 to 12-in. sanitary sewers, manholes, flush tanks; bids until Jan. 20. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Md., Elkton.—Town Commrs., Wm. H. Mackall, Prest.; extend sewer system; voted \$20,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Vicksburg.—City, J. J. Hayes, Mayor; contemplates construction sewer system and paving; \$400,000. F. M. Garvey, City Engr.

N. C., Franklin.—Town, G. L. Cook, Clk.; install sewer system; voted \$43,000 bonds.

N. C., Shelby.—Ella Mfg. Co.; install sewer and water systems for 85-house village; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

N. C., Snow Hill.—Town Commrs., E. L. Lynch, Clk.; construct sewer and water systems; voted \$60,000 bonds.

N. C., Sylva.—City; install \$25,000 sewer system; construct 9300 ft. 8, 10, 24-in. vitrified pipe sewers with manholes, flush tanks and appurtenances; Cox & Son, Engrs. (Supersedes recent item.)

Okl., Jenks.—City; construct sewer and water systems; \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Chester.—Baldwin Cotton Mills; install 4-mi. sewer system for mill and 25 houses; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

Tex., Goose Creek.—Goose Creek Sewer Co. incept.; capital \$20,000; W. W. Sloan, R. S. Sterling, T. D. Joiner, Jr.

Tex., Laredo.—City; construct \$125,000 sewer system. Address The Mayor.

Shipbuilding Plants.

Fla., Pensacola—Steel Vessels.—Bruce Dry Dock Co.; has approved plans to expend \$200,000 for repair plant, machine works, boiler shops, dredging, tools, equipment, etc., in connection with additional 5000-ton dry dock under construction at cost of \$450,000; the \$200,000 improvements as follows: \$47,500 for repair plant, machine works, boiler shops, offices, etc.; \$55,600 for tools, machinery, equipment, etc.; \$20,000 for piers, wharves, bulkheads, etc.; \$15,400 for dredging, filling and grading; \$2500 for railway tracks; \$50,000 for working capital. Repair plant buildings contract to Aberthaw Construction Co., Boston, Southern branch at Atlanta, Ga.. N. McLean Sage, Mgr.

Va., Norfolk—Marine Repairing.—Norfolk Construction & Marine Repair Corp. chartered; capital \$1,000,000; M. A. Butler, Prest.; R. M. Stribling, Secy.

Telephone Systems.

Fla., Tampa.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.; erect radio towers; Donnell Zane Co., Contr., 298 Broadway, N. Y. (Bids lately noted at \$350,000)

Textile Mills.

Ala., Langdale—Cotton Cloth.—West Point Mfg. Co., Geo. H. Lanier, V. P., West Point, Ga.; erect 2 and 3-story 640x104-ft. brick and mill construction addition for opener-room and warehouses; L. W. Robert & Co., Archts., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; West Point Iron Works, Contr., West Point, Ga.

Ala., Marion—Cotton Products.—Canebrake Cotton Mills incepted.; capital \$750,000.

Ala., Rock Mills—Yarn.—Wehadkee Yarn Mills, W. S. Freeman, Secy.-Treas. and Gen. Mgr., Talladega, Ala.; erect 74x78-ft. brick mill-construction plant addition; \$70,000; install 2556 spindles; electric power; weekly capacity about 30,000 lbs.; Park A. Dallis, Engr.-Archt., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Batson-Cook Co., Contr., West Point, Ga. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ga., Atlanta—Waste, etc.—Morris Well & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; establish \$80,000 sq. ft. plant to reclassify and reassort waste and linters.

Ky., Louisville—Cordage.—Puritan Cordage Co., 1504 Story St.; erect 200x150-ft. factory; \$125,000; Meyer & Brenner, Archts., 912 Lincoln Trust Bldg.; A. Markham & Co., Gen. Contrs., 434 S. Floyd St. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ky., Princeton—Hosiery.—Princeton Hosiery Mills Co.; increased capital from \$30,000 to \$100,000.

Md., Chesapeake City—Cotton Cloth.—John A. Bidwell, Beverly, N. J.; construct 2-story 38x80-ft. textile mill; install 24 broad looms; H. H. Griffin, Contr.

Mo., Kansas City—Knit Products.—Goodnow-Brookfield Knitting Co., J. Frank Goodenow, Prest., 418 Archibald St.; build 2-story-and-basement 56x150-ft. factory; brick and terra-cotta; Tarbet & Gornall, Archts., 507 Republic Bldg.; Hedrick & Huff, Engrs., 506 Interstate Bldg. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Franklinton—Hosiery.—Franklinton Hosiery Mills chartered; capital \$150,000; E. J. F. Mitchner.

N. C., Gastonia—Cotton Yarn.—Mildred Cotton Mills Co. incept.; capital \$1,000,000; C. B. Armstrong, A. K. Winget, W. L. Wetzel; build 12,000-spindle yarn mill. C. B. Armstrong lately noted to build plant.

N. C., McBane—Hosiery Yarn.—Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C.; has plans and specifications for hosiery yarn mill; mech. to include 10,000 spindles and electric power drive; weekly capacity 6000 lbs. yarn; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.; Aberthaw Construction Co., Contr., Atlanta, Ga. (Lately noted to invest \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 for mill, village, etc.)

N. C., Stanley—Yarn.—Lohr Mfg. Co., R. F. Craig, Secy.-Treas.; construct 278x78-ft. brick mill addition; \$65,000 to \$75,000; Install 10,000 additional spindles; \$125,000 machinery; electric power; daily capacity 2500 lbs.; R. C. Biberstein, Engr.-Archt., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted increased capital.)

N. C., Taylorsville—Cotton Yarn.—North State Cotton Mill Co. incept.; capital \$500,000; A. E. Watts, Secy.-Treas.; Jas. Watts, Gen. Mgr.; establish cotton mill; install 530 spindles; electric power; has machinery. Supersedes previous item on Alexander Cotton Mill Co. (See Machinery Wanted—Sprinkler Equipment; Tanks; Motors.)

N. C., Thomasville—Cotton Products.—Amazon Cotton Mills, J. W. Cannon, Prest.; double capacity.

N. C., Thomasville—Cotton Products.—Jewel Cotton Mills, C. W. Johnston, Prest., Charlotte, N. C.; double capacity.

S. C., Bamberg—Cotton Products.—Bamberg Cotton Mills; build addition; bids until Jan. 7; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

S. C., Gaffney—Hosiery.—Gaffney Knitting Mill organized; C. M. Smith, Prest.; W. E. Peeler, Gen. Mgr.; establish mill; machinery ordered; manufacture silk hosiery; daily capacity 250 doz. pairs. (Lately noted incept., capital \$25,000.)

S. C., Goldville—Cotton Cloth.—Banna Mills organized; capital \$500,000; S. H. McGhee, Prest., Greenwood, S. C.; I. M. Mauldin, Secy.-Treas., Columbia; owns capital stock of Banna Mfg. Co., with mill of 352 broad looms and 14,224 ring spindles. (Lately noted inceptd. at Columbia.)

Water-Works.

Fla., Vero.—City; install water-works; vote Jan. 27 on \$70,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., West Palm Beach—South Palm Beach Water Co. incept.; capital \$5000; M. Morganthau, Prest.; Alfred H. Wagg, V. P.; Miriam Hofer, Secy.

Ky., Versailles.—City, W. C. McCauley, Chrmn Water-works Com.; construct plant on Kentucky River; 31,800 ft. 10 to 12-in. pipe line to river; build brick and concrete power and filtration plants; install two 250,000-gal. filters, coagulating basin, clear-water basin, chemical-house, etc.; two 100 H. P. oil engines; 2 motor-driven pumps; 2 low-lift pumps; wash water pump; alternators, direct connected to oil engines; bids until Jan. 27; Edgar B. Kay, Consil. Engr., 1416 R St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

La., Homer.—City; install water and sewer systems; voted \$180,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Bobo.—Bobo Water Co. incept.; capital \$4000; R. L. Cox, F. G. Bobo, H. H. Humphreys.

Mo., Kirkwood.—City, E. O. Harper, Clk.; improve water system; install 6-in. water mains; \$30,000. (Supersedes recent item.)

Mo., Vandalia.—City, W. S. Waters, Mayor; drill 1200 to 1500-ft. 15-in. diam. well; bids until Jan. 26. (See Machinery Wanted—Well Drilling.)

N. C., Snow Hill.—Town Commrs., E. L.

Lynch, Clk.; construct water and sewer systems; voted \$60,000 bonds.

N. C., Sylva.—City; install \$75,000 water-works; construct 800,000-gal. capacity plant, 94-cu.-yd. concrete intake dam, 2 concrete reservoirs, 300,000 and 200,000 gals., respectively; 27,600 ft. 6-8-in. cast-iron pipe, with hydrants, valves and specials; Cox & Son, Engrs. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Shelby.—Ella Mfg. Co.; install water and sewer system for 85-house village; J. E. Surrine, Archt.-Engr. Greenville, S. C.

Okla., Carnegie.—City, S. F. Rohbohm, Clk.; extend water-works; develop water supply from wells with 100,000-gal. surface reservoir; air-lift pumping equipment, motor-driven centrifugal high-service pumping units; voted \$24,000 bonds; V. V. Long & Co., Constl. Engineers, 1300 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted to vote.)

Okla., Jenks.—City; construct water and sewer systems; \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Gilton.—City; extend water-works; lay mains; drill wells; install air-lift system at pumping station; voted \$40,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Big Springs.—City, O. T. Lacey, Mayor; extend and improve water system; voted \$50,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Corpus Christi.—City; improve water-works; sold \$75,000 warrants. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Brownsville.—City; improve water-works; voted \$315,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Groesbeck.—City, A. R. Henderson, Mayor; improve water system and streets; sold \$9000 warrants.

Tex., Laredo.—City; approved plans for improving water system. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Janelew.—Burton M. Davission; contemplates installing water and electric-light plants.

W. Va., Nitro.—Nitro Water & Gas Co. incorporated; capital \$10,000; W. D. Payne, J. F. Bouchelle, S. P. Hopper; all Charleston, W. Va.

Woodworking Plants.

Ark., Blytheville—Sash, Doors, etc.—W. M. Blylock Builders' Supply Co.; has 4x10-ft. brick building; install \$12,000 machinery; purchased. (Lately noted to establish mill.)

Fla., Jacksonville—Handles and Crates.—Jacksonsville Handle and Crate Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; A. H. Inman, Prest.-Treas.; F. M. Coxwell, V.-P.; N. A. Lee, Secy.

Fla., Lake Wales—Crates, etc.—Consolidated Land Co., A. H. Blanding, Bartow, Fla., lately noted to build \$1,000,000 plant; erect 45x180-ft. sawmill; 20x150-ft. steam vats; 50x100-ft. veneer building; 2 vacuum kilns 70x103 ft.; 100x180-ft. factory; 21x104-ft. drykilns; 150x300-ft. warehouse; install 900 H. P. boiler; purchased; sawmill, daily capacity 50,000 ft.; crate factory capacity 10,000 pkgs.; McGarvey Cline, Commodore Point Terminal Co., Engr., Jacksonville, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Sawmill; Crate Mill; Skidded; Locomotives; Car Trucks; Electrical Equipment.)

Ga., Macon—Boxes.—Macon Fuel & Supply Co., 6th and Ocmulgee Sts.; build factory for boxes, crates, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Box Machinery.)

Ky., Lexington—Buggies, etc.—D. T. Bohon Co., Harrodsburg, Ky.; erect 2-story brick building; 80x240-ft.; \$75,000 to \$100,000; later build factory. (Previously noted to erect.)

Ky., Louisville—Auto-truck Bodies.—Southern Wood Products Co., 100 S. Longworth Ave., organized; Leo Klarer, Sr., Prest.; J. Fred

Struber, V.-P.; Leo Klarer, Jr., Secy.-Treas.; has building; install woodworking machinery; daily output 10 commercial auto truck bodies. (Previously noted inceptd., capital \$9000.)

La., Monroe—Staves and Headings.—Eckhart & Lennon Co. organized; capital \$100,000; Stephen Lennon, Prest.; H. C. Eckhart, V.-P.; L. H. Martin, Secy.-Treas.; mfrs. barrel staves and headings.

Miss., Meridian—Fixtures, etc.—Perry Rotary Fixture Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; John W. Parker, Sam W. Kendall, J. M. Perry.

Mo., St. Louis—Desk System File.—Ross Goud Co., Herbert O. Ross, Prest., 1017 Lucas St.; leased building; mfrs. desk system file.

N. C., High Point—Furniture.—Hayworth Furniture Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; G. O. Hayworth, W. B. Cook, T. A. Spencer.

Tex., Fort Worth—Cooperage.—Southwestern Cooperage Co.; increased capital from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

N. C., Morganton—Spokes, Handles, etc.—R. B. Moore organize company; manufacture picker sticks, spokes, handles. (See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Machinery.)

Tenn., Oneida—Staves, etc.—Tennessee Saw & Lumber Co.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$750,000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Furniture.—Hub Furniture Co., Willie St.; erect 4-story concrete plant addition; \$70,000; contract let.

Tex., Houston—Hardwood.—South Texas Hardwood Co. inceptd., capital \$250,000; C. B. Granbury, G. W. Cleveland, Jr., T. H. Monroe.

Va., Bedford—Insulator Pins and Shuttle Blocks.—H. M. Stephens & Son Co. organized; J. M. Stephens, Prest., Montvale, Va.; rebuild 100x75-ft. brick building; \$5000; equip to manufacture locust insulator pins and dogwood shuttle blocks; daily capacity 10,000 pins, 2000 blocks. (Lately noted, under Lumber Manufacturing, inceptd. with capital \$50,000.)

Va., Martinsville—Furniture.—American Furniture Co., A. D. Witten, Prest.; erect plant; contemplated. (Lately noted increased capital from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.)

Va., Richmond—Talking Machines.—Independent Talking Machine Co. of Virginia inceptd.; capital \$5000; Leroy Goldberg, Prest., Richmond; Harry B. Goldberg, Secy., New York.

W. Va., Thomas—Furniture, etc.—People's Hardware & Furniture Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; C. L. Pell, William B. Capper, William J. Boyer.

Fire Damage.

Ala., Piedmont.—Howie & Co.'s grocery store; Neighbors & Co.'s store; G. W. Collins' restaurant; loss \$20,000.

Ala., Greenville.—T. W. Pengler's residence; loss \$50,000.

Ark., Helena.—Penhody School. Address School Board.

Ark., Little Rock.—W. W. Webb's residence, occupied by Jno. Reynolds.

Ark., Little Rock.—Loewenberg Co.'s building; loss \$150,000, including stock.

Ark., Little Rock.—O. D. Tucker, Mrs. R. M. Butterfield, Mrs. W. L. Hemmingway and J. R. Fones' buildings.

Fla., Tallahassee.—Louis M. Lively's residence, East Park Ave.; loss \$5000 to \$7000.

Ga., Arabi.—T. J. Royal's farm residence, occupied by Jno. Bullington; loss several thousand dollars.

Ga., Elberton.—L. H. Turner's residence; loss \$15,000.

Ga., Fort Valley.—Geo. D. Hartley's residence; loss \$15,000.

Ga., Lyerly.—J. V. Wheeler's residence; loss \$10,000.

Ga., Macon.—Hotel Macon; Louis Rossignol, Prop'r.

Ga., Macon.—Clisby School; loss \$10,000; C. H. Bruce, Supt. of Education.

Ga., Santee.—Boys' dormitory at Nacoochee Institute; loss \$6000.

Ky., Campbellburg.—L. T. Scott's residence; loss \$8000.

Ky., Fulton.—Sam Bennett's dwelling.

Ky., Harrodsburg.—J. T. Ingram's garage; loss \$250,000. *

La., Glenmora.—Louisiana Sawmill Co.'s plant; loss \$350,000.

La., Lottie.—J. W. Green's residence.

Md., Baltimore.—Maryland Workshop for Blind, Geo. W. Conner, Mgr., Fayette and Paia Sts.; loss \$200,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Pathological building at Johns Hopkins Hospital; Dr. Winford H. Smith, Supt.

Md., Friendsville.—Methodist Episcopal Church. Address The Pastor.

Md., Libertytown.—Charles Brown's garage and repair shop; building being owned by Frank O. Smith.

Miss., Durant.—Park Hotel, owned by W. C. Kienn, Talulah, La.; loss \$25,000.

N. C., Greenboro.—A. M. Scales' residence; loss \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Miss., Le Land.—Dr. C. L. Johnson and D. O. McGee's buildings.

N. C., Spring Hope.—Peachtree Baptist Church. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Jacksonville.—Jacksonville Lumber Co.'s plant; loss \$30,000.

Okl., Goltry.—Farmers' Elevator, C. W. Chadd, Mgr.

Okl., Tulsa.—J. H. Winemiller's residence; loss \$50,000.

S. C., Charleston.—R. R. Pughall's residence at Smith and Bull Sts.

S. C., Mt. Pleasant.—Mrs. Fannie McElroy's residence; Laird School Teacherage and 2 other dwellings.

Tenn., Fountain City.—Goetz Sanitarium; loss \$70,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—Swift & Co.'s refinery; loss \$150,000.

Tex., Bryan.—Capt. D. D. Dawson's residence.

Tex., Dallas.—North Texas Bldg.; loss \$30,000.

Tex., Dallas.—Munger Automobile Co.'s 2d and 3d floors of building; loss \$150,000; R. L. Munger, Prest., 2211-17 Commerce St.

Tex., Dublin.—St. Louis & San Francisco Ry.'s freight depot; G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis.

Tex., Huntsville.—Sam Houston Normal School's dormitory; loss \$20,000.

Tex., Lufkin.—Behannon Bros.'s grain and feed store; loss \$12,000.

Tex., Moran.—First Baptist Church; loss \$5000. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Palestine.—J. H. Green and Walter McInn's barns.

Tex., Roxton.—Planters' Ginnery, Ed J. Hunter, Prop'r, Jas. Creed, Mgr.; loss \$25,000.

Va., Danville.—Masonic Temple; loss \$250,000; Z. V. Johnson Co.'s store; Broadway Theater; Main Street Cafe; Goode & Co.'s Store; Jacobs Drug Store; Parker's Book Store; total loss \$500,000.

W. Va., Elkins.—Arnold Cunningham's residence and other buildings near Elkins; loss \$12,000.

BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$5000 not covered in these reports.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Birmingham.—B. B. Burnham and others; erect \$250,000 apartment-house, 11th Ave. and 21st St.; \$250,000; contemplated.

Ala., Birmingham.—G. L. Miller Co., Atlanta, Ga.; plans erection 8-story apartment-house, 19th St. between 11th and 12th Sts. south; \$500,000.

Ga., Atlanta.—Phagan & Hannah; erect 2 apartment buildings N. Boulevard; 12 to 18 suites each; brick and hollow tile; sun parlors, refrigeration, wall beds, gas ranges, etc.; \$250,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Out-of-town capitalists are negotiating through office of R. W. Alexander, V.P. Equitable Trust Co., Calvert and Fayette Sts., with view to erecting 12 to 15-story apartment-house; \$2,000,000.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Jas. A. Houchin; reported to erect apartment building on Main St.; 6 stories; 50 to 60 suites.

Mo., St. Louis.—Jacob Rubin, Sawyer Bldg.; erect double-flat building and garage; 2 stories and basement; 34x52 ft.; also erect single flat; brick; tar and gravel roof; \$23,000; O. J. Popp, Archt., Odd Fellows Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Leo E. Saul, 217 Wainwright Bldg.; erect \$20,000 flat building; 44x52 ft.; 2 stories; F. J. Saum, Archt., 625 Chestnut St.; owner taking revised bids.

N. C., Charlotte.—R. N. Hunter, 906 Commercial Bank Bldg.; convert 10-room residence into 4 apartments of 4 rooms each; \$6000; frame; slate roof; rift-pine floors; heating not determined; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—A. Griffith; erect \$10,000 apartment-house; 4 suites.

Tex., Fort Worth.—R. G. Booth; erect apartment-house; 4 suites; \$20,000.

Tex., Houston.—J. M. Ball; erect 2-story frame and stucco apartment-house; \$19,000.

Tex., Lufkin.—E. J. Manton; erect \$15,000 apartment-house; 3 stories; brick; telephones in all rooms; 2, 3 and 4-room suites; stores on ground floor.

Va., Danville.—Jno. B. Anderson; remodel and erect addition to 3-story brick dwelling for apartments; 30 suites of 6, 5 and 4 rooms; Heard & Chesterman, Archts.

Association and Fraternal.

Ala., Montgomery.—Alabama Lodge of Perfection No. 1, Lawrence H. Lee, Chrmn.; erect \$250,000 Scottish Rite Cathedral.

Ark., Fort Smith.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; considering erection 10-story building.

Fla., Pensacola.—Salvation Army, 14 W. Government St.; remodel building; cemented and blocked; convert main entrance into vestibule; install hot and cold water; electric lights; repaint and refurbish.

Ga., Savannah.—Young Women's Christian Assn.; plans erection \$250,000 building.

Md., Hagerstown.—Young Men's Christian Assn., C. E. Steele, Secy.; erect building; 79x170 ft.; fireproof; 5-ply slag roof; hollow fire-proof tile; concrete and hardwood floors; or-

namental terra-cotta; safes; interior tile; metal doors; vaults; rolling partitions; wire glass; vault lights; ventilators; steel sash and trim; bids until Jan. 22 for erection building, not including heating, lighting and plumbing; A. J. Klinkhart, C. E. Koontz and Fred J. Mack, Archts. Address Mr. Steele. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Wheneley Branch, M. C. A. Dr. Gray, Secy., 701 N. Garrison Ave.; expend \$5000 to alter residence for dormitory.

N. C., Charlotte.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; erect \$100,000 on W. Trade Bldg.

N. C., Wilmington.—Salvation Army, Geo. Merris, Commandant; erect brick building S. Front St.; 2 stories; \$15,000.

S. C., Greenville.—Young Women's Christian Assn.; purchased Alexandria Hotel; remodel for dormitory, etc.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Amra Grotto, J. S. Adcock, Chrmn. Comm.; erect \$140,000 to \$200,000 temple; contemplated.

Tex., Houston.—Young Women's Christian Assn.; erect recreational and educational buildings.

Va., Danville.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; plan to erect fireproof building to replace burned structure; 8 to 10 stories.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Clarksburg Council No. 52, Knights of Columbus; erect \$40,000 to \$50,000 building; 3 or 4 stories; brick; gymnasium, swimming pool and auditorium. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Elkins.—Young Men's Christian Association, A. Spates Brady, Prest.; erect \$30,000 gymnasium to present building; 50x70 ft.; brick and concrete; composition roof; hardwood and composition floors; city lights; hollow fireproof tile; interior tile; lockers; rolling partitions; vault lights; C. L. Harding, Archt., 729 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Address Mr. Brady. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Wheeeing.—Ohio Valley Trades & Labor Assembly; considering organizing company with \$25,000 capital to erect labor temple.

Bank and Office.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—Drs. George, Battle and Harvey Seeley; erect \$20,000 office building; cream brick.

Ga., Atlanta.—Citizens' Trust Co., Herman E. Perry, Chrmn. Organization Committee; reported to erect building.

Ga., Liberton.—First National Bank; considering rebuilding burned structure; plans not definite. (Lately noted damaged by fire.)

Ga., Fitzgerald.—Exchange National Bank; erect building at Grant and Central Aves.

Ga., Moultrie.—Moultrie Banking Co.; erect 3-story building; contemplated.

Ga., Savannah.—Commercial Bank, J. H. Entelman, Prest.; improve building.

Ga., Savannah.—Savannah Savings & Real Estate Corp.; erect 2 buildings for theater, bank and offices; 4 stories; 50x73 ft.; banking room on first floor, 26x50 ft.; 2 stories, 18x50 ft.; 2-story moving-picture theater, 45x73 ft.; brick faced; limestone trim; 2 street fronts of limestone with granite base; marble wainscot; ornamental plaster columns, beams and cornices; steam heat; ventilating system in theater; electric passenger elevator in bank and office building; Levy & Clarke,

Archts.; bids opened Jan. 22 at Builders' Exchange.

Ky., Owensboro.—National Deposit Bank; erect building at 3d and Frederick Sts.

Mo., Joplin.—Conqueror Trust Co.; remodel building; \$7000; C. H. Sudhoefer & Co., Archts.

N. C., Greensboro.—Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co., Julian Price, Prest.; reported to erect 12-story office building.

N. C., Mayworth.—Mays Mills; erect office building; reinforced concrete; 2 stories and basement; steam heat; tile floors, vaults, etc.; C. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte, N. C.

N. C., Mount Holly.—Mount Holly Bank; erect office building; steam heat; tile floors; install furniture and vault equipment; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte. Address J. A. Costner, Cash.

S. C., Charleston.—Dime Bank Trust Co., J. L. David, Prest.; increased capital from \$60,000 to \$200,000; remodel Hirsch-Israel Bldg. for banking quarters and offices.

S. C., Gaffney.—Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, C. D. Meadows, Executive Secy.; considering erecting 6-story office building; steel; 100x55 ft.; desires correspondence with architects and building material firms.

Tenn., Columbia.—Phoenix National Bank; alter building.

Tenn., Greenville.—Union Bank & Trust Co., J. W. Hodges, Cash.; expend \$10,000 to remodel building for bank; 40x60 ft.; brick; oak floors; tile in lobby; steam heat; bids until Jan. 20; Albert B. Baumann, Archt., Knoxville. Address owner.

Tex., Waco.—First State Bank; remodel 1st floor Praetorian Bldg.; install fixtures, etc.

Va., Roanoke.—Colonial Bank & Trust Co., R. H. Angell, Prest.; enlarge building; brick; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Terry Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Churches.

Ala., Gadsden.—Twelfth Street Baptist Church; erect \$7000 addition for Sunday school rooms. Address The Pastor.

Ark., Ozark.—Methodist Church, Rev. W. D. Willmack, Pastor, will not erect \$10,000 parsonage as lately reported.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Church of Good Shepherd; erect \$100,000 building; 145x260 ft.; 1 story; brick, stone and concrete; concrete foundation; J. W. Corbusier, Archt., Leonox Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Ga., Dublin.—Henry Memorial Presbyterian Church; erect \$50,000 building; 40x100 ft.; auditorium, 36x60 ft.; brick and stone; P. E. Dennis, Archt., Macon.

Ga., Waycross.—First Baptist Church; erect building; seating capacity 1200; contemplated. Address The Pastor.

Miss., Charleston.—Presbyterian Church; remodel building; R. H. Byrd & Co., Archts., Box 263.

Miss., Meridian.—St. Patrick's Church; expand \$5000 to remodel interior of building. Address The Pastor.

Mo., Kansas City.—Swedish Baptist Church; erect \$40,000 building; 65x90 ft.; brick and stone; tile roof; oak floors; Phillip Q. Drotts, Archt., Reliance Bldg.; Ernest O. Brostrom, Asso. Archt. Address Mr. Drotts. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Rev. Herbert E. Martin, Rector; plans erection church, parish-house and rectory; \$300,000; M. G. Harman, Chrmn. Committee, 308 Hall Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Trinity M. E. Church, Rev. T. E. Green, pastor, 13th and Taylor Sts.; erect brick industrial and gymnasium build-

ing; 43x101 ft.; 4 stories; Hohenschild & Pearce Archts., Odd Fellows' Bldg.

N. C., Charlotte.—Calvary Methodist Church, Rev. J. A. Sharpe, Pastor; erect building on S. Mint St.

N. C., Lexington.—Beulah Reformed Church, Rev. J. D. Andrew, pastor; erect \$8000 building.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Salem Methodist Church; erect building; H. C. Jones, A. W. Cline and F. T. Foy, planning committee.

Oklahoma, Tulsa.—First Methodist Church; erect building; P. L. Price, Chrmn. Bldg.

S. C., Charleston.—St. John's Lutheran Church; alter and erect addition to parish-house; bids until Jan. 21; plans and specifications at office D. B. Heyer, Archt., People's Bldg.

S. C., Clover.—Presbyterian Church; erect \$40,000 building. Address The Pastor.

S. C., Union.—Disciples of Christ, Rev. Thos. H. Burton, Pastor; erect building; contemplated.

Tenn., Knoxville.—St. John's Church, Dr. Walter C. Whitaker, Rector, 413 W. Cumberland Ave.; rebuild structure; seating capacity 800; granite, furred and plastered; red slate roof; hardwood floors; steam heat; electric lights; ventilators; bids probably by Jan. 25. Address R. K. Gibson, Senior Warden, P. O. Box 35. (Lately noted damaged by fire.)

Tex., Brownwood.—First Baptist Church; erect \$100,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Tex., Lytton Springs.—Methodist Episcopal Church; erect brick and tile building. Address The Pastor.

Va., Newport News.—Congregation Adath-Yeshuruh, Max Levinson, Chrmn. Building Committee; erect \$85,000 synagogue; 61x95 ft.; 3 stories; brick; bids about Feb. 1.

Va., Richmond.—Monument Methodist Episcopal Church; erect \$30,000 addition. Address The Pastor.

W. Va., Bluefield.—Adams Street M. E. Church; erect building, Adams and Washington Sts. Address The Pastor.

W. Va., Charleston.—Ruffner Presbyterian Church, Rev. L. E. McDowell, Pastor; considering erecting building.

W. Va., Huntington.—St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Rev. Father Henry B. Altmeier, pastor; expend \$12,000 to remodel building; also remodel sisters' chapel.

W. Va., Princeton.—Presbyterian Church; erect \$35,000 to \$40,000 building. Address The Pastor.

City and County.

Ala., Jasper—Almshouse.—Walker County, E. W. Long, Judge of Probate; erect almshouse; title construction.

Fla., Bartow—Jail.—Board of County Commissioners; bids until Feb. 2 for repairing and repainting portions jail, including toolproof niche, 6 toolproof niche bottoms, enameled niche seat, replacing plumbing, painting cell work, iron stairs, window guards, entrance doors, etc.; repair and adjust locking devices. (See Machinery Wanted—Jail Work; Painting; Plumbing.)

N. C., Hickory—Municipal Building.—City; erect building for offices, jail, auditorium to seat about 1000; 78x135 ft.; 2 and 3 stories; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte. Address Jno. W. Ballew, City Mgr., Hickory.

Tenn., Loudon—Jail.—County Court; considering erecting jail and installing vault; Judge R. B. Robinson and others, committee investigating details.

Tex., Paris—Fire Station.—City; erect fire station; 50x150 ft.; mill construction; tar and gravel built-up roof; joist floors; steam heat;

\$70,000; C. G. Curtis and J. L. Wees, Archts.; bids opened Feb. 2; plans obtainable from architects on file at Mayor's office. Address W. G. George, City Secy.

W. Va., Martinsburg—Fire Station.—City, P. W. Leighter, Mayor; erect \$600 engine-house; C. E. Kent, Archt., 712 Queen St.

Courthouses.

N. C., Lincolnton.—Lincoln County Commissioners; erect courthouse; Jas. A. Salter, Archt., Raleigh. (Previously noted.)

Oklahoma, Holdenville.—Hughes County; erect \$125,000 courthouse and jail; 3 stories, basement and attic; 78x96 ft.; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; gravel roof; bids opened Feb. 3; Layton, Smith & Forsyth, Archts., Majestic Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Previously noted.)

Dwellings.

Ala., Huntsville.—G. N. Robinson; erect 40 bungalows, East Huntsville; 5 rooms each.

Ark., Camden.—Camden Public Service Bureau; plans erection 15 to 20 dwellings.

Ark., Camden.—Berg Bros.; erect 2 dwellings.

Ark., Camden.—S. A. Doyle; erect residence.

Ark., Lake Village.—W. S. Peel; erect \$6000 residence; 32x52 ft.; 1 story; frame; composition roof; Aurelius-Swanson Co., Archt., First National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Ponder-Hammell Co.; erect 4 bungalows, Pine St. and Ingleside Ave.; \$620 each; also \$4500 garage, Union St.

Fla., Jacksonville.—A. L. Clayton; erect \$5750 residence, Mallory St.

Fla., Miami.—A. B. Curry; erect concrete block dwelling; \$10,000.

Fla., Miami.—Chas. Rodgers; erect frame stucco residence; \$7000.

Ga., Atlanta.—J. H. Whisenant; erect 1-story residence, Greenwood Ave.; brick veneer; \$6500.

Ga., Atlanta.—Adair & Senter; permit to erect 1-story brick-veneer dwelling, 67 St. Louis Pl.; \$10,000.

Ga., Athens.—H. J. Rowe, Chrmn. Committee; promoting \$100,000 company to erect dwellings.

Ga., Atlanta.—Mrs. J. M. Hicks; erect \$45,000 residence, Ponce de Leon Ave.; Heintz, Reid & Adler, Archts.

Ga., Atlanta.—Dunbar & Sewell, 12 S. Padre St.; erect 2-story frame dwelling and garage; \$11,200; day labor.

Ga., Atlanta.—W. L. McLain; rebuild two 1-story frame dwellings; \$6000; day labor.

Ky., Anchorage.—A. B. Kinnaird; erect 20 dwellings; 2 stories and basement; 63x35 ft.; stone; \$20,000; Meyers & Brenner, Archts., Lincoln Trust Bldg., Louisville, revising plans.

La., Shreveport.—S. J. Harmon; contemplated erection 12 dwellings on 6th St.

Md., Baltimore.—Edw. H. Newberger; erect five 2-story concrete dwellings, Baltimore Ave. near Belair Road; \$10,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Kennedy Corp., Jos. P. Kennedy, Prest., Charles and Wells Sts.; erect 250 dwellings at Curtis Bay in connection with establishment of plant to manufacture automobile parts.

Md., Baltimore.—University Homes Corp., Geo. R. Morris, Prest., Title Bldg.; purchased Howell tract of about 10 acres on Charles St. near Wendover Rd.; erect 63 residences; about 36x36 ft.; brick; slate roof; hardwood floors; gas, steam heat; porches, etc.; total cost \$1,500,000; plans and construction by owner.

Miss., Charleston.—Dr. J. E. Frederick; erect \$13,350 residence; R. H. Byrd & Co., Archts., Box 263.

Miss., Charleston.—E. E. Tatum; erect \$6500 residence; R. H. Byrd & Co., Archts., Box 263.

Miss., Laurel.—Victor Langley; erect residence, 7th Ave.

Mo., Kansas City.—Fred B. Jenkins, Jenkins Music Co.; erect residence; stone and stucco; C. E. Shepard, Archt., 310 Reliance Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Mardyke Investment Co.; erect 20 bungalows in Northland Place Subdivision.

Mo., St. Louis.—Geo. Bokel, 7215 Pershing Ave.; erect 2 dwellings; \$6500; 2 stories; 28x45 ft.; day labor.

Mo., St. Louis.—C. F. May, Merchants-Land Bldg., preparing plans for \$10,000 to \$15,000 residence; 2 stories; ordinary brick.

Mo., St. Louis.—Walter A. Hayes, Central National Bank; erect private garage; 1 story; 100x110 ft.; brick; semi-fireproof; \$18,000.

Mo., St. Louis.—H. Franke, 3419 Wisconsin Ave.; erect \$6500 residence; 2 stories; 25x32 ft.; day labor.

Mo., St. Louis.—M. T. Shaffer, Fullerton Bldg., preparing plans for \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 30x36 ft.; ordinary brick.

Mo., Webster Grove.—O. J. Popp, Odd Fellows Bldg., St. Louis; preparing plans for \$20,000 residence; 2½ stories; brick.

N. C., Asheville.—Jno. Acee; erect 5-room dwelling; \$7000.

N. C., Carthage.—Fred Page; erect number dwellings; \$5000 to \$8000 each.

Okl., Tulsa.—P. H. Brumberg; erect 3 residences and garages; \$5300 each.

Okl., Tulsa.—Anderson & Hansen; erect \$5000 residence and garage at 1415 N. Elwood St. St.

Okl., Tulsa.—J. H. Simmons; construct 4 residences, S. Houston, S. Owasso and N. Denver Sts.; \$27,500.

Okl., Tulsa.—Jas. J. Joyce; erect \$7500 residence, 1628 S. Quincy St.

S. C., Greer.—Greer Cotton Mills; erect 12 dwellings and \$4000 swimming pool; J. C. Cunningham, Archt.

S. C., Greer.—Louis Hain; erect residence; J. C. Cunningham, Archt.

Tenn., Cordova.—Dr. C. A. Chaffee, Beach Bluff, Tenn.; erect 8-room dwelling and office; tile floors; Delco lighting system; water system; bids opened Apr. 1. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Tenn., Memphis.—J. G. Nowlin; erect 6-room brick residence; 1 story; \$6000.

Tenn., Memphis.—E. B. Scott; erect two 1-story 6-room brick dwellings; \$8000.

Tenn., Signal Mountain.—Charles E. James, James Bldg., Chattanooga; will not erect 5 dwellings as lately reported.

Tex., El Paso.—J. E. Higrett; erect 2 brick bungalows; \$7000.

Tex., Houston.—Houston Land Corp.; 5-room frame cottage, West Alabama Ave.; 2-story, 9-room brick dwelling, Mt. Vernon Ave., and 2-story, 9-room frame and stucco dwelling, Kipling St.; \$20,750.

Tex., San Antonio.—C. A. Webb; erect \$25,000 residence; 2 stories; brick; Herbert S. Green, Archt.

Tex., San Antonio.—Mrs. H. W. Branham; repairs and addition to building; \$7000.

Tex., San Antonio.—J. M. Taft; erect 6-room dwelling; \$6500.

Tex., San Antonio.—J. D. Levy, Jr.; erect 8-room hollow-tile dwelling; Herbert S. Green, Archt.

Tex., San Antonio.—F. L. Toeppewein; erect 6-room hollow-tile residence; Phelps & Dewees, Archts.

Tex., San Antonio.—Beacon Hill Co.; erect six 5-room dwellings, Mistle Ave. and Fowler St.; \$22,400.

Tex., Waco.—Dr. J. F. Peck; erect dwelling at 25th and Jefferson Sts.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—J. H. Crumpler; erect \$6000 residence; 31x48 ft.; frame, brick and stone; shingle roof; hardwood floors; tile in bathroom; G. G. Nichols, Inc., Archt.; 397 Southwest Natl. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Va., Chattham.—Dr. T. Williams; erect \$12,000 brick residence; 2 stories; 41x35 ft.; Heard & Chesterman, Archts., Arcade Bldg., Danville.

Va., Lynchburg.—C. M. Casey, Mgr., Isis Theater; remodel residence; brick and frame; 2 stories; \$10,000; Heard & Chesterman, Archts., People's Bank Bldg.

Va., Newport News.—Mr. Levinson; erect brick residence and garage; 2 stories; 29x42 ft.; \$20,000; McKee, Williams & Pettibone, Archts., 225 28th St.

Va., Newport News.—Wm. F. Carter; alter residence; \$12,000; 2 stories; frame and stucco; McKee, Williams & Pettibone, Archts., 225 28th St.; construction by owner.

Va., Newport News.—L. V. Noland; erect \$15,000 residence; 2½ stories; 35x42 ft.; brick; E. A. Weightman, Archt., 1213 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.; plans ready in about 30 days. (Lately noted.)

Va., Petersburg.—Bankers' Home Corp.; contemplates erecting 50 dwellings; frame; \$25,000.

W. Va., Elkins.—Arnold Cunningham; erect residence to replace structure reported damaged by fire at loss \$12,000.

Government and State.

D. C., Washington—Laboratory.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt.; opened bids to extend animal-house at hygienic laboratory; Boyle-Robertson Construction Co., Evans Bldg., lowest bidder at \$21,117. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Raleigh—Fair.—North Carolina State Fair, Julian S. Carr, Prest.; erect several exhibition buildings, grandstand, etc.; Geo. Holcomb, Archt., Tulsa, Okla.

N. C., Thomasville—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; rejected bids to erect postoffice. (Lately noted.)

Tex., El Paso—Warehouses.—Construction Division, War Dept., Washington, D. C.; erect 24 warehouses at Fort Bliss; frame; corrugated-iron sides; 200x80 ft. each; 1 story; construct 4½ mi. railroad track and 28,000 sq. ft. roadway; \$480,000; Lt.-Col. F. G. Chamberlain, Constructing Quartermaster. (Previously noted.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ark., El Dorado.—Warner Brown Hospital, L. K. McKinley, Secy.; bids until Jan. 20 to erect \$25,000 building; 2 stories; brick; steam heat; wood floors; J. W. Smith, Archt., Monroe, La.; plans and specifications at office Secretary. (Previously noted.)

Ark., Jonesboro.—St. Bernard's Hospital; erect 4-story annex.

Ark., Little Rock.—Arkansas Baptist Hospital, Dr. L. E. Barton, Prest.; erect \$500,000 fireproof hospital; Jas. H. Bliss, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Jacksonville.—City Comsn.; erect Brewster Hospital; \$150,000.

Ga., Dalton.—Hamilton Memorial Hospital; erect \$40,000 building; brick or hollow tile;

tile roof; tile and oak floors on concrete; probably steam or hot-water heat; electric lights; interior tile; metal doors. Address H. L. Erwin. (Lately noted.)

La., New Orleans.—Presbyterian Hospital, Dr. J. C. Barr, Prest. Board of Trustees; erect building; 3 stories; probably add 3 stories later.

La., Shreveport.—Charity Hospital; erect Nurses' Home; Andrew Querbes, Chrmn. Finance Committee.

Mo., St. Louis.—St. John's Hospital, Sisters of Mercy; erect \$200,000 building; 112x112 ft.; 5 stories; concrete; composition roof; hardwood and tile floors; hollow fireproof tile; interior tile; ventilators; ready for bids in about a week. Address Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, Archts., Century Bldg. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Greenville.—E. G. Flanagan; erect 40-room addition to Proctor Hotel.

Hotels.

Ga., Mt. Vernon.—D. A. McRae and others, Building Committee to erect hotel.

Ky., Elizabethtown.—O. P. Ward, Lincoln Trust Bldg., Louisville, preparing plans for \$100,000 hotel; 50 rooms, 25 offices and 3 stores.

Md., Cambridge.—Vernon S. Bradley purchased Hotel Dickson; reported to install electric lighting, private baths, etc.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Madison Hotel, Wm. Smith, Mgr.; reported to erect additional story to 5-story building.

Mo., St. Louis.—Father Dempsey's Hotel for Working Girls, 1421 Hogan St.; remodel building; \$8768.

N. C., Mount Airy.—Blue Ridge Inn Co., W. J. Byrly, Prest.; expend \$50,000 to remodel hotel; brick; construct roof; wood and composition floors; plumbing, including 25 baths, and running water in all rooms; W. C. Northup, Archt., Winston-Salem; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Brownwood.—Graham Hotel; erect 4th-story addition; 8 rooms.

Miscellaneous.

Okl., Oklahoma City—Coliseum Annex, Coliseum Corp.; construct brick and concrete annex; bids opened Jan. 1; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Security Bldg.

Va., Buckroe Beach—Amusement.—Chessie Coaster Co., Benj. Megginson, Prest., Hampton, Va.; expend \$100,000 for amusement; construct coaster ride, water dip, etc.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Ga., Sycamore.—Georgia Southern & Florida R. R., B. Herman, Ch. Engr., M. W. & S. Lines East, Charlotte, N. C.; erect station to replace burned structure.

Tex., Dublin.—Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., Frank Ringer, Ch. Engr., Dallas; erect freight depot.

Tex., Dublin.—St. Louis & San Francisco Ry., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis; rebuild freight depot noted damaged by fire.

Tex., Stamford.—American Railway Express Co.; erect \$10,000 express depot; 30x50 ft.; brick; stucco finish; tile roof; cement floors. Address J. M. Dunham, Supt. Buildings, American Railway Express Co., Houston.

Schools.

Ala., Bessemer.—City votes in March on \$300,000 bonds to erect high school; J. H. Disque, Prest. School Board. (Lately noted to vote Jan. 6 on \$200,000 bonds.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ala., Castleberry.—County School Board, W. R. Bennett, Supt.; erect \$15,000 high school.

Ala., Gadsden.—City voted \$250,000 school bonds; R. M. Wilbanks, City Clk. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Geneva.—Board of Education; erect brick school building; 12 rooms and auditorium; steam heat; \$45,000; T. W. & O. E. Smith, Archts., Murrah Bldg., Columbus, Ga.; C. D. Chapman, Chrmn. Trustees.

Ark., Jonesboro.—State School of Agriculture; erect engineering building; brick; 3 stories.

Ark., Bentz.—Board of Education; erecting school buildings.

Fla., Ocala.—Girls' Industrial School; erect buildings. Address The Superintendent.

Ga., Atlanta.—Board of Education, W. F. Dykes, Supt.; considering \$4,000 bond issue; tentative plans call for 20 buildings to include 3 senior high and 5 junior high schools, 12 or more grammar schools.

Ga., Preston.—Board of Education; erect \$15,000 school; 2 stories; brick; 6 rooms; auditorium to seat 250; metal or composition roof; T. F. Lockwood, Archt., Murrah Bldg., Columbus, Ga. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Macon.—Board of Education, C. H. Bruce, Supt.; erect building to replace Clisby School, noted damaged by fire at loss of \$10,000.

Ca., Townsend.—County Board of Education, Darien, Ga.; erect 4-room school.

Ky., Paducah.—County School Board; considering erecting \$25,000 building in Reeland Dist.; M. V. Miller, County Supt.

Md., Hagerstown.—Board of Education; considering erecting school buildings at Boonsboro and Chewsville; improve buildings at Smithsburg and Hancock; also considering high school, Hagerstown.

Mo., Jackson.—Board of Education; erect \$60,000 school; J. H. Felt & Co., Archts., 800 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City.

Mo., Brainerd.—Board of Education; erect \$30,000 school; 60x70 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; composition roof; W. E. Schrage, Archt., 43 E. 32d St., Kansas City.

N. C., Mebane.—City voted \$20,000 bonds to erect school; J. L. Duncan, Supt. of Schools. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Rockingham.—School Trustees, Geo. P. Entwistle, J. LeGrand Everett and W. B. Cole; erect \$30,000 school.

N. C., Roxboro.—Roxboro Mills; erect school; 2 stories and basement; auditorium; heating plant; electric lights; shower baths, etc.; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte. Address J. A. Long, Prest., Roxboro. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Snow Hill.—Greene County Board of Education, J. E. Debnam, Supt.; bids until Mar. 1 to furnish material and erect school; 57x100 ft.; 2 stories; 1-story wing, 52x41 ft.; brick and hollow tile; plans and specifications at office Board.

Okla., Bixby.—Board of Education; erect \$85,000 school; 2 stories; 60x120 ft.; brick, reinforced concrete and steel; concrete foundation and floors; bids about March 1; H. O. Valee & Co., Archts., Phoenix Bldg., Muskogee, Okla.

Okla., Bristow.—Board of Education; erect Edison and Washington Schools; 1 story; unit type; \$25,000 bonds voted; \$90,000 available. (Lately noted in part.)

S. C., Chester.—City votes Jan. 31 on bonds to erect high school. Address Board of Education.

S. C., Columbia.—Board of Education; erect 2 rooms each to Blossom Street School, Logan

School and 1 room to Taylor School; W. H. Hand, Supt.

S. C., Rock Hill.—Board of Education; plans to erect 7-room grammar school, Ebenezer Ave.; provision for 8 additional rooms to be added as needed; principal's office, library, teachers' restroom, etc.; auditorium to seat 577; brick; \$72,000; also frame school on Crawford Highway; 13 classrooms; provision for 8 additional rooms later; auditorium to seat 600; principal's office, restroom, etc.; \$51,000; city probably vote on \$75,000 bonds.

Tenn., Bristol.—Sullins College, Dr. W. E. Martin, Pres.: considering erecting additional buildings; 60 to 100 rooms; \$40,000 to \$60,000.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—City, Board of Education; erect Wyatt High School; 3 stories; 283x200 ft.; fireproof; brick; stone trim; swimming pool, cafeteria; R. H. Hunt, Archt., James Bldg.; bids received Jan. 15; also considering Howard High School, Fourth Dist. and Ridge Schools.

Tenn., Lexington.—Henderson County voted \$10,000 additional bonds to supplement \$50,000 previously appropriated to erect high school; W. W. Rogers, County Supt., Middleburg.

Tenn., Rutledge.—County Court, T. C. Clark, Chrmn.; will issue \$18,000 warrants to erect central high school at Rutledge and aid erection of consolidated buildings in 4th Dist.

Tex., Dalhart.—Board of Education; erect \$130,000 high school; brick, reinforced concrete and steel; concrete floors and foundation; Mann & Gerow, Archts., Hutchinson, Kan.; H. A. Noble, Engr., Kansas City, Mo.

Tex., San Marcos.—San Marcos Academy; plans erection school to accommodate kindergarten and first 5 grades.

Va., Ivy Depot.—Ivy Dist. School Board, R. B. Worthington, Chrmn.; erect \$33,000 grade and high school; 71x49 ft.; 2 stories and basement; Eugene Bradbury, Archt., Charlottesville; bids about Jan. 15. (Previously noted.)

Va., Ferrum.—Ferrum Training School; erect \$8000 parsonage; 2 stories; 32x42 ft.; frame; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Terry Bldg., Roanoke; construction by owner.

Va., Lexington.—Washington & Lee University; erect \$125,000 dormitory for men; 68x38.6 ft.; wings, 65x25 ft.; brick; gravel roof on main building, slate on wings; concrete and rift-plank floors; heat from central station; 2 trunk lifts; hollow fireproof tile. Address John W. H. Pollard, Supt. of Construction. (Lately noted.)

Va., Orange.—School Board; erect \$18,000 high school; 71x56 ft.; 1 story; hollow-tile or frame; N. T. Wingfield, Archt., Main St., Charlottesville; bids about Jan. 15. (Previously noted.)

Va., Roanoke.—City School Board, J. A. Page, Clk.; rebuild Park School; 29 classrooms, auditorium, etc.; concrete and brick; granolithic floors in corridors and portion of first floor; second and third floors, wood; hot-air furnaces and blower system of heat; electric lights; \$100,000; H. Courney Richards, Archt., 1713 Sansom St., Philadelphia; bids opened about Feb. 18. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—Board of Education, Harry Shaw, Prest.; erect \$150,000 high-school building; details not determined. (Previously noted.)

Stores.

Ark., Ozark.—Carter King erect business building.

Ark., Clarksville.—Seth L. Reed; erect building, W. Main St.

Ark., Clarksville.—Dunlap Estate; erect 3 brick buildings on W. Main St.

Fla., Jacksonville.—E. J. Stokes; alter building on Main St.; \$5000.

Ga., Atlanta.—A. G. Rhodes and Lee Hagan; remodel 3-story brick hotel for business building.

Ga., Atlanta.—Adair & Senter secured permit to erect five 1-story brick stores at 339-35 Peachtree St. for Geo. F. Willis; also permits to erect interlocking tile brick store at 336 Peachtree St., and alterations to brick building, 10 Auburn Ave.; total cost \$1,000.

Ky., Louisville.—Demling Bros.; erect store and apartment building; 2 stories and basement; 35x50 ft.; \$12,000; O. P. Ward, Archt., Lincoln Trust Bldg.

Ky., Pikeville.—Foster-Thornburg Hardware Co.; erect \$10,000 addition; 54x156 ft.; brick; 3 stories and basement; W. T. Griffith, Archt., Pikeville; R. W. Stone, Contr., Huntington, W. Va. (Lately noted.)

La., Oakdale.—Kelly, Weber & Co., A. L. Gayle, Mgr., Lake Charles; erect \$10,000 1-story brick building.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Sommers Hardware Co.; erect building; 2 stories; 40x125 ft.

Miss., Greenville.—Henderson & Baird Hardware Co.; erect \$150,000 building; 100x200 ft.; 5 stories and mezzanine floor; reinforced concrete; Barrett specification roof; reinforced concrete floors; steam heat; city lights; elevators; sprinkler system; wired-glass windows set in metal; bids until Jan. 20; plans and specifications at office J. Rice Scott & Co., Archts., Grand Opera House Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Jefferson City.—Peter C. Maynes; erect business building.

S. C., Greenville.—Tannahill & Perry; erect 2 story brick building; 70x100 ft.; \$20,000.

S. C., Greenville.—J. A. Hull and others; plans erection business building.

S. C., Rock Hill.—Belk Bros., W. H. Belk, Prest., Charlotte, N. C.; erect building; 2 or 3 stories and basement; brick.

S. C., Rock Hill.—T. H. Parker, Sumter, S. C., and others; purchased building and will remodel for clothing store; erect extension, etc.

Tenn., Knoxville.—C. B. Atkin; expend \$50,000 to install steam-heating system, rearrange and improve Lutterell block for business and office building.

Tenn., Memphis.—Boyle & Boyle; erect 3-story building; brick; 75x148 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; \$80,000.

Tex., Lufkin.—Behannon Bros.; erect building to replace grain and feed store damaged by fire at loss \$12,000.

Tex., Lufkin.—Moore Grocery Co., Wm. A. Moore, Prest., Tyler, Tex.; erect \$45,000 building; brick and concrete; 75x150 ft.; 2 stories; trackage; platforms. (Lately noted.)

Va., Cape Charles.—W. A. Copes; contemplates erecting \$20,000 building; hollow tile.

Va., Madison.—Madison Drug Co.; erect building; \$400 to \$600; 20x40 ft.; hollow cement blocks; metal roof; hardwood floors; pipeless furnace; metal ceilings; safes; rolling partitions; vault lights; steel and sash trim.

Va., Madison.—Reynolds Corp.; erect 1-story steel and concrete warehouse, 29th St. and Grand Ave.; 50x300 ft.; \$25,000; plans erection other buildings; total cost \$100,000. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Louisville.—Belknap Hardware & Mfg. Co., Wm. Heyburn, Prest.; reported to erect \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000 warehouse; 12 to 15 stories; 288x204 ft.; Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Archts., Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

Md., Baltimore.—Lucas Bros., 221 E. Baltimore St.; erect extension to factory and warehouse at Cheapside and Water Sts.

Md., Baltimore.—Whitaker Paper Co.; erect warehouse; 100x186 ft.; 8 stories; concrete; slab roof; cement floors; steam heat; electric lights; vaults; steel sash and trim; Haskell & Barnes, Archts., 301 N. Charles St. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Tupelo.—Tupelo Compress Co.; erect 2 units for warehouse and compress.

S. C., Abbeville.—Abbeville Bonded Warehouse Co.; erect \$30,000 to \$35,000 warehouse

Theaters.

Ala., Gadsden.—Will B. Wood; enlarge Belle Theater; seating capacity 1500; \$40,000.

Ark., Clarksville.—Dunlap Theater; remodel building; redecorate, etc. Address The Manager.

Ga., Savannah.—Savannah Savings & Real Estate Corp.; erect theater and bank and office building; Levy & Clarke, Archts.; bids opened Jan. 22. (See Bank and Office.)

Ky., Paducah.—Leo F. Keiler; purchased Arcade Theater; remodel.

Ky., Owensboro.—Geo. Bleich; erect theater on Frederica St.

Md., Baltimore.—Hornstein Amusement Co., 1627 Pennsylvania Ave.; erect theater at 1619-25 Pennsylvania Ave.; 85x170 ft.; stucco front on brick; brick side and rear walls; steel and concrete; slab roof; vapor heat; electric lights; plaster finish inside; decorating, painting, etc.; stage about 30x80 ft.; mechanical ventilators; seating capacity 2000; \$150,000; Geo. S. Childs, Archt., 513 N. Charles St.; bids in about 30 days.

Miss., Columbus.—E. L. Kuykendall; contemplates erecting theater.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Billy Mueller; erect moving-picture theater.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Rube Armstrong; erect \$60,000 theater; 66x136 ft.; brick and concrete; composition roof; concrete floors; contract awarded about Feb. 1. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Greensboro.—Dr. W. H. Ivey and others; interested in erection \$100,000 theater and moving-picture house.

N. C., Statesville.—A. D. Van Derburgh; remodel building for motion-picture theater.

Okl., Tulsa.—John Brown; expend \$8000 to remodel Lyric Theater.

Va., Charlottesville.—Playhouse Co.; remodel brick moving-picture theater; 1 story; 118x76 ft.; Eugene Bradbury, Archt.

Va., Danville.—John F. Pryor; considering erecting theater.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Albert F. Schenk and others; reported to erect motion-picture theater; F. F. Faris, Archt.

Warehouses.

Ala., Birmingham.—Birmingham Realty Co.; erect \$40,000 brick warehouse; 2 stories.

Ga., Valdosta.—Valdosta Mill & Elevator Co.; erect tobacco warehouse; 150x250 ft.

Ga., Vienna.—J. W. Firor, Montezuma, Ga., and others, interested in erection potato warehouse.

Ky., Louisville.—Reynolds Corp.; erect 1-story steel and concrete warehouse, 29th St. and Grand Ave.; 50x300 ft.; \$25,000; plans erection other buildings; total cost \$100,000. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Louisville.—Belknap Hardware & Mfg. Co., Wm. Heyburn, Prest.; reported to erect \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000 warehouse; 12 to 15 stories; 288x204 ft.; Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, Archts., Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

Md., Baltimore.—Lucas Bros., 221 E. Baltimore St.; erect extension to factory and warehouse at Cheapside and Water Sts.

Md., Baltimore.—Whitaker Paper Co.; erect warehouse; 100x186 ft.; 8 stories; concrete; slab roof; cement floors; steam heat; electric lights; vaults; steel sash and trim; Haskell & Barnes, Archts., 301 N. Charles St. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Tupelo.—Tupelo Compress Co.; erect 2 units for warehouse and compress.

S. C., Abbeville.—Abbeville Bonded Warehouse Co.; erect \$30,000 to \$35,000 warehouse

for cotton and fertilizer; 50x125 ft.; 2 stories; 6 compartments; metal roof; concrete or wood block floors; bids opened latter part of Jan. Address R. E. Cox, County Savings Bank. (Dr. G. A. Neuffer lately reported interested.)

S. C., Columbia.—Kirkland Distributing Co.; erect \$10,000 warehouse.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Anderson - Dulin - Varnell Co.; erect 10-story-and-basement reinforced concrete storage warehouse as annex; 100x110 ft.; steam heat; details not determined.

Tex., Galveston.—Gosho Co., Inc.; J. F. Ludwick, Agt.; construct storage warehouses.

Tex., Houston.—Saint Grain Co., Dowling and Walker Sts.; erect 3-story grain elevator warehouse; \$8000.

Tex., Lufkin.—Behannon Bros.; rebuild burned storage-house; brick; 1 story; 50x175 ft.; include grinding mill; \$50,000.

Va., Danville.—Piedmont Hardware Co.; erect fireproof storage house; \$65,000.

Va., Suffolk.—Peanut Growers' Land Corp., J. Frank Pooshe, Secy.; erect several peanut-storage warehouses; \$15,000.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Birmingham.—H. N. Malone; erect \$100,000 apartment-house, 21st St.; 3 stories; hollow tile; J. B. Scott, Contr.

Ky., Mount Sterling.—Mrs. Tom Thomas; erect \$20,000 building; garage below; flat above; 60x140 ft.; brick; paper roof; hardwood and concrete floors; electric lights; interior tile; wire glass; ventilators; A. E. Lawrence, Archt. and Contr.

N. C., Durham.—Geo. W. Watts; erect apartment-house; suites for 10 physicians; J. T. Salmon, Contr., Durham; Chas. C. Hook, Architect, Charlotte.

Tex., Fort Worth.—A. R. Carnes; erect 2 apartment buildings; 11 suites, 3, 4 and 6 rooms; brick; composition slate shingle roof; edge-grain pine floors on concrete; \$46,000; steam heat \$3000; mail chutes; Van Slyke & Woodruff, Archts.; K. H. Muse, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Houston.—Rose and Theresa Spalding; erect two 2-story frame and stucco apartments; \$18,000; G. C. Curtis, Contr.

Va., Newport News.—Mirmelstein Bros., 33d St. and Washington Ave.; eight 4-family apartment buildings; \$8000 each; 2 stories; 22x60 ft.; F. A. Lord, Contr., 114 Hampton Ave.

Va., Newport News.—Graff Bros. & Co., 219 25th St.; erect 10 apartment buildings; 4 families each; 2 stories; 22x60 ft.; \$8000 each; F. A. Lord, Contr., 114 Hampton Ave.

Association and Fraternal.

Ky., Ashland.—Salvation Army; erect building; J. M. King, Archt.; Chas. M. Payne, Contr.

Bank and Office.

La., Shreveport.—Brown Bros.; erect 1-story addition to Oil Well Supply Bank Bldg.; \$10,000; W. H. Werner, Contr., 614 Lake St.

N. C., Charlotte.—American Trust Co.; remodel and enlarge banking quarters; Chas. C. Hook, Archt.; J. P. Little & Son, Contrs.

S. C., Andrews.—Farmers & Merchants' Bank; erect building; D. B. Hyer, Archt., Charleston, S. C.; Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, contract for marble and tile work.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Hamilton National Bank; remodel building; construction by owner; Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, tile work.

Tex., Houston.—O. L. White, 908 Clay Ave.; erect \$50,000 office building; 3 stories; 95x100 ft.; brick, reinforced concrete and tile; J. Stadler, Contr., 803 Fannin St.

Va., Cumberland.—Citizens' State Bank, C. M. Smith, Prest.; erect building; contract let. (See Machinery Wanted—Safes.)

Va., Richmond.—Bank of Commerce & Trust; remodel building; 1 story; 30x60 ft.; \$35,000; Max E. Ruhrmund, Archt., Allison

Bldg.; Jno. T. Wilson Co., Contr., Mutual Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Va., Roanoke.—Day and Night Bank; alter building; H. M. Miller, Archt.; E. N. Herringdon & Co., Contrs., Terry Bldg.

W. Va., Milton.—Bank of Milton, Clyde Harshbarger, Cash; erect \$20,000 building; 35x70 ft.; 1½ stories and basement; brick; composition roof; concrete, hardwood and tile floors; steam heat; electric lights; vaults; ventilators; R. M. Bates, Archt., First National Bank Bldg.; Southern Improvement & Realty Co., Contr.; both Huntington.

W. Va., Weirton.—Bank of Weirton; erect building; 40x70 ft.; 1 story and basement; Peterson & Clarke, Archts., Steubenville, O.; Guy Johnson, Contr., Toronto, O.

Churches.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Horace & Rosewood, Contrs.; to erect \$50,000 church on Pippin St.

N. C., Lexington.—First Methodist Church; erect \$10,000 parsonage; 9 rooms and 2 baths and basement; frame; composition roof; wood floors; heating not in contract; all materials purchased except roofing; W. C. Northup, Archt., Winston-Salem; T. W. Smith, Contr., Lexington.

Va., Newport News.—Grace M. E. Church, J. H. Braunning, Chrmn. Building Committee; erect \$60,000 building; 3 stories; 100x100 ft.; McKee, Williams & Pettibone, Archts., 225 28th St.; K. V. Richardson, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond.—Good Shepherd Baptist Church, Rev. R. C. Williams, Pastor, 806 N. 32d St.; erect \$25,000 church and Sunday-school; 2 stories; 40x70 ft.; brick; metal shingle roof; pine floors; steam heat; H. Carl Messerschmidt, Archt., Mutual Bldg.; Fulton Brick Works, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Courthouses.

Mo., Galena.—Stone County Comms.; erect \$47,000 courthouse; 64x78 ft.; 3 stories; basement for jail; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; pitch and gravel roof; reinforced concrete floors; vapor vacuum heat; electric lights; vault doors; C. H. Sudholter Co., Archt., 215 W. 9th St., Joplin; Pauley Construction Co., Contr., Springfield. (Previously noted.)

Dwellings.

Fla., Clearwater.—E. H. Schenck; erect \$6000 residence; J. W. Ficht, Contr.

Fla., Palm Beach.—Chester C. Bolton, Cleveland, O.; erect \$150,000 residence; lately noted; concrete and tile; wood floors; tile roof; Abram Garfield, Archt., Garfield Bldg., Cleveland. Address Brown & Wilcox Co., Contr., West Palm Beach, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Contractors' Machinery; Concrete Mixers; Hoisting Equipment; Building Materials.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—R. H. Wooten; erect 4

dwellings; 26x32 ft.; frame; Reynolds roof; yellow pine floors; gas heat; \$3700 each. Address Howell & Price, Archts. and Contrs., 9 J. Bruce Smith Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Atlanta.—J. F. Fair, 33 Springdale Rd.; erect \$25,000 residence; 9 rooms; frame; slate roof; oak floors; hot-water heat, \$1600; electric lights, \$700; J. F. Leightner, Archt., Flatiron Bldg.; Brown Construction Co., Contr., Empire Bldg.

Ga., Columbus.—B. H. Hardway, Jr.; erect \$15,000 residence; 1 story; 6 rooms; Dutch colonial type; stucco on metal lath; green tile roof; steam heat; tile porches; hardwood floors; John C. Martin, Jr., Archt., Exchange Bldg.; W. C. Lindsford, Contr.

Ky., Louisville.—Marcus E. Burke; erect \$9000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 36x34 ft.; Chas. Mowether, Contr., Starks Bldg.

Ky., Louisville.—M. J. Murphy; erect \$5000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 28x50 ft.; Western Parkway Land Co., Contr., Starks Bldg.

Ky., Louisville.—Mrs. Daniel Fats; erect \$5000 dwelling; 2 stories and basement; 26x32 ft.; E. A. Decker, Contr., 674 S. 39th St.

Ky., Louisville.—L. Berg, 701 W. Liberty St.; erect \$7000 duplex dwelling; Falls City Building Co., Contr.

La., Lafayette.—P. J. Voorhies; erect \$6500 residence; frame; 34x60 ft.; cement shingle roof; pine floors; plaster board; interior tile; Ye Plannery, Archt., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Mouton, Contr., Lafayette.

La., Scott.—H. H. Dinkins; erect frame residence; 34x40 ft.; cedar shingle roof; pine floors; tile bath; \$5000; J. B. Mouton, Contr., Lafayette.

Md., Baltimore.—Thos. Mullan, 4001 Greenmount Ave.; erect ten 2-story brick dwellings on Taylor St. near Barton St.; Plaza Engineering Co., Contr.

Miss., Charleston.—E. E. Eddington; erect \$9500 residence; R. H. Byrd & Co., Contrs., Box 263.

Mo., St. Louis.—J. I. Epstein, 617 Chestnut St.; erect 2 residences; \$6000; ½² stories; 30x34 ft.; N. B. Howard, Archt., Century Bldg.; E. L. Wagner Construction Co., 1617 Chestnut St.

S. C., Belton.—C. M. Guest, Anderson, Contr.; erect \$12,000 residence; brick veneer; slate roof; hardwood and pine floors; plaster board; vault; Casey & Fant, Archts., Anderson.

S. C., Greenville.—Judson Mills; erect 22 dwellings for operatives; ten, 4 rooms; ten, 3 rooms; ten, 6 rooms; frame; rift and common pine floors; fireplaces; electricity; \$60,000; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.; M. W. Campbell, Contr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Westminster.—C. M. Guest, Anderson, Contr. for \$15,000 residence; brick veneer; slate roof; hardwood and pine floors; steam heat; plaster board; vault; Casey & Fant, Archts., Anderson.

Tex., Houston.—R. G. Caldwell; erect \$8500 dwelling; 2 stories; 8 rooms; L. W. Lindsey, Contr.

Tex., Houston.—Mr. Scott, 5200 Crawford St.; erect \$5000 dwelling; 6 rooms; stucco; Max Wagenknecht, Contr.

Tex., Houston.—R. G. Houchins; erect 5-room cottage; \$5000; W. J. Coggan, Contr.

Tex., Houston.—Mrs. Ruth L. Taylor; erect two 2-story dwellings; \$19,000; G. C. Curtis, Contr.

Tex., San Antonio.—J. J. Albers; erect residence; 8 rooms; hollow tile; \$19,584; Phelps & Dewees, Archts.; Gunderman & Allen, Contrs.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tex.; San Antonio.—Jos. Courand; erect 2-story garage; \$19,166; Herbert S. Green, Archt.; Wright & Sanders, Contrs.

Va., Newport News.—William Harrison; erect \$5000 residence; 2 stories; 22x30 ft.; J. G. Patterson, Contr.

Va., Newport News.—J. H. Hodges; erect \$14,000 residence; 2 stories; 34x44 ft.; C. T. Holtzclaw, Archt.; Coleman Bldg.; Geo. W. Whitley, Contr., 920 24th St.

Va., Newport News.—W. L. Tabb and T. C. Jones; erect 3 dwellings; \$6000 each; 2 stories; 24x24 ft. and 43x52 ft.; G. B. Lipscomb, Contr.

Va., Newport News.—Dr. L. H. Boatwright, 2601 Chestnut St.; erect \$8000 residence; 2 stories; 35x48 ft.; T. V. Smith, Contr., 1319 22d St.

Va., Norfolk.—C. V. Carner, 3709 Newport Ave.; erect \$6000 residence; 2 stories; Bunday & Carner, Contrs., 3705 Newport Ave. (Lately noted.)

Va., Rockymount.—N. B. Hutchinson; erect \$12,000 residence; 1½ stories; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Roanoke; W. N. Powell, Contr., Rockymount.

Government and State.

Md., Hagerstown—Postoffice.—Treasury Department, Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; erect extension of mailing vestibule at postoffice; drawings No. 65; Geo. E. Wright Co., Contr., Chicago. (Previously noted.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ga., Fitzgerald.—City; erect hospital for which R. W. Wimbish, Savannah, has general contract; Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, tile floors and wainscoting. (Previously noted.)

S. C., Columbia.—State Hospital for Insane; remodel building; Geo. E. La Faye, Archt.; Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, tile work.

S. C., Greenville.—Salvation Army; erect \$200,000 hospital; main wing, 101x32 ft.; rear wing, 41x70 ft.; 4 stories; reinforced concrete and hollow tile; fireproof roof and floors; probably vapor heat; electric lights; passenger and freight elevators; hollow fireproof tile; hardwood and concrete floors; ornamental terra-cotta; interior tile; metal doors; wire glass; ventilators; steel sash and trim; J. E. Sirine and Bencham & Le Grand, Architects. Address E. A. Fonda, Contr., 120½ W. Washington St. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Memphis.—Tri-State Baptist Hospital; erect Nurses' Home for which Jas. Alexander Construction Co. has general contract; Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, contract for tile floors, marble and swimming pool. (Previously noted.)

Va., Newport News.—Buxton Hospital; erect Nurses' Home; \$25,000; 3 stories and basement; 66x35 ft.; McKee, Williams & Pettibone, Archts., 225 28th St.; Harwood & Moss, Contractors, Law Bldg.

Hotels.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Baker & Porter; erect business building and hotel; H. J. Klutho, Archt.; construction by owners; Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., tile and marble.

Miscellaneous.

D. C., Washington—Clubhouse.—City Club, Jas. Sharp, Chrmn. Bldg. Committee; G St., between 13th and 14th Sts.; auditorium, 82x38 ft.; seating capacity, 700; mezzanine gallery; gymnasium in basement; Frederick B. Pyle, Archt., Evans Bldg.; S. J. Prescott, Contr., 814 13th St. N. W. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Macon—Community Buildings.—Bibb Manufacturing Co.; erect 3 community buildings; 2 stories; 75x150 ft.; gymnasium, assembly-room, Sunday-school room, Boy Scouts and Girl Reserves; hot and cold water; shower baths, marble finish; \$125,000; W. J. Beeland, Contr.

Ga., New Holland Springs—Recreation Building.—Pacocet Mills No. 4; erect recreation building, for which Fiske-Carter Construction Co., Greenville, S. C., has general contract; Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, tile floors and swimming pool. . . . St. Louis—Barn and Stable.—Wm. J. Lamp; erect \$12,000 barn and stable; 30x100 ft.; iron and wood; shingle roof; wood floors; G. T. Norton, Archt. Address Richard Mederacke, Contr., 4430 Arsenal St. (Lately noted.)

Va., Richmond—Studio.—Helen Baker, 1619 Monument Ave.; erect building for art and music studio; 27x130 ft.; non-fireproof; brick; slate roof; oak floors; steam heat; metal doors; rolling partitions; ventilators; \$40,000; H. Carl Messerschmidt, Archt., 1124 Mutual Bldg.; H. L. Matthews, Contr.

Schools.

La., Lake Arthur.—Lake Arthur School Dist. No. 1; erect \$121,000 high school; brick; Caldwell Bros., Contrs., Lake Charles; Lake Charles Planing Mill Co., mill work; \$11,000 to \$12,000. (Previously noted.)

La., Welsh.—Welsh School Dist. Trustees; erect \$133,000 high school; 16 rooms and auditorium; gymnasium and swimming pool; Nolan & Torre, Archts., Hennen Bldg.; Caldwell Bros., Contrs., both Lake Charles; Lake Charles Planing Mill Co., mill work; \$11,000 to \$12,000. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Shawnee Mound.—Board of Education; erect \$12,000 school; 26x52 ft.; wing, 18x32 ft.; 2 stories and basement; W. E. Schrage, Archt., 43 E. 32d St., Kansas City; W. L. Schraag, Contr., Atchison, Kans. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Wilmington.—Board of Education; erect \$15,000 school, Sunset Park; \$8500 addition to school, Winter Park; former, 4 rooms, brick veneer, slate roof, hot-air heat; latter, 2 rooms, brick; Wilkins & Co., Archts., Masonic Temple; Rhodes & Underwood, Contrs., (Lately noted.)

Ola., Cleveland.—Board of Education, O. B. Mullendare, Prest.; erect \$130,000 school; 123.6x125 ft.; semi-fireproof; brick and concrete; built-up asphalt roof; concrete and maple floors; low-pressure steam heat; hollow fireproof tile; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Oklahoma City; Manhattan Construction Co., Contractor, Muskogee. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Calvert.—Board of Education; erect \$82,000 high school; 100x140 ft.; fireproof; E. M. Iver Ross, Archt., Waco; Wattinger Bros., Contrs., Austin. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Catholic Diocese, Rt. Rev. Arthur J. Dressaerts, Bishop; erect \$142,000 building at Catholic Diocesan Theological Seminary; 100x155 ft.; 3 stories; fireproof; reinforced concrete faced with tapestry brick; accommodate 75 students; J. C. Dielmann Co., Contrs.; Chalkley Bros., plumbing and heating, \$12,000.

W. Va., Buckhannon.—Board of Education, A. J. Zickafoos, Secy.; erect \$40,000 high-school gymnasium; 2 stories and basement; 65x107 ft.; Edw. J. Wood, Archt., Clarksburg, W. Va.; Post & Westfall, Contrs., Buckhannon. (Previously noted.)

Stores.

Ala., Troy.—Henderson-Black Grocery Co.; erect building; 60x140 ft.; brick and frame; 1 story and basement; foundation for additional story; Dan Grubbe, Contr.

La., Shreveport.—S. J. Harmon; erect \$100,000 reinforced concrete building; Central Construction Co., Contr.

Miss., Charleston.—Fox & Derk; erect \$10,000 brick store; R. H. Byrd & Co., Contrs., Box 263.

Miss., Charleston.—D. E. Algood; erect brick store; R. H. Byrd & Co., Contrs., Box 263.

Miss., Charleston.—Chandler & Eddington; erect \$10,000 brick store; R. H. Byrd & Co., Contr., Box 263.

Miss., Charleston.—Delta Hardware Co.; rebuild structure damaged by fire; \$8500; R. H. Byrd & Co., Contrs., Box 263.

Mo., Kansas City.—Bond Clothing Co., Cleveland, O.; remodel building; 4 stories and basement; \$35,000; carpentry to W. A. Bevard, 001 E. 12th St.

Mo., St. Louis.—S. Gallop, 1622 S. Broadway; alter and erect addition to store and flat building; addition, 32x18 ft.; 2 stories; \$10,000; Wedemeyer & Nelson, Archts., Wainwright Bldg.; Sam Myers, Contr., 1117 N. Compton Ave. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Joseph.—Block Bros. Clothing Co.; expend \$40,000 to remodel store; install mezzanine, 150 steel lockers, rest and recreation rooms, electric fixtures, etc.; Walter Boschen, Archt.; L. H. Batsell & Sons, Contrs.

Tenn., Memphis.—Chickasaw Candy Co.; erect 2-story addition; brick; \$25,000; G. M. Shaw, Archt.; Jos. Bloomfield, Contr.

Tex., Houston.—Harrison & Hahlo Co.; erect \$350,000 department store; 6 stories and mezzanine; 58.4x100 8 ft. and wing extending 100 ft.; pressed brick; granite and terra-cotta trim; 3 passenger elevators; R. P. Steele, Archt.; Horton & Horton, Contrs.

Theaters.

Ky., Cloverport.—Walter O. Holder; erect theater; 120x30 ft.; concrete; rubberoid roof; concrete floors; electric lights; metal doors; ventilators; Chas. W. Bohler, Contr. Address owner.

Ky., Owensboro.—Geo. A. Bleich; remodel building for motion-picture theater; 45x34 ft.; 2 stories; W. R. Gatlin, Archt., Jackson, Miss. Address W. R. Eskridge, Contr., Owensboro. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Greenville.—People's Theater Co.; erect \$110,000 theater and office building, for which Jas. Alexander Construction Co., Memphis, Tenn., has general contract; Johnson-Harlow Lumber Co., Clarksville, Miss., millwork and interior woodwork; Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., tile and marble work; J. R. Scott & Co., Archts., Greenville; Carl Boller, Const. Archt., Ridge Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Ola., Muskogee.—Dan Myers; expend \$40,000 to remodel Hinton Theater; construct lobby across front; 60x31 ft.; 20 French doors; 2 storerooms; stationary awning over front to have 300 electric lights; improve interior; J. A. Dickmann, Contr.

S. C., Seneca.—Edwards & Austin; erect moving-picture theater and business building; C. M. Guest, Contr., Anderson, S. C.; Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, tile and marble.

Warehouses.

Ga., Atlanta.—Investment Company of the South; erect brick warehouse on Bradbury St.; 1 story; brick; \$13,000; G. H. Butler, Contr.

Ky., Louisville.—Louisville Cooperage Co., 121 W. A St.; erect \$10,000 warehouse; 1 story; 66x111 ft.; L. Keeler & Son, Contr.

Tex., Sherman.—Mrs. D. K. Penn; erect 50x100 storage-house for seeds; frame and sheet iron; 30x100 ft.; sheet-iron roof; wood floors; John Tulloch, Archt.; Morgan, Young & Allmon, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Sherman.—Gladney Milling Co.; erect 2-story concrete and brick warehouse in connection with milling plant; Lehrack Construction & Engineering Co., Contr., Kansas City, Mo.

Va., Orange.—Farmers' Club, P. S. Bosley, Chrmn.; erect \$7500 warehouse; 30x100 ft.; 1 story; N. T. Wingfield, Archt.; Charlottesville Lumber Co., Contr.; both Charlottesville. (Previously noted.)

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Belt Machine.—O. Herman, Carell Bldg., Summit Avenue Station, Jersey City, N. J.—Machine for making sewing machine belts.

Blocks (Creosoted Wood).—Board of Awards, Geo. F. Wieghardt, Highway Engr., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Jan. 21; 3x3x8-in. creosoted wood blocks; specifications, etc., on file at City Hall.

Boiler.—Virginia Machinery & Well Co., 1319 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.—20 or 25 H. P. portable locomotive-type boiler on wheels or return tubular type on wheels; state age, make, condition, price f. o. b. cars, time of shipment; prefer one located in South Carolina.

Boiler.—J. A. Long Co., Union City, Ind.—150 H. P. H. R. T. boiler.

Boiler.—W. V. Sadler, Walterboro, S. C.—40 H. P. portable boiler.

Boiler.—Gas Engine & Electric Co., A. D. Wall, 250 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.—50 H. P. return tubular boiler.

Boilers.—Eufaula Cotton Oil Co., H. H. Conner, Prest., Eufaula, Ala.—Two high-pressure, return tubular boilers, 18x72, built for 150 lbs. working pressure; considering equivalent horse-power in different size units; see-end-hand, if in good condition.

Bolts, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Jan. 28 to furnish: Bolts; nuts; rivets; screws; washers; rail fittings; steel truck wheels; copper wire; steel rope; panel-heads; service boxes; steel conduit; condulets; cut-outs; flush plates; rosettes; vacuum receiving tubes; varnished cambrie; burlap bags; rubber aprons; rubber gaskets; fuller-board; tracing cloth; caustic soda; gas engine oil; composition paper; millwork. Blank forms and information (Circular 1331) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Bottling Works.—W. D. Newsom, Lufkin, Tex.—Machinery for bottling works.

Bow Machinery.—Macon Fuel & Supply Co., 8th and Ocmulgee Sts., Macon, Ga.—Machinery to mfre. boxes, crates, etc.

Bricks.—City, W. E. Mann, City Clk., Palmetto, Fla.—Bids until Jan. 20; 600,000 No. 1 paying bricks.

Brick Machinery.—Gas Engine & Electric Co., A. D. Wall, 250-282 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.—Brick mfg. outfit, daily capacity 30,000 to 60,000 bricks.

Brick Machinery.—John White, Box 579, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Names and addresses manufacturers sand-lime brick machinery.

Bricks.—Tupelo Compress Co., J. M. Thomas, Prest., Tupelo, Miss.—Bricks or tiles for fireproof wall.

Bridge Construction.—Greenwood County Highway Comsh., E. I. Davis, Secy., 201 Natl. Bank Bldg., Greenwood, S. C.—Bids until Jan. 20; construct Turkey Creek bridge across Turkey Creek, near Ware Shoals; 34-ft. reinforced spans; pile foundation; 18-ft. roadway; 165 cu. yds. Class A concrete; 137 cu. yds. Class B concrete; 52.6 cu. yds. Class C concrete; 1400 lin. ft. piles; plans, etc., with B. R. Cowherd, Jr., Engr., 201 National Bank Bldg., Greenwood.

Bridge Construction.—Laurens County Commsrs. Roads and Revenues, J. H. Withington, Clerk, Dublin, Ga.—Bids until Jan. 27; 4 bridges; 730 ft. total lengths; reinforced concrete; 1601.35 cu. yds. concrete; 152,607 lbs. reinforcing steel; 124 cu. yds. excavation; 3720 lin. ft. piling; \$70,000; plans, etc., on file at Dublin, State Highway Engr., Atlanta, Ga., and with Garrett & Slack, Project Engrs., Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.

Bridge Construction.—Dougherty County Commsrs. Roads and Revenues, A. J. Lippitt, Chrmn., Albany, Ga.—Bids until Feb. 4; bridge over Flint River; 7200 cu. yds. concrete; 410,000 lbs. steel reinforcing; 14,150 cu. yds. spandrel and approach fills; 2180 lin. ft. concrete railing; 3883 sq. yds. vitrified brick paving; 2844 sq. yds. 5-in. concrete base; plans, etc., with State Highway Engr., Atlanta, Ga., and Garrett & Slack, Project Engrs., Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.

Bridge Construction.—Greenwood County Highway Comsh., E. I. Davis, Secy., 201 Natl. Bank Bldg., Greenwood, S. C.—Bids until Jan. 20; construct Mulberry Creek bridge over Mulberry Creek, near Hodges; 2 40-ft. reinforced spans; pile foundation; 110 cu. yds. Class A concrete; 121.3 cu. yds. Class B concrete; 51.1 cu. yds. Class C concrete; 1200 lin. ft. piles; plans, etc., with B. R. Cowherd, Jr., Engr., 201 Natl. Bank Bldg., Greenwood, S. C.

Briquette Machinery.—W. G. Powell, 27 Smith Bldg., Meridian, Miss.—Briquette mchy. for coal.

Building Material.—Brown & Wilcox Co., West Palm Beach, Fla.—Prices on building material, including lumber, cement, Denison tile, etc.

Building Material.—Joe Weber, 501 Denver St., Little Rock, Ark.—Prices on composition shingles, interior finish, hardware, doors and sash, sliding-door hanger, paints and plumbing for dwelling.

Building Materials.—See Contractors' Supplies.

Cannery Supplies.—G. C. McEachern, Timmonsburg, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. tin tomato cans and dealers in cannery supplies.

Candy Factory.—W. D. Newsom, Lufkin, Tex.—Machinery for candy factory.

Cars.—City Hall, P. O. Box 1126, New York. Tank cars; state age, builder, how equipped, etc.

Cars.—A. C. Love Co., Huntington, W. Va. Six 42-in. gauge mine cars; 2-ton capacity preferred.

Cars.—Harry Benjamin Equipment Co., 727 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.—6 to 8 15,000 to 20,000 capacity 36-in. gauge log cars; Arkansas delivery.

Cars.—W. F. Culbert, Grovania, Ga.—Two to four 1½ or 2-yd. steel V-dump cars; 30 to 36-in. gauge.

Cart (Log) Equipment.—Chas. E. Brower & Co., Southern Express Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.—Names and addresses manufacturers self-loading slip-tongue log cart equipment.

Car Trucks.—Consolidated Land Co., A. H. Blanding, Bartow, Fla.—45 standard gauge 60,000-lb. capacity log trucks.

Castings.—Audley Hart Stow, Cons'l. Engr., etc., P. O. Drawer 1477, Charleston,

W. Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. malleable iron castings.

Cement.—Tupelo Compress Co., J. M. Thomas, Prest., Tupelo, Miss.—Cement.

Channel and Levee Construction.—Long Prairie Drainage Dist. Directors, C. N. Maryman, Chrmn., Bradley, Ark.—Bids until Jan. 20 to construct channels and levees in Lewisville, Ark.; handle 1,300,000 cu. yds. earth; C. S. Christian, Engr., 425 State National Bank Bldg., Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.

Coal.—U. S. Engr. Office, Jacksonville, Fla. Proposals until Feb. 5 for 3000 short tons coal for U. S. dredges at Tampa, Fla.

Coal.—U. S. Engr. Office, Jacksonville, Fla. Proposals until Feb. 5 for 3000 short tons coal for U. S. dredges on St. Johns River and tributary waters.

Compressors.—H. M. Walker, Ellenton, S. C.—Names and addresses manufacturers air compressors to force water from 80-ft. well.

Compressor (Air).—J. A. Long Co., Union City, Ind.—Air compressor; triple expansion of 150 cu. ft.; 90-lb. pressure.

Concrete Machinery.—Henry W. Lackey, care Y. M. C. A., Waukegan, Ill.—Data and prices on concrete mixing and concrete block manufacturing machinery.

Concrete Mixers.—Brown & Wilcox Co., West Palm Beach, Fla.—Prices on concrete mixers.

Contractors' Machinery.—Brown & Wilcox Co., West Palm Beach, Fla.—Prices on contractors' materials.

Contractors' Supplies.—Rolling Fork Contracting & Supply Co., L. S. Frank, Mgr., Rolling Fork, Miss.—Correspondence with manufacturers of and dealers in cement, lime, brick, lumber, plumbing, etc.

Conveyors.—John R. Hoffman, National Bank Bldg., Burlington, N. C.—Conveyor; for clay from pit to machine. (See Digger and Conveyor.)

Corn-crusher Machinery.—Merchants' Feed Mill, J. E. Wilson, Secy.-Mgr., Staunton, Va. Corn-crusher machinery.

Crane.—Hodgson Machinery Co., 827 Holston Natl. Bank Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.—40-ft. span 10-ton traveling crane; 220 volts; D. C.

Crane, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Feb. 3 to furnish: Traveling crane; magnet wire; motor; switches; water buckets and coolers; garbage and oil cans; cuspidors; tacks; blow torches; chain links; chain; turnuckles; screw eyes; bed and door knobs; bed casters; barrel and chain bolts; hasps; hinges; latches; locks; padlocks; lanterns; wood handles; coal and rattan baskets; caning; asbestos and horsehide gloves; paint brushes; folding rules; Shannon transfer cases; notebooks; packing; pipe covering; asbestos gaskets; manila rope; etc. Blank forms and information (Circular 1331) on application to offices of Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Crate Mill.—Consolidated Land Co., A. H. Blanding, Bartow, Fla.—Crate mill machinery; daily capacity 10,000 packages.

Digger and Conveyor.—John R. Hoffman, National Bank Bldg., Burlington, N. C.—Clay

digger and conveyor to remove clay from pit to brick-making machine.

Drainage Canals.—Bayou Macon Drainage Dist. No. 3, Chivot County, H. W. Graves, Secy., Lake Village, Ark.—Bids until Jan. 20; construct $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. drainage canal; 204,000 cu. yds. excavation; Breckinridge & Daniels, Engrs.

Drainage Ditches.—Salt Fork Drainage Dist., Saline County, Chas. Potter, Secy., Marshall, Mo.—Bids until Jan. 17; construct 21 mi. drainage ditches; 1,721,000 cu. yds. excavation; Elliott & Harman Engineering Co., Engr., Peoria, Ill.

Dredge.—Contractors' Service Co., 50 Church St., New York.—Dredge with 5 to 8 yd. clamshell or orange-peel bucket; or complete machinery of same capacity.

Dredge.—Contractors Service Co., 50 Church St., New York.—Land or floating dredge, with or without buckets, 5 to 8-yd. capacity clam shell or orange peel.

Driers.—S. S. Coston, Hampton, Va.—Driers for crab scraps.

Electric Battery.—J. A. Roberts, Stanley, Va.—Prices on 110-volt electric-light battery.

Electrical Equipment.—Consolidated Land Co., A. H. Blanding, Bartow, Fla.—Electrical equipment for 50,000 capacity sawmill and 10,000-package crate factory.

Electrical Machinery, etc.—Ryan Engineering Co., 1409 Assembly St., Columbia, S. C.—Data, prices, catalogues and blueprints on: Motor-driven direct-connected centrifugal pump, 250 gals. per min.; 2 motor-driven deep-well pumps; 200 gals. per min. each; 2 same as above for belt drive without motor; 2 same as above with motor for 150 gals. capacity; 2 same as above, belt drive without motor; above pumps for deep well; cylinder will be 50 ft. below surface; pumps will discharge into tank elevated 100 ft. to bottom of tank; height of tank from ground, 135 ft. As alternate for above: Air-lift pumping system, including motors, air compressor, air tank, gage, pipe and fittings, 200 gals. capacity; same as above, with capacity 150 gals.; direct-connected motor-drive centrifugal pump, 200 gals. capacity; same as above, with 150 gals. capacity; 2 steam pumps for fire purposes, 500 gals. capacity; steam and exhaust pipe, 100 ft. to steam supply; suction and discharge pipe, 100 ft. to reservoir; air compressor system, 200 gals. capacity; 150 gals. capacity, including motor, etc.; direct-connected centrifugal pump, Williston, S. C., for 200 gals. and 150 gals.

Electrical Appliances.—Ivens & Ivens, 34 Margaret St., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.—Data and prices on hair dryers, vibrators, violet-ray machines, lighting fixtures, sewing machine motors.

Electrical Equipments.—Gilbert Electric Light & Power Co., K. B. Price, Engr-Mgr., Gilbert, S. C.—Residential wiring apparatus, meters, switches, cut-outs, insulated wire, etc.

Elevator Door Protective Device.—Treasury Dept., Supervising Archt's Office, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Jan. 26; elevator door protective devices in Interior Department offices.

Elevator.—Camp Mfg. Co., Franklin, Va.—Second-hand belt-driven freight elevator; 6000 lbs. capacity.

Engine.—Gas Engine & Electric Co., A. D. Wall, 280-282 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.—35 H. P. steam engine.

Engines.—Hodgson Machinery Co., 827 Holston Natl. Bank Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.—Second-hand 22x42 Corliss engine and 3-drum cableway engine with boiler.

Engine (Oil).—John G. Duncan Co., Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—70

H. P. oil engine for flour mill; new and second-hand; rebuilt preferred.

Engine.—W. V. Sadler, Walterboro, S. C.—20 H. P. engine.

Engine (Gas).—Dunstan Le Blanc, Merriamont, La.—Data and prices on gas engine.

Engine (Gasoline).—G. W. Smith, Contr., Lexington, N. C.—Gasoline engine.

Feed-mill Machinery.—Merchants' Feed Mill, J. E. Wilson, Secy-Mgr., Staunton, Va. Feed-mill machinery.

Files (Desk).—H. R. Wilkinson, 2745 Fitzer Ave., Shreveport, La.—Names and addresses manufacturers of desk files.

Fire Escape.—C. R. Craig, Bentonville, Ark. Fire escape for 3-story hotel.

Flour and Feed Mill Machinery.—Chas. A. Smith, Albemarle, N. C.—Mill mch.; daily capacity 150 bbls. flour, 500 bus. cornmeal, 20 tons feed.

Generator.—City of Monroe, La., Arnold Bernstein, Mayor.—1250 K. V. A. condensing turbo-generator, 3-60-2300, for superheat 100 degrees F. surface condenser; Walter G. Kirkpatrick, Engr.

Generator.—J. A. Long Co., Union City, Ind.—Turbo-generator set; 100 K. W., 60-cycle, 220 volts, 3-phase.

Handles.—A. H. Dewer, Beaumont, Tex.—Carload mop handles.

Hoisting Equipment.—Brown & Wilcox Co., West Palm Beach, Fla.—Prices on hoisting equipment.

Ice Plant.—Binghamton Light & Power Co., Memphis, Tenn.—Second-hand ice plant; 15 to 30 tons; raw water; compression type; power driven; immediate delivery.

Iron and Steel.—Wizard Automobile Co., R. L. Walters, V.-P. Mgr., Charlotte, N. C.—Large quantity 1-in. cold-roll steel and sheet iron; 18-22 gauge.

Jail Work.—Board of County Commrs., Bartow, Fla.—Bids until Feb. 2 for repairing and repainting jail, including tool-proof niche, 6 tool-proof niche bottoms, enameled niche seat, replacing plumbing, painting cell work, iron stairs, window guards, entrance doors, etc.; repair and adjust locking devices.

Laboratory Table.—O. Hermann, Carell Bldg., Summit Avenue Station, Jersey City, N. J.—New or second-hand laboratory table.

Lath Machinery.—W. V. Sadler, Walterboro, S. C.—Lath Machinery.

Lath Mills.—Carolina Machinery Co., Sumter, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. lath and shingle mills.

Lime.—Tupelo Compress Co., J. M. Thomas, Prest., Tupelo, Miss.—Lime.

Loader.—Lee & Sticklin, Contrs., Cordell, Okla.—Data and prices on loader for 5 H. P. Wonder mixer.

Locomotives.—Consolidated Land Co., A. H. Blanding, Bartow, Fla.—Two 50-ton locomotives.

Machine Tools.—H. B. Mehring & Co., John F. Rudisill, 239 N. George St., York, Pa.—Agency for machine tools; lathe, planer, shaper, radial drills and milling machines.

Mixers.—See Concrete Machinery.

Mixer (Concrete).—H. A. Lucas, Contr., Kimball, W. Va.—Data and prices on concrete mixer.

Mixers (Concrete).—R. H. Byrd & Co., Box 263, Charleston, Miss.— $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ -yd. concrete mixers; motor, steam or gas driven.

Motors.—North State Cotton Mill Co., E. A. Watts, Secy-Treas., Taylorsville, N. C.—Motors.

Nails, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Jan. 26 to furnish: Nails, spikes, staples, shovels, track jacks,

shackles, chisels, planes, back-saw blades; saws, clamps, post-hole diggers, dies (chasers), drills, files, rasps, reamers, stocks, dies. Blank forms and information (Circular 1332) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, San Francisco; United States Engrs.' offices throughout country.

Painting.—Joe Weber, 501 Denver St., Little Rock, Ark.—Prices on painting for dwelling.

Painting.—See Jail Work.

Paving.—City, J. L. Cobbs, Treas., Montgomery, Ala.—Bids until Feb. 24; pave roadway of Catoma St.; brick; asphalt; bituminous; mineral rubber; wood block; concrete; vibroilithic concrete or asphaltic concrete; plans, etc., with H. A. Washington, City Engr.

Paving.—Board of Awards, Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Jan. 21; grade, pave and curb street listed in Contract No. 103; granite block on concrete base; specifications, etc., with Paving Coms., 214 E. Lexington St.

Paving.—City, R. W. Rigsby, City Manager, Bristol, Va.—Bids until Feb. 3; 20,000 sq. yds. street work; asphalt or brick on concrete base; plans, etc., on file at Bristol, Va., and with Anderson & Christie, Engrs., Bristol, Tenn.

Paving.—J. S. T. Hoyt, Estherwood, La.—Data and prices on 4-ft. sidewalk paving.

Paving.—Paving Coms., R. Keith Compton, Chrmn. and Cons'l. Engr., Baltimore, Md.—Bids in Mar.; pave 8 mi. streets; granite block; sheet asphalt on concrete base; \$500,000 available.

Pipe, etc.—Phoenix Oil & Gas Co., Hamlin, W. Va.—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. casing, 2-in. tubing; shutting-in outfit.

Pipes.—Tupelo Compress Co., J. M. Thomas, Prest., Tupelo, Miss.—Water pipes, sewer pipes, hydrants, etc.

Piping Equipment, etc.—J. A. Long Co., Union City, Ind.—Ammonia coils for freezing tank, Q. R. stands, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pipe, 8-pipe high, 32 ft. long.

Plumbing.—See Jail Work.

Plaster Board.—Duplin Grocery Co., W. M. Carr, Mgr., Wallace, N. C.—Names and addresses manufacturers of plaster board.

Plow Attachment.—J. A. Robins, Estherwood, La.—Machine attached to plow to cut up land as plowed.

Plumbing.—Joe Weber, 501 Denver St., Little Rock, Ark.—Prices on plumbing for dwelling.

Pump.—Wallace M. Quinn Co., Morehead City, N. C.—6-in. centrifugal pump for dredging mud and power to operate pump.

Rails.—Harry Benjamin Equipment Co., 727 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.—50 tons 45-lb. relaying rails, Missouri delivery; $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. 25-lb. relaying rails, Arkansas delivery; immediate shipment.

Road Construction.—Highway Dept., Board of State Engrs., Room 736 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.—Bids until Jan. 19; surface with gravel 3.98 mi. Ruston-Arcadia road, Section A; 3.73 mi. Ruston-Arkansas road, Section B; 3.23 mi. Ruston-Monroe road, Section D, Lincoln Parish; information, etc., on file; Duncan Buile, State Highway Engr., New Orleans, La.

Road Construction.—Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Vernon M. Peirce, Acting Dist. Engr., Willard Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Feb. 3; 1034 mi. National Forest road, project within Pisgah National Forest; Transylvania County; culverts and bridges; 67,000 cu. yds. excavation, common and rock; 61.1 cu. yds.

if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

concrete; 5300 lbs. reinforcing steel; 1848 cu. yds. cement rubble masonry; 2074 lin. ft. 18-36-in. corrugated metal pipe in place; 29,400 lbs. rods, plates, etc., for truss bridge in place; plans, etc., on file at 506 Willard Bldg., Washington, D. C.; W. L. Spoon, U. S. Senior Highway Engr., 812 Commercial National Bank Bldg., Raleigh, N. C., and with Verna Rhodus, Forest Supvr., Eruhmor Bldg., Asheville, N. C.

Road Construction.—Seminole County Commsrs., E. A. Douglas, Clerk, Sanford, Fla. Bids until Feb. 10; 33 mi. road; bridges and culverts; plans, etc., on file at Sanford and with Fred T. Williams, Engr.

Road Construction.—Lawrence County Commsrs., Louisa, Ky.—Invite bids in spring; 40 mi. hard-surfaced roads from Virginia line to Ohio River, known as Old Dominion Highway; \$250,000 bonds; State and Federal aid, \$600,000.

Road Construction.—Jefferson County, Chas. H. Johnson, County Clk., Charles Town, W. Va.—Bids until Feb. 5; 6 mi. Charles Town-Harpers Ferry road; 16 ft. wide; bituminous macadam pavement; plans, etc., with Jas. K. Hendricks, County Road Engr. and Div. Engr., Keyser, W. Va.

Roofing.—Tupelo Compress Co., J. M. Thomas, Prest., Tupelo, Miss.—Roofing.

Safes.—Citizens' State Bank, C. M. Smith, Prest., Cumberland, Va.—Prices on safes.

Sawmill.—Consolidated Land Co., A. H. Blanding, Bartow, Fla.—Sawmill equipment; daily capacity 50,000 ft.

Saws, etc.—G. W. Smith, Contr., Lexington, N. C.—Cut-off saw, ripsaw, joiner, planer.

Sewers.—City of Senatobia, Miss., Harper Johnson, City Clk.—Bids until Jan. 20; construct 8 mi. 6 to 12-in. sanitary sewers, manholes, flush tanks; plans on file with Mayor.

Shingle Mills.—See Lath Mills.

Shovel (Steam).—Arkansas Brick & Tile Co., Little Rock, Ark.—40 to 50-ton steam shovel, with lift 20 to 24 ft.; to rent per month.

Skidder.—Consolidated Land Co., A. H. Blanding, Bartow, Fla.—Skidder.

Sprinkler Equipment.—North State Cotton Mills Co., A. E. Watts, Secy.-Treas., Taylorville, N. C.—Sprinkler equipment.

Steel, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Jan. 20 to furnish: Steel; rivets; nuts; screws; copper screening; iron rope; manila rope; stepladders; pliers; expansion bolt shells; cocks; closets; augers; oil cut-outs; conduit coupling; Chinese strainers; lemon squeezers; ice tongs; carbon brushes; mica tubing; sheet rubber; fish paper and oil. Blank forms and information (Circular 1330) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Tanks (Steel).—North State Cotton Mill Co., A. E. Watts, Secy.-Treas., Taylorsville, N. C.—Steel tanks.

Textile Machinery.—Charlotte Waste Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Waste cleaner, Miller & McDonald preferred; garnetting machine; second-hand.

Tools.—John H. Perry, 805 Main St., Norfolk, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. of tools for newly patented combination rule, bevel and protractor.

Tractor.—W. G. Powell, 27 Smith Bldg., Meridian, Miss.—Road tractor for coal briquette machine.

Water-power Development.—F. S. Drury, Morganton, N. C.—Data and estimates on increasing water-power to 50 H. P.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Well-drilling.—W. S. Waters, Mayor, City of Vandalia, Mo.—Bids until Jan. 26; drill 1200 to 1500 ft. 15-in. diam. well; plans, etc., from City Clk.

Wood Splitter.—Theodore Madden, Union, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. gasoline power wood or tree splitter.

Woolen Machinery.—Hackley Morrison Co., Richmond, Va.—3 wool cards, 48x48, for woolen mill; good condition.

Woodworking Machinery.—R. B. Moore, Morganton, N. C.—Correspondence with manufacturers of picker stick, spoke and handle machinery.

Water-works.—Dr. C. A. Chaffee, Beach Bluff, Tenn.—System of rural water-works for residence at Cordova, Tenn.

Water-works.—City of Versailles, Ky., W. C. McCauley, Chrmn., Water-works Com.—Bids until Jan. 27; construct plant on Kentucky River; 31,800 ft. 10 to 12-in. pipe to river; build brick and concrete power and filtration plants; install two 250,000-gal. filters, coagulating basin, clear-water basin, chemical-house, etc.; two 100 H. P. oil engines; 2 motor-driven pumps; 2 low-lift pumps; wash-water pump; alternators direct connected to oil engines; plans, etc., from Edgar B. McKay, Constn. Engr., 1416 R St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Woodworking Machinery.—Carolina Machinery Co., Sumter, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. shingle mills, lath mills, drag-saw machinery.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Fla., Perry.—Perry & Gulf Coast Traction Co. filed \$500,000 mortgage for bond issue, with Perry Banking Co., trustee, to provide for its proposed line from Perry to Deadmans Bay, Fla., 40 mi., via Hampton Springs, Palm Grove, Boneta Beach and Keaton Beach. Construction expected to begin soon. Ellis Bartholomew of Perry is Prest. & Gen. Mgr.

N. C., Manchester.—The Columbia-Panama Coal Co., Inc., expects to build five miles of standard-gauge railroad up to the No. 2 Mine at Goose Rock, starting construction early in the spring. Chas. R. Garrard is Ch. Engr. and Gen. Mgr.

N. C., Greenville.—Greenville & Shelmerdine Railroad Co. is chartered. Capital, \$60,000 paid in, \$250,000 authorized. Will build from Greenville, southeast, to Shelmerdine, about 15 miles, and may extend later into Craven County. Ineptrs.: F. C. Harding of Greenville, B. B. Sugg, W. C. Dall, P. T. Anthony and others of Pitt County.

Okl., Dilworth.—Reported that the Oil Fields Short Line R. R. will be extended from Clifford to Braman, Okla., about 10 mi. W.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

About Latin America.

"How We Affect Latin America's Daily Life," a pamphlet by William J. Dangai, formerly foreign agent of the War Trade Board at Berne and Paris, has been issued by the Institute for Public Service, 51 Chambers St., New York, and will be welcomed by everyone interested in promoting closer industrial, commercial, financial and social relations between North, Central and South America. It abounds in facts, which are particularly timely, and every one of its 50 pages is deserving of careful reading.

Success of Wood Stave Pipe.

A report of a scientific test for leakage made by the engineers of the Solomon-Norcross Company of Atlanta, Ga., on a 14-mile line of Wyckoff 20-inch wood-stave pipe at Watervliet, N. Y., made by the A. Wyckoff & Son Company of Elmira, N. Y., shows, it is stated, a remarkably low loss, it being only about 2000 gallons per mile daily, and which, considering the diameter of the pipe and its length, is exceedingly small. The Atlanta representative of the Wyckoff Company is H. H. White, sales engineer, 1503 Fourth National Bank Bldg.

if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

An Important Industry Expands.

The recently announced formation of the Ohio Body & Blower Co. directs general attention to the progress of a typically American and progressive industry. The Ohio Blower Co., from which the new corporation has grown, has long enjoyed an enviable reputation in the steam engineering field, producing the Swartwout helico-centrifugal exhaust head, steam and oil separators, hydromatic steam traps and water level control valves, feed-water heaters, dust-collecting systems, the Swartwout rotary ball-bearing ventilator, steel core ovens, the Swartwout standardized ship cowl (introduced during the war), etc. Immediately after the armistice was declared the company decided to build high-grade motor bodies on a production basis, and, dating from the sale of the first Lind motor body, the problem has been to keep manufacturing facilities up to orders, and the funds from the new issue of stock will be used largely to expand them. The Ohio Body & Blower Co. will take over three plants from the older company, viz.: Plants 1 and 2 at Cleveland and Plant 3 at Orrville, O. More than 600 workers are employed, but spring will see this number increased to 1000, and Plant No. 2 will have been enlarged by another unit for the building of closed motor bodies. The paid-in capital of the new company, it is stated, is three times that of the old and affords ample resources for further expansion in plant and business. The officers remain the same: D. K. Swartwout, president, and H. H. Lind, vice-president, with the same corps of able assistants.

Contract for New Plant.

The Baldwin-Prince Company, Norfolk, Va., have awarded the Guarantee Construction Co., 140 Cedar St., New York, the contract for the design and construction of their new fertilizer plant. It is planned to have this in operation at an early date.

Westinghouse Changes.

Many changes in the personnel of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are noted. J. R. Ellicott, manager of the Eastern district, has retired to devote himself to his Florida estate. He will, however, act with the company in a consulting capacity. J. R. Ellicott will be succeeded by C. R. Ellicott. C. H. Beck, heretofore special representative Safety Car Devices Co., succeeds C. R. Ellicott as assistant Eastern manager, with headquarters in New York City. With the promotion of E. A. Craig to be export manager, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Robert Burgess, representative at Atlanta, becomes Southeastern manager, with headquarters in Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. A. K. Hohmyer, heretofore representative attached to the Chicago office, is promoted to assistant Western manager. J. B. Wright, assistant Southeastern manager, is made assistant district manager at Pittsburgh. W. G. Kaylor, representative in Eastern district, is appointed representative export department, with headquarters in New York City. F. H. Parke, resident engineer, Southeastern district, is appointed general engineer, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. T. W. Newburn, assistant resident engineer, Southeastern district, becomes district engineer, with headquarters in Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. J. C. McCune, special engineer, Wilmerding, Pa., is appointed assistant to district engineer Eastern district, headquarters at 165 Broadway, New York City. J. H. Woods of the commercial engineering department, Wilmerding, is appointed engineer export department, with headquarters at Pittsburgh.

Now Making Filter Paper.

The experimental paper mill of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has been busy for some months on demonstrations of the paper-making quality of linters and cotton hull fiber, which, during the war, were the chief sources of cellulose for nitrocellulose smokeless powder. The mill is now engaged on the commercial production of acid-washed filter paper, formerly imported for quantitative chemical analysis. Its capacity for this purpose is more than sufficient, it is stated, to meet the entire American demand, and, to insure the highest possible quality of product, the mill is operating on distilled water.

Big Motor Truck Expansion.

President E. A. Williams, Jr., of the Garford Motor Truck Co., Lima, O., announce that their capital stock has been increased from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for extensive expansion to meet increased demands at home and abroad for their products. It will provide for an increase in production within the next year greater by 100 per cent than at present. One of the first moves will be to erect an addition to the factory, 400 feet by 100 feet. This building will be devoted to the progressive assembly of Garford trucks. To provide for still further expansion, the company has purchased additional property adjoining its factories at Lima, which new acreage will be utilized in the near future.

Chicago Office Opened.

The John F. Byers Machine Co. of Ravenna, O., announce the opening of their new Chicago district office at 20 W. Jackson Blvd. under the charge of E. L. Kelzer. This office will render mechanical as well as sales service to the company's growing list of users of the Byers auto cranes and hoisting engines.

New Name Adopted.

The Cincinnati Refrigerating Machinery Co. is the new name of the Niebling-Markstein Co. of Cincinnati O., the change having been voted by the directors recently. There is no change, it is announced, in the ownership or personnel of the company, nor has there been any since the retirement of Messrs. F. W. and E. M. Niebling, who are no longer connected with the company in any capacity.

Eastern Representative.

The Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O., have appointed D. F. Collins as their Eastern representative in charge of their New York office, 50 Church St. Mr. Collins has been connected with the general sales department of the company at Cleveland since his discharge from military service last summer.

New Offices Opened.

F. C. Thorneley & Co., Inc., constructing and consulting engineers, announce the opening of their offices at 31 W. 43d St., New York.

Building Service.

Eubank & Caldwell, architecture and construction, 6 Kirk Ave. S. W., Roanoke, Va., have just organized a building service company at Roanoke. The firm plans, buys material and erects buildings complete for owners or their agents, charging a fixed fee for this service. The firm is composed of Beaufort N. Eubank and J. Walker Caldwell.

Birmingham Office Opened.

The Richardson-Phenix Company, lubrication engineers and manufacturers, Milwaukee, Wis., announce the opening of an office at 306 American Trust Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., with James D. Scruggs as district manager. Mr. Scruggs, who has been associated

with the Hills-McCanna Company for the past ten years, has specialized on sawmill lubrication and the requirements of heavy-duty high-speed bearings, but it is further stated in the announcement that he knows the South, its people and its industries, and will be able to render real service concerning the lubrication of all machinery.

Architects Form New Firm.

The firm of Dunwody & Oliphant, architects, has been formed, with offices in the Jacques Bldg., Macon, Ga., by W. Elliott Dunwody, Jr., formerly of Nisbet & Dunwody, architects, and William F. Oliphant. A. Sidney Brown is associate architect with the new firm.

Ball-Bearing Textile Spindles.

The Allen Spindle Corporation, 90 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., with \$55,000 capitalization to manufacture ball-bearing textile spindles, has been organized by Elliott A. Allen after serving for eight years as sales engineer of S. K. F. Ball Bearings and recently as New England district manager for the S. K. F. industries. The new company has leased a modern spindle plant and production is well under way. Additional machinery is being purchased and plant extension is already anticipated.

Motion Pictures of an Industry.

The Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association, Bedford, Ind., has had a three-reel motion-picture film made by the Rothacker Film Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, showing the wonderful machine methods employed in quarrying Indiana limestone and the extensive factory system used in preparing the material for market. After picturing the removal of the earth covering the deposits of stone by hydraulic process or by steam shovel, the films portray steam and electric channellers traveling back and forth cutting vertical channels two inches wide and from 10 to 14 feet deep into the masses of stone. Breaking the stone loose by means of wedges is next shown, then how the blocks—some of them weighing 250 tons each—are lifted from the quarry. The processes of sawing, planing, turning, cutting and carving are represented in rotation. The film is to be displayed before architectural organizations, college students, building conventions, etc.

Trade Literature.**About Big Dock Cranes.**

Bulletin No. 38 of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, Cleveland, O., deals with the large dock cranes which the company built for the Government at the United States army supply base, Boston. The pictures are large and finely executed and the descriptions are complete and interesting. The whole bulletin is printed on heavy paper and forms a valuable addition to the file.

Weather Made to Order.

"Weather and the Story of How It Is Manufactured" is the name of a handsomely prepared cloth-bound book issued by the Carrier Engineering Corporation, 39 Cortlandt St., New York, builders of air conditioning and drying equipment. The imperative necessity of air conditioning, or manufactured weather, in certain industries, especially in the building of aeroplanes, is most attractively described with fine pictures. Air conditioning is required in textile, confectionery, baking, rubber, chewing gum, mattress, motion picture and other manufacturing plants, not to mention hotels, theaters, restaurants, etc. The application of the system to private residences is also described.

Calendars for 1920.

A number of new and handsome calendars have been issued by various manufacturers and others throughout the country. The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. of Youngstown, O., publishes a large wall calendar with illustrations of its works and their surroundings in colors. The Cannelton Sewer Pipe Co. of Cannelton, Ind., also issues one with picture of its works. Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Cleveland, O., has a calendar of good size done in blue and white, with large illustrations in black and white. B. F. Bond Paper Co., Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., publishes a big wall calendar with illustrations. J. C. Steele & Sons, Statesville, N. C., also have a large wall calendar illustrated. Marion Steam Shovel Co., Marion, O., has an excellent wall calendar with pictures of its works and products. Central Construction & Supply Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has a very artistic calendar in colors, showing the picture of a pretty girl. Reuben T. Lipscombe, Norfolk, Va., has an artistic calendar, also with illustration of a young lady. Lockwood, Greene & Co., Boston, New York, Atlanta and other cities, have a substantial wall calendar, practical and convenient, with pictures. J. A. Vazquez & Co., manufacturers' representatives, Havana, Cuba, have a wall calendar with large picture in colors of a lighthouse on the coast. India Alkali Works, Boston, Mass., have a small wall calendar with convenient dates. The Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., have a very attractive calendar with panoramic view of the whirlpool rapids and the whirlpool at Niagara, with smaller pictures showing the different plants. The Black Hardware Co., Galveston, Tex., issues a wall calendar showing the Galveston Causeway. Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., have a wall calendar with picture in colors, showing a cotton field and pickers at work. United States Chain & Forging Co., Pittsburgh, issues a wall calendar of liberal size done in red, white and blue. General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., has a good-sized wall calendar in blue, orange and black on white paper, with illustrations. Truscon Steel Co., Detroit, Mich., puts out a very practical calendar that shows the current month in heavy black and the past and the coming months in lighter figures. It is handsomely illustrated. Reynolds & Thornhill, brokers, Bluefield, W. Va., have a wall calendar with large figures and illustrations. Belmont Iron Works, Philadelphia, have a practical business man's calendar, also of the mural type, with illustrations. Hall & Brown Woodworking Machine Co., St. Louis, are represented by a wall calendar with pictures of their products surrounding dates of each month. O. J. Maigne Co., manufacturers of printers' rollers, Philadelphia, issue a smaller wall calendar, neat and convenient.

Elevators, Conveyors, Screens, Gates.

Booklet 619 of the George Haiss Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York, presents interesting and complete descriptions of the Haiss coal, stone and sand elevators, conveyors, screens and gates. The revolving screens are built with any number of sections of any length for all sizes of coal. Half-tone illustrations and several outline cuts make it easy to understand how these various devices are operated to their greatest efficiency for coal dealers, contractors and others.

How Shops Should Be Built.

Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Inc., engineers and constructors, 37 Wall St., New York, have issued a large folder entitled "Shops." It says: "A shop is primarily a layout of equipment housed in a suitable building—not a ready-made, stock design

structure into which equipment has somehow been fitted." The company in building shops first makes an equipment layout, co-operating with its clients to work out routing and handling problems. Then a building is designed suitable to the conditions. Sixteen pictures are presented, giving views of different shops erected by the W. C. K. organization.

Shovels Loading Rock.

Pictures showing Erie steam shovels engaged in loading rock are presented in Bulletin S-36 of the Ball Engine Co., Erie, Pa. There are half a dozen large illustrations and about the same number of smaller ones in this publication, accompanied by testimonials as to the fine qualities of these machines for such work. The very heavy nature of some of the jobs is exceedingly apparent.

Drills, Grinders, Saws, Compressors, Etc.

Among the recent publications of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, Easton, Pa., is a 40-page bulletin on "Little David" pneumatic drills, grinders and saws, the various sizes and models of which are illustrated with detailed descriptions. Tables are also presented, giving necessary data. Another issue illustrates the ER and FR compressors for use in small machine shops, power-houses, garages, etc., and still another describes the air-lift method of pumping. "Compressed Air in the Sawmill" is the title of a 16-page booklet, which should be of decided interest to those unfamiliar with the many ways of employing compressed air with profit in a sawmill, as it goes minutely into detail. Another form is devoted to the type No. 47 "Radialaxe" coal cutter. Photographs show the application of this machine in coal mines, and the description is very complete as to what units of this kind are accomplishing. Moreover, the Ingersoll-Rand Company's Pictorial Products Catalogue is virtually a picture book of the entire line marketed by this company.

Portable Elevator.

The Delta Portable Elevator is the subject of Catalogue 90, issued by the New Jersey Foundry & Machine Co., 90 West St., New York. This machine which is made so that it is readily moved about, will with one or two men, it is stated, "handle heavy boxes, barrels, bales, bundles, bags, etc., in places and spaces where half a dozen men could not do it by hand—and in a fraction of the time." Furthermore, goods can be stored compactly and as high as the ceiling, or material may be gotten either in or out of a storeroom quickly, cars and trucks may be loaded with minimum loss of waiting time, and there are also other advantages derived from the use of this modern assistant. Tables and pictures show all that the machine is capable of doing.

Hoists, Cranes, Conveyors, Elevators.

Two finely prepared books have been issued by the Link-Belt Company, Philadelphia, Chicago and Indianapolis. Book 375 relates to the labor-saving elevators and conveyors made by this company, and No. 380 to the Link-Belt electric hoists and overhead cranes. The first tells all about the freight and package-handling machinery, and the latter includes with the facts about hoists and cranes additional information concerning electric telpers and their functions. Both books are profusely illustrated and the pictures are accompanied by liberal descriptions. Many of the illustrations are very interesting as well as informing in their nature. There is also a little folder, No. 384, relating to the overhead traveling cranes. It is likewise illustrated.

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ark., Clarksville.—Farmers' National Bank chartered and incptd.; capital \$60,000, surplus \$6000; will begin business soon. R. A. Morgan, Prest.; J. M. Taylor and F. Q. Poyner, V.-Ps.; W. E. King, Cash.

Ark., Keiser.—Bank of Keiser incptd.; capital \$25,000; surplus \$2500; L. L. Harwell, Prest.; L. E. Watson, Cash.

Ark., Flippin.—Farmers & Merchants' Bank, capital \$10,000, has applied for charter. Local business men and farmers are interested.

Fla., Jacksonville.—People's Industrial Insurance Co., capital \$10,000, organized; J. W. Floyd, Prest.; S. P. Livingston, V.-P.; C. F. Duncan, Treas.; J. A. Gregg, Secy.

Fla., Miami.—F. L. Terry Mortgage Co., capital \$50,000, organized. F. L. Terry, Prest. and Treas.; A. W. Terry, V.-P.; Russell F. Terry, Secy.

Fla., Sebring.—Highlands Bank & Trust Co. incptd.; capital \$50,000; Geo. E. Sebring, Prest.; Ira Rigdon and John H. Garst, V.-Ps.; Florence H. Melza, Secy., Treas. and Cash.

Fla., Tallahassee.—The Lewis State Bank on Jan. 1, 1920, took over the business of the State Savings Bank, and will in future conduct it as a savings department of the bank. Geo. Lewis, Prest.; Geo. E. Lewis, V.-P. and Cash.; John W. Henderson, V.-P.

Ga., Atlanta.—Citizens' Trust Co., with capital and surplus of \$500,000, is being organized by negro citizens. Herman E. Perry is Chrmn. of the organization committee.

Ky., Elkhorn.—Liberty National Bank reported organized.

Ia., Homer.—Commercial National Bank applied for charter; capital \$100,000.

Md., Cumberland.—People's Bank chartered, capital \$50,000, surplus \$20,000. Incptrs.: Geo. D. Landwehr, John Schiller, Austin A. Wilson and others. Business is to begin about Feb. 1.

Md., Easton.—Bank of Easton has begun business; capital \$25,000; surplus \$10,000; C. F. Davidson, Prest.; Howard Towers, V.-P.; W. F. Clark, Cash.

Miss., Jackson.—Magnolia Abstract & Title Guaranty Co. will apply for charter, capital \$15,000. Incptrs.: F. M. Trussell, C. E. Trussell and others.

Miss., Oaks Club.—Securities Investment Co., Hinds County, will apply for charter, capital \$10,000. Incptrs.: S. J. Thigpen, James Buford, R. M. Hunt and others.

Miss., Waynesboro.—Bank of Wayne County organized; capital \$25,000; incorporators, M. G. McNair, H. C. Herring and Geo. Taylor.

Mo., Mound City.—Mound City Trust Co., for which articles of incorporation have been filed, plans to begin business March 1 at Union and St. Louis Aves.; capital \$200,000. A real estate and insurance department has been organized, headed by J. T. Dodds, and trust and bond departments will be organized before the opening of the company. N. S. Mugruder is Prest. Later the bank expects to locate permanently in the vicinity of Union Ave. and Natural Bridge Rd.

N. C., Belmont.—People's Exchange Bank is reported organized.

N. C., Mt. Olive.—Merchants and Farmers' Bank has elected S. L. Warren Prest. Di-

rectors: E. B. Sutton, E. N. Ricks, N. S. Wolf, Geo. W. Williams and others. Business is expected to begin in near future.

Okl., Bartlesville.—Central National Bank applied for charter; capital \$100,000.

Okl., Davidson.—First National Bank applied for charter; capital \$25,000.

Okl., Poteau.—Central State Bank organized; capital \$25,000; incorporators, G. O. Nolley, C. D. Buckley and Mrs. G. E. Bickley.

S. C., Edgefield.—People's Bank has begun business; capital \$100,000. B. B. Jones, Prest.; W. P. Yonee, V.-P.; E. C. Asbill, Cash.

S. C., Mayesville.—Merchants and Planters' Bank inceptd.; capital \$10,000; Geo. T. Des Champs, Prest.; E. J. Cooper, V.-P.; E. G. Spencer, Cash.

S. C., Summons.—Enterprise Bank chartered, capital \$25,000, surplus \$6200; A. E. Varn, Prest.; F. J. Berry, 1st V.-P.; D. E. Sauls, 2d V.-P.; W. B. Miley, Cashier. Business is to begin soon.

S. C., Union.—Farmers' Bank & Trust Co., organized with \$100,000 capital, has elected C. H. Peake, Prest.; E. L. Littlejohn, V.-P.; C. Kemper Morgan, Cash.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Mascot Bank & Trust Co., capital \$25,000, applied for charter. Incptrs.: A. M. Hill, W. S. Ivey, S. Y. Adcock and others.

Tenn., Maury City.—Bank of Maury City will begin business about Jan. 15; J. W. Elmore, Prest.; H. G. Stallings, V.-P.; C. H. Hutter, Cash.

Tenn., Strawberry Plains.—Bank of Strawberry Plains chartered; capital \$10,000, will begin business about March 1. Directors: A. C. Parrott, Jesse Day, O. N. White, R. S. Owens and G. C. McBee.

Tex., Amarillo.—City National Bank applied for charter; capital \$100,000.

Tex., Covington.—First Guaranty State Bank chartered, capital \$20,000; M. T. Davis, Prest.; R. C. Smith, Cashier.

Tex., De Leon.—Guaranty State Bank chartered, capital \$60,000. Incptrs.: J. B. Pittman, J. Doss Miller, W. J. Holloman and others.

Tex., Lufkin.—Lufkin Building and Loan Association begins business Jan. 20; capital \$1,000,000. W. M. Glenn, Prest.; K. W. Denman, 1st V.-P.; N. D. Shands, 2d V.-P.; J. H. Alderman, Secy.-Treas.

Tex., Quanah.—Chamber of Commerce is reported planning to organize a building and loan association.

Tex., Wayland.—First State Bank chartered, capital \$20,000; Frank A. Blankembecker, Prest.; Theodore Ferguson, Cashier.

Tex., White Deer.—First National Bank applied for charter; capital \$45,000.

Va., Cumberland.—Citizens' State Bank Incpd., capital \$10,000 to \$25,000, expects to begin business in near future; C. M. Smith, Prest.; R. O. Garrett, Secy.; L. C. Garrett, Cashier.

Va., East Radford.—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Radford chartered to succeed the Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital \$60,000, surplus \$26,000. Dr. J. P. McConnell, Prest.; R. A. Brown, V.-P.; W. H. Galway, Cash.

Va., Kenbridge.—People's Bank organized; capital \$25,000; L. E. Allen, Prest.; C. C. Cartington and D. H. Smith, V.-Ps.; W. S. Young, Cash.

Va., Round Hill.—Round Hill National Bank, capital \$40,000, expects to begin business about Feb. 1; H. C. Thompson, Prest.; J. Robert Cochran and N. B. Hawthorne, V.-Ps.; L. F. Bowersett, Cashier.

Va., Yorktown.—First National Bank of Yorktown has begun business; capital \$25,000; surplus \$5000; Geo. L. Smith, Prest.; W. T. Wainwright, V.-P.; Oscar H. Cranz, Cash.

New Securities.

Ala., Bessemer.—(School).—Election ordered for Jan. 6 postponed until sometime in March; B. C. Jones is Mayor.

Ala., Dothan.—(Sewer).—Bids will be received until 8 P. M. Feb. 8 for \$40,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds to be issued March 1, 1920; R. W. Lisenby is City Clerk. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Ala., Dothan.—(Water).—Bids will be received until 8 P. M. Feb. 8 for \$30,000 of 5 per cent. \$1000 denomination bonds to be issued March 1, 1920; R. W. Lisenby is City Clerk. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Ala., Gadsden.—(Sewer, School).—Special dispatch to the Manufacturers Record says that on Jan. 6 city voted \$250,000 of school and \$90,000 sewer 5 per cent 30-year \$500 denomination bonds. Date for opening bids not decided. Election for electric-light bonds was called off. R. M. Wimbanks is City Clerk.

Ala., Mobile.—(Road).—Election is to be held Feb. 16 to vote on \$25,000 bonds for First Dist. of Mobile County. John D. Hagan is Prest. Board of Revenue and Road Commsr.

Ala., Mobile.—(Road, Bridge).—Bids to be opened 10.30 A. M. Jan. 17 by Board of Revenue and Road Commsr. of Mobile County for \$150,000 road and bridge bonds. Thos. B. Allman is Clk. and John D. Hagan, Prest. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Ark., Benton.—(Road).—\$50,000 of 6 per cent bonds Road Dist. No. 4, Saline County, have been purchased at a premium by M. W. Elkins, Little Rock. D. M. Cloud is County Judge.

D. C., Washington.—(School).—Special dispatch to Manufacturers Record says that bid received Jan. 8 for \$1,000,000 4 per cent semi-annual 12½-year average improvement and \$300,000 of 4 per cent semi-annual 9.24-year optional school bonds of Porto Rico was rejected. Address Col. Chas. C. Walcutt, Jr., Acting Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs.

Fla., Brooksville.—(Road).—No election reported yet on Hernando County bonds. A. C. Mickler is County Clk.

Fla., Dade City.—(Road).—Bids will be received until noon March 1 for \$250,000 of 5 per cent Highlands Special Road and Bridge Dist., Pasco County bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1960, with option of prior payment on or after Jan. 1, 1935; J. M. Mitchell is Chrmn. Board of Commsr. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Fla., Delray.—Election is to be held Feb. 3, it is reported, to vote on \$35,500 of 6 per cent 30-year bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Fort Pierce.—(Highway).—Bids will be received until Feb. 16 for \$550,000 of 6 per cent Coupon Public Highway, St. Lucie County bonds. Address P. C. Eldred, Clerk Board of County Commsr. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Fla., Lake City.—(Road).—City on Jan. 6 sold \$500,000 of 5 per cent 30-year bonds of \$1000 denomination Columbia County bonds to William G. Moore, a Jacksonville broker.

Fla., Marianna.—(Paving, Water).—Election ordered for Dec. 30 to vote on \$40,000 paving and \$16,000 water 6 per cent 20-year bonds is postponed. New date not stated. J. D. Smith, Mayor.

Fla., Pensacola.—(Warrants).—Bids will be received until 9 A. M. Feb. 10 for \$112,000 of 6

per cent. Escambia County time warrants, being part of a \$160,000 issue authorized by Board of County Commsr. Nov. 18, 1919. J. Geo. White is Chrmn. Board of County Commissioners.

Fla., Plant City.—(Paving).—Bids will be received until 8 P. M. Feb. 2 for \$70,000 of 5 per cent 20-year \$1000 denomination street-paving bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1919; Jasper Evers is City Clerk. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Fla., Vero.—(Water, Light).—City votes Jan. 27 on \$70,000 water and \$30,000 electric-light plant 6 per cent 1-29-year bonds. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Atlanta.—(School).—City contemplates issuing \$4,000,000 or more of bonds for schools; W. F. Dykes is Supt. of Public Schools.

Ga., Grantville.—(Water, Sewer).—Bids received 11 A. M. Jan. 26 for \$322,000 waterworks and \$18,000 sewer 6 per cent bonds. T. M. Zellars, Mayor; L. A. Dean, Town Clerk.

Ga., Hartwell.—(School).—Election Jan. 20 on \$400,000 of bonds of Vanna School Dist., Hart County. Address County Commsr.

Ga., Plains.—(Water, Electric Light).—Bids will be received at an early date for \$20,500 of water and \$6500 electric light 5 per cent \$500 denomination bonds. Bids received Dec. 30 for these securities were rejected. F. F. Timmerman is Town Clerk.

Ky., Louisa.—(Road).—\$250,000 of 5 per cent 30-year Lawrence County bonds voted Dec. 29 are now being prepared for sale. Address County Commsr.

Ky., McKee.—(Road, Bridge).—Jackson County recently voted \$125,000 bonds. Address County Commsr.

La., Bossier—(Water-works).—Date for receiving bids for \$30,000 of 5 per cent 40-year \$500 denomination bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1917, postponed indefinitely; U. W. Hutchings is Clerk Town Council.

La., Crowley.—(Road).—Election Jan. 20 on \$55,000 of 5 per cent 30-year bonds Road Dist. No. 1, Acadia Parish. Address Police Jury.

La., Homer.—(Road).—Claiborne Parish reported to have voted \$500,000 bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Homer.—(Water, Sewer).—\$180,000 bonds reported voted. Address The Mayor.

La., Lake Charles.—(Road).—Bids were opened Jan. 6 for \$27,000 bonds Cameron Parish Road Dist. No. 1; award not stated. Address Gayle & Porter, Parish Attorneys.

La., Rayville.—(Road).—Richland Parish will on Jan. 15 offer for sale \$975,000 of 20-year bonds. Address Police Jury.

La., Shreveport.—(Water-works).—Bids will be received until 10 A. M. Jan. 27 for \$40,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1920, and maturing 1921 to 1960, inclusive. Geo. O. Lillie is Commr. of Accounts and Finance, and L. F. Clawson is Secy. and Treas.

Md., Baltimore.—City authorities are considering municipal needs preliminary to asking the Legislature now in session for authority to issue more city stock as required and as warranted by increase in the taxable basis. Amount requested may be over \$100,000,000. Wm. F. Broening is Mayor.

Md., Elkton.—(Road).—Jan. 3, \$20,000 of 5 per cent \$500 denomination 30-year bonds were sold; dated July 1, 1916. Irvin G. Griffith is Prest. and Philip M. Groves, Clk. County Commsr.

Md., Havre de Grace.—(Street).—Bill is to be introduced in the Legislature providing for

(Continued on Page 154)

CATERPILLAR

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[January 15, 1920.]

bond issue for streets and sewers. Address The Mayor.

Md., Hagerstown—(School, Road).—Bill is to be introduced in the Legislature providing for an issue of \$500,000 of Washington County bonds. Address County Commsrs.

Md., Oxford—(Light).—Voted Dec. 22 \$18,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Biloxi—(Street).—Plans are being completed for proposed bond issue of \$350,000. Address The Mayor. J. W. Apperson, Pres., Chamber of Commerce, may be able to give information.

Miss., Greenwood—(Road).—Bids opened Jan. 12 for \$100,000 of 5 per cent 5-25-year Lee County bonds. A. R. Bew, Clerk Board of Suprvs.

Miss., Lexington—(Roads).—Election Jan. 3 on \$9000 bonds Pickens-Richlands Separate Road Dist., Holmes County. J. H. Fuqua is Clk.

Miss., Meridian—(Road).—Bids will be received until 2 P. M. Feb. 4 for \$75,000 road bonds of Suprvs. Dist. No. 3, Lauderdale County. Geo. F. Hand is Chancery Clk. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Miss., Pascagoula—(Road).—Jackson County on Jan. 6 sold at par to the Merchants' and Marine Bank, Pascagoula, \$30,000 of 5½ per cent \$500 denomination bonds, maturing serially, beginning Jan. 15, 1921, and one each year. Fred Taylor is Clerk Board of Suprvs.

Miss., Port Gibson—(Road).—Dist. 2, Claiborne County, voted \$50,000 bonds. Address County Commsrs.

Mo., Bloomfield—(Road).—On Dec. 20 \$145,000 5½ per cent Liberty Township, Stoddard County, bonds were purchased jointly by the National Bank of Commerce and the Mississippi Valley Trust Co.

Mo., Lebanon—(Road).—Laclede County districts voted bonds as follows: Dry Glaize, \$13,000; Phillipsburg, \$15,000. Address County Commsrs.

Mo., Joplin—(Road).—\$500,000 of 5½ per cent serial \$100 denomination Joplin Special Road Dist., Jasper County, bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1919, purchased Jan. 6 at \$507,718 by Conqueror Trust Co. H. C. Murphy is Pres. Board of Road Commsrs.

Mo., Marshall—(Road).—Saline County contemplates election in near future to vote on \$1,000 bonds. Address County Commsrs.

Mo., Sweet Springs—(Light, Power Plant).—Election is to be held within next 30 days to vote on \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Versailles—(Road).—\$90,000 of an authorized issue of \$300,000 of 5 per cent 9-year serial \$1000 denomination Morgan County bonds sold Jan. 6 at \$150 premium to National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.

Mo., Waynesville—(Road).—Bids received Jan. 12 by Pulaski County Clerk for \$250,000 of 5 per cent road-improvement bonds voted Dec. 23.

N. C., Aberdeen—(Water, Sewer).—Bids will be received until Feb. 4 for \$73,000 of 5 per cent 40-year bonds for construction of water and sewer system. J. L. Rhyne is Clerk Board of Town Commsrs.

N. C., Asheville—(Funding).—City will issue \$32,000 of 5 per cent bonds to take up notes against the city bearing 6 per cent. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Bessemer City—(Sewer).—Bids will be received until Jan. 30, inclusive, for \$45,000 of 6 per cent bonds, maturing serially from 1923 to 1950, inclusive; denomination to suit purchaser. Bids will be opened and acted upon at 7:30 P. M. Feb. 2. C. E. Whitney is Atty. and Financial Officer. For particulars see Proposals Department.

N. C., Boone—(Road).—Bids will be received

until 11 A. M. Feb. 10 for \$50,000 of serial 5-30-year Watauga County bonds, dated Feb. 10, 1920. W. R. Gragg is Clerk Board of County Commsrs.

N. C., Charlotte—(Road).—The Executive Committee of the Wilmington-Charlotte-Asheville Highway Association has decided to ask Gov. Bickett to call a special session of the Legislature to pass on a \$50,000,000 bond issue for State roads.

N. C., Franklinton—(Water, Sewer).—About \$100,000 of water and sewer bonds have been voted. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Lumberton—(Road).—\$755,000 of Robeson County bonds have been sold as follows: C. N. Malone Co., Asheville, \$370,000; Bruce Craven of Trinity, \$385,000.

N. C., Mebane—(School).—City on Jan. 6 voted \$20,000 bonds; W. S. Crawford, Mayor.

N. C., Nashville—(School).—\$20,000 of 6 per cent 1-20-year serial bonds, Williford School Dist., Nash County, were sold in Nov. to Bray Bros. of Greensboro.

N. C., Whiteville—(Road).—Columbus County Commsrs. have authorized a loan of \$100,000 for good roads.

Okla., Bristow—(Water, Sewer).—\$20,000 water and \$20,000 sewer extension 6 per cent 20-year bonds voted Jan. 2 have been purchased at \$50 premium and accrued interest by W. A. Brooks, Oklahoma City.

Okla., Oilton—(Water).—\$40,000 bonds voted. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Mingo—(Water, Light).—\$11,000 bonds purchased by Geo. W. and J. E. Piersoll of Oklahoma City.

Okla., Norman—(Light).—City on Jan. 2 voted \$125,000 bonds. They will be purchased by R. J. Edwards, Oklahoma City.

Okla., Wagoner—(Road).—\$83,000 of 6 per cent bonds of Lone Star, Stone Bluff and Coweta Townships, Wagoner County, have been purchased at par and accrued interest by Geo. W. & J. E. Piersol, Oklahoma City.

S. C., Anderson—(Drainage).—Bids received any time for \$33,000 6 per cent \$500 denomination bonds, Generostee Creek Drainage Dist., dated Jan. 1, 1920; maturity Jan. 1, 1939. Address J. S. Fowler, Drainage Commr. (Lately noted that bids would be opened Jan. 3.)

S. C., Anderson—(Road).—\$580,000 of authorized issue of \$1,450,000 of 5 per cent 30-year serial \$1000 denomination Anderson County bonds, dated July 1, 1919, purchased Jan. 5 at par and \$287.50 premium by Security Trust Co., Spartanburg. W. C. Austin, Secy. Highway Commsrs.

S. C., Cheraw—(Road).—Bids will be received until noon Jan. 27 for \$15,000 of 6 per cent 25-year Cheraw Township, Chesterfield County, road-improvement bonds. G. A. Sherman, Chrmn. Board of Public Works.

S. C., Rock Hill—(School).—Steps are being taken to call an election to vote on \$75,000 bonds. Address Board of School Trustees.

Tenn., Lexington—(School).—Henderson County Court has voted an additional \$10,000 bond issue; \$50,000 was previously appropriated. Address Judge L. B. Johnson.

Tenn., Sevier—(Road).—Election is to be held in McNairy County, March 20, to vote on \$100,000 bonds. Address County Commsrs.

Tex., Austin.—Bonds approved by Attorney-General: \$750,000 serial 5 per cent Potter County road specials; \$100,000 serial 5 per cent Harrisburg Independent School Dist.; \$120,000 serial 6 per cent Delta County Levee Improvement Dist. No. 2.

Tex., Brownsville—(Water).—Bids will probably be asked about Jan. 15 for \$35,000 6 per cent 30-year bonds voted Dec. 1 for Brownsville Water Improvement Dist. No. 5. Address Board of Commsrs.

Tex., Corpus Christi—(Water-works).—\$75,000 of 6 per cent water-works improvement warrants, dated Jan. 1, 1920, and maturing serially from 1 to 10 years, inclusive, have been purchased by J. L. Arlett, Austin, Tex.

Tex., Eastland—(School).—Bids received Jan. 12 for \$1,000,000 Eastland County bonds. Address County Judge.

Tex., Groesbeck—(Street, Water).—The \$300 of 6 per cent improvement warrants recently sold to J. L. Arlett, Austin, Tex., are for street improvements and water-works system; A. R. Henderson is Mayor.

Tex., Harrisburg—(School).—\$50,000 of authorized issue of \$100,000 of 5 per cent 1-40-year serial \$500 bonds purchased at par and accrued interest by Harold G. Wise Co., Houston, Tex.; W. G. Burchfield, Pres. School Board. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Hondo—(Road).—Bids received 2 P. M. Jan. 12 for \$400,000 of 5 per cent 1-30-year bonds. R. J. Noonan, County Judge.

Tex., Lufkin—(Sewer).—Bids will be received until Jan. 17 for \$50,000 20-30-year and \$50,000 10-20-year optional sewer 5½ per cent bonds; L. Mitchell is City Manager.

Tex., McKinney—(Road).—Dec. 20 Anna-Melissa Road Dist., Collin County, voted \$80,000 bonds. Address County Commsrs.

Va., Rustburg—(Road).—Petition is being circulated in Campbell County, it is reported, for a \$140,000 road bond issue. Address County Commsrs.

W. Va., Elkins—(Road).—Bids will be opened Mch. 1 for \$94,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination serial bonds Beverly Dist., Randolph County, dated Oct. 1, 1919. Thaddeus Pritt, Clerk County Commsrs.

W. Va., Lewisburg—(School).—\$25,000 bonds Frankford School Dist., Greenbrier County, reported purchased by State Board of Public Works.

Financial Notes.

Park Bank, Baltimore, Md., will increase capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

First National Bank, Lincolnton, N. C., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

First National Bank of South Boston, Va., increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

First National Bank of Sanford, Fla., increased capital from \$35,000 to \$50,000.

First National Bank, Madison, Ga., increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

City National Bank, Eastland, Tex., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

First National Bank, Scottsville, Ky., increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

American National Bank, Idabel, Okla., increased capital from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

Citizens' National Bank, Dublin, Tex., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Canton State Exchange Bank, Canton, Miss., will increase capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

People's Bank & Trust Co., York, S. C., will increase capital from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

Bank of Jonesville, Jonesville, S. C., will increase capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Bank of New Brockton, New Brockton, Ala., will increase capital from \$24,000 to \$50,000.

First State Bank, Terrell, Tex., will increase capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Commercial State Bank, Frederick, Md., will increase capital from \$80,000 to \$160,000.

Bank of Greenville, Greenville, Ala., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Baltimore, Md., will increase capital from \$600,000 to \$1,200,000.

(Continued on Page 157)

Creosoted Poles for Permanency—

The "permanency" demanded of wood poles is assured by proper creosoting treatment. Proper treatment* means the Open Tank process—hot and cold treatment—and insures thorough impregnation of the sapwood. Best results are assured by following the recommendations suggested herewith, and using Carbosota Creosote Oil.

*In this instance the reference is to cedar and chestnut poles.

Recommendations for Butt Treatment of Cedar and Chestnut Poles by the Open Tank Process

CONDITION OF POLES. Poles should be seasoned until air-dry, and otherwise conform to standard specifications.

PREPARATION OF POLES. Of the surface to be creosoted, the area between a point one to two feet above, and a point 2 to 3 feet below the future ground line should be carefully cleaned of all adhering inner bark, or other foreign substance. Parts of the exterior surface showing soft or brashy wood should be shaved clean, until sound wood is exposed.



TREATMENT. Pole-butts should be completely immersed in the preservative to a point two feet above the future ground line.

HOT TREATMENT. When treating tank has been charged, creosote oil should be admitted at a temperature of about 150 degrees F. and thereafter maintained at between 200 degrees F. and 220 degrees F. for the required period.

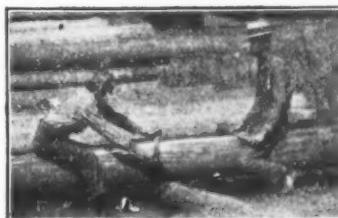
COLD TREATMENT. At the end of the "hot period" the cold creosote oil should be admitted until the temperature of the creosote drops a hundred degrees, whereupon the creosote oil and poles should be permitted to further cool to atmospheric temperature for the required period. The level of oil in treating tank should be maintained uniform. Portion of pole being creosoted should not be exposed to atmosphere during treatment.

IMPREGNATION. The object of the treatment is to obtain complete impregnation of the sapwood. It should be required that the average visible penetration of the creosote oil should not be less than 50 per cent. of the depth of the sapwood ring. Inspection should be by borings made with a Swedish increment borer, or similar instruments which recover an intact core of wood.

PRESERVATIVE. The preservative to be used should be a pure refined coal-tar creosote oil, meeting standard specifications. ("Carbosota Creosote Oil" is an identification mark—guaranteeing uniformity and efficiency.) Green or frozen poles should not be treated under these specifications.

TOPS, GAINS, ETC. Tops, gains and abrasions should be given a two-coat brush application of Carbosota Creosote Oil, heated to about 150 degrees F. (Note—Small plants can give treatment in accordance with these recommendations by maintaining the required period of hot treatment, and thereafter permitting both oil and poles to cool to atmospheric temperatures.)

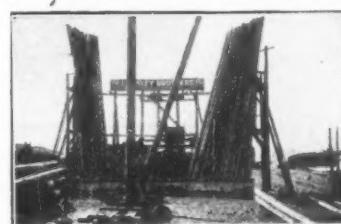
Technical service, detailed recommendations, etc., for application of wood preservation obtainable gratis by addressing nearest office.



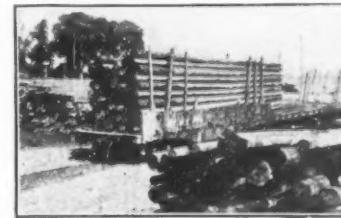
Shaving ground line area of pole before treatment



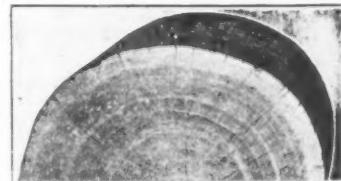
"Snaking" shaved pole to creosoting tanks



Creosoting poles by the Open Tank Process



Carload of butt-treated western red cedar poles leaving creosoting plant



Dipped, short-time treatment or surface treatment



Open Tank process (hot and cold treatments). Note thorough impregnation of sapwood

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First National Bank, Durham, N. C., has increased capital from \$400,000 to \$600,000, and the surplus to \$400,000.

City Bank & Trust Co., Charleston, S. C., plans to increase capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000, it is reported.

American National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn., plans to increase capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Citizens' National Bank of Chickasha, Okla., increased capital from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank, Lynchburg, Va., plans to increase capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

Merchants and Planters' National Bank of soon open a southeastern headquarters there.

Mt. Vernon, Tex., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Huntington National Bank, Huntington, W. Va., increased capital from \$500,000 to \$700,000.

First National Bank and the People's Bank & Trust Co., York, S. C., have consolidated under the name of the latter institution.

Dime Savings Bank, Charleston, S. C., has amended charter changing name to Dime Bank & Trust Co., and increasing capital from \$60,000 to \$200,000.

Citizens' Bank of Wilmington, N. C., has amended charter changing name to Citizens' Bank & Trust Co., and increasing capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Imbrie & Company, bankers, New York, will, according to announcement made in Atlanta,

The firm has for some time been interested in several Southern enterprises.

Bond & Goodwin, note brokers and dealers in municipal and corporation bonds and investment securities, 111 Broadway, New York, have issued their year book for 1920, which is a practical and convenient desk diary that will be welcomed by all who receive it because of its tasteful and attractive dimensions and its generally excellent get-up.

The 1920 Year Book of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore, is a fine diary of liberal size, substantially bound and arranged for the convenience of business men everywhere. The paper is good, the printing excellent and the general make-up practical. It bears the imprint of the company's department of guaranteed attorneys, William E. Moore, general superintendent.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Statement Dec. 31, 1919.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$19,502,177.38
Overdrafts	2,118.14
U. S. Bonds (par).....	1,500,000.00
U. S. Treasury Certificates.....	2,698,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds.....	608,482.71
State of Alabama Bonds.....	127,000.00
Stocks in Federal Reserve Bank.....	90,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds.....	1,420,769.21
Banking House.....	250,000.00
Other Real Estate.....	16,330.60
Customers' Liability Account Letters of Credit.....	579,171.64
Interest Earned, Not Collected.....	31,583.22
CASH.	
In Vaults.....	\$942,743.78
With Banks.....	5,796,523.49
With U. S. Treasury.....	70,000.00
With Federal Reserve Bank.....	2,833,734.68
	\$6,643,003.95
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock.....	\$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Profits.....	1,691,814.73
Reserved for Taxes.....	28,613.78
Circulation.....	1,336,697.50
Reserve for Dividends.....	45,000.00
Reserve for Interest.....	130,800.00
Bills Payable Secured by U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness.....	700,000.00
Customers' Letters of Credit.....	579,171.64
Interest Collected, Not Earned.....	133,332.27
DEPOSITS.	
Individual	\$24,285,815.65
Bank	4,727,982.77
U. S.	209,428.51
Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta, Fiscal Agt.	1,190,000.00
	\$36,558,656.85

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